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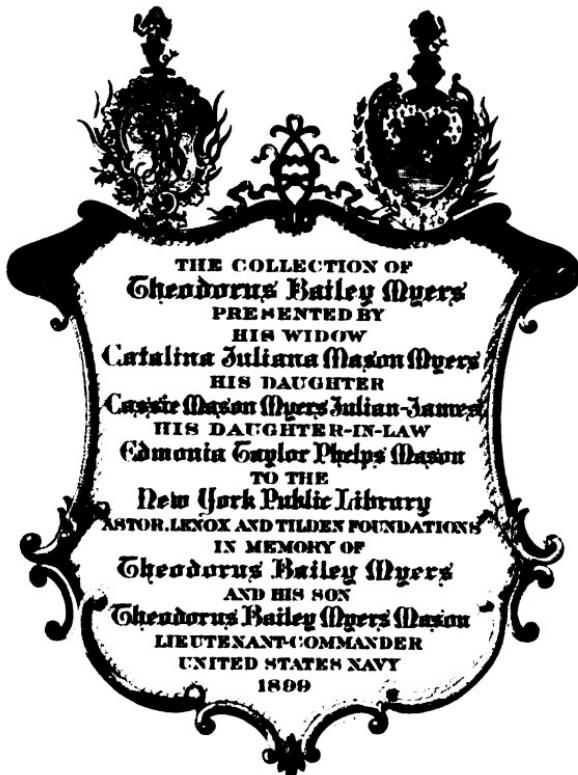
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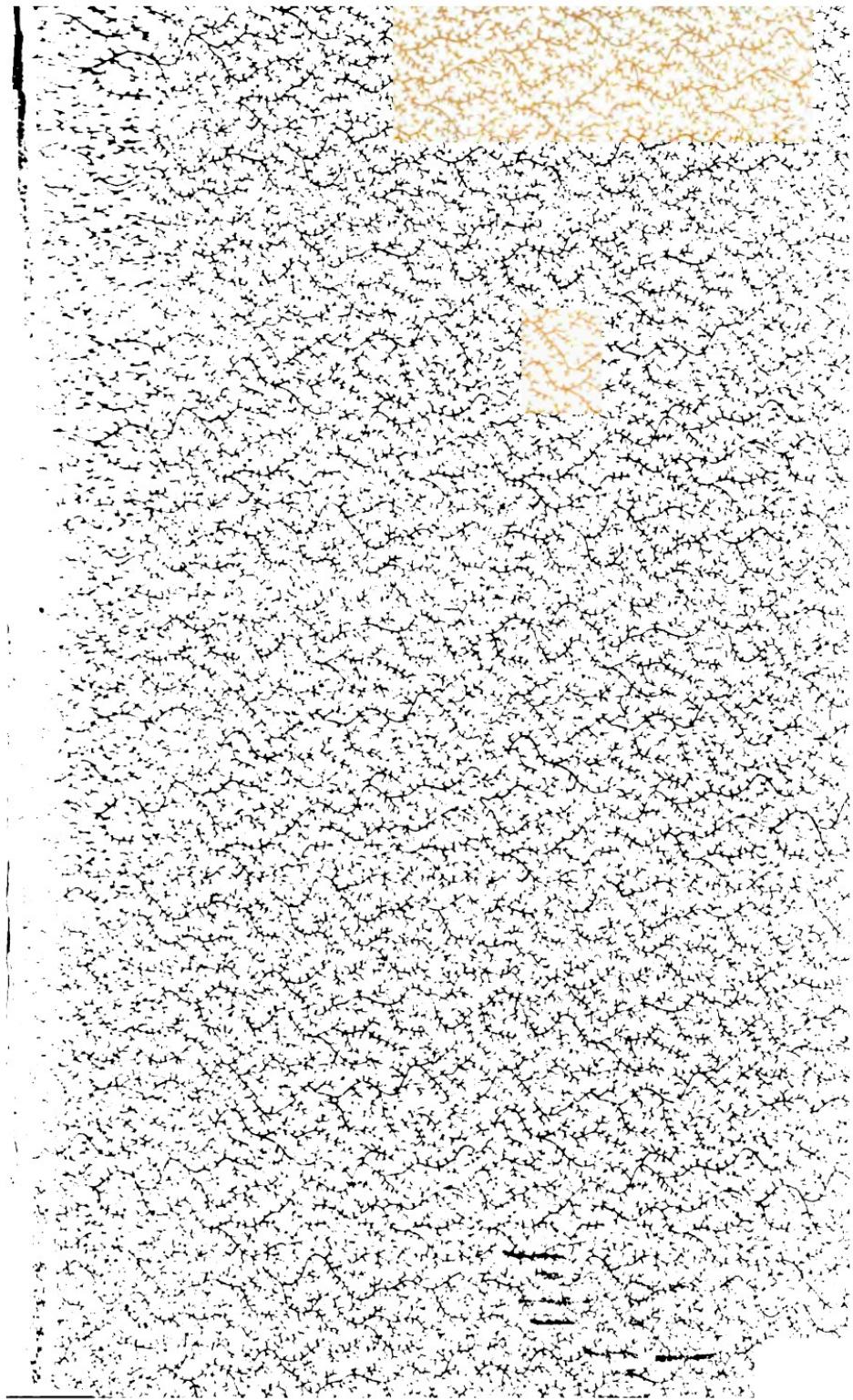
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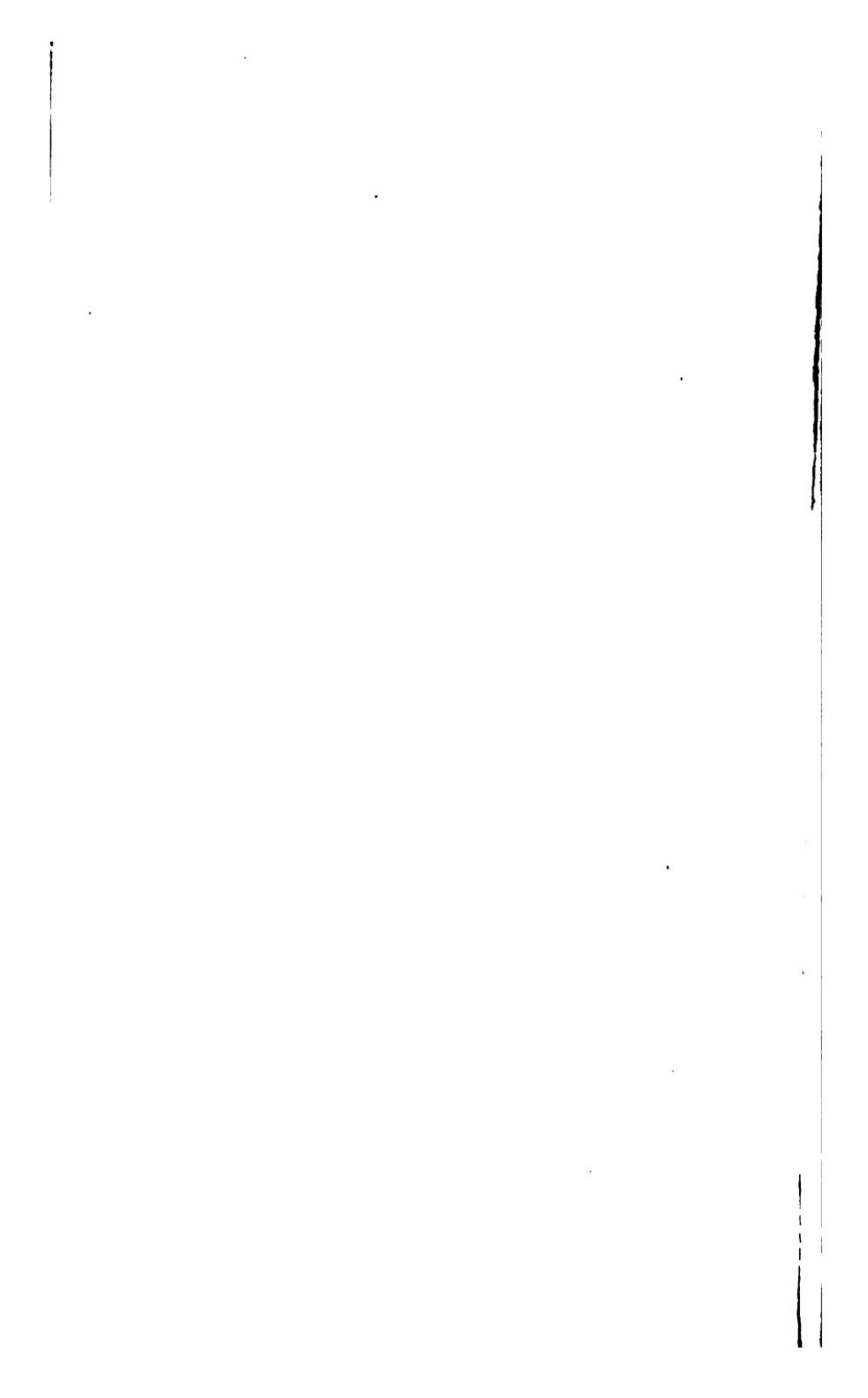
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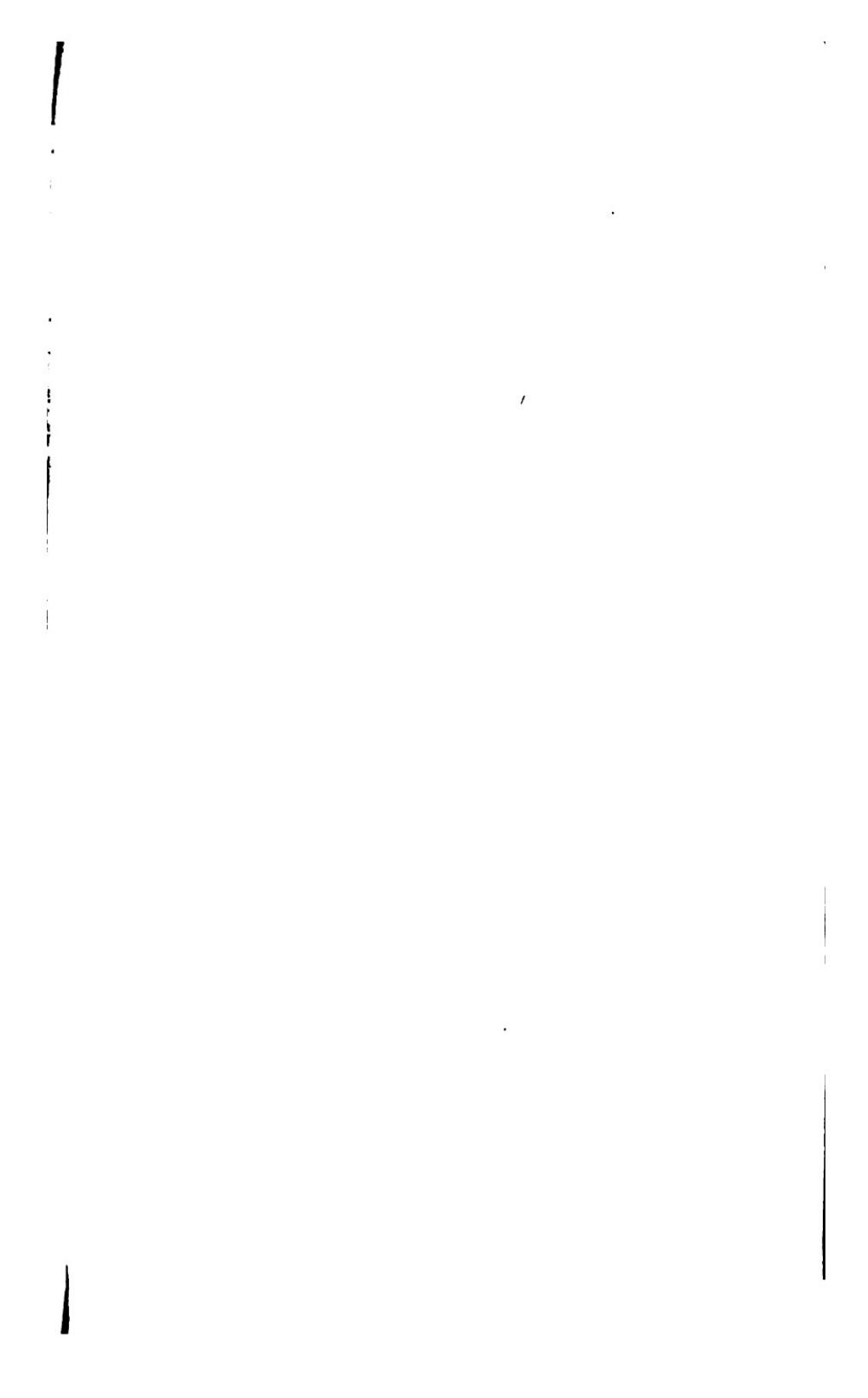
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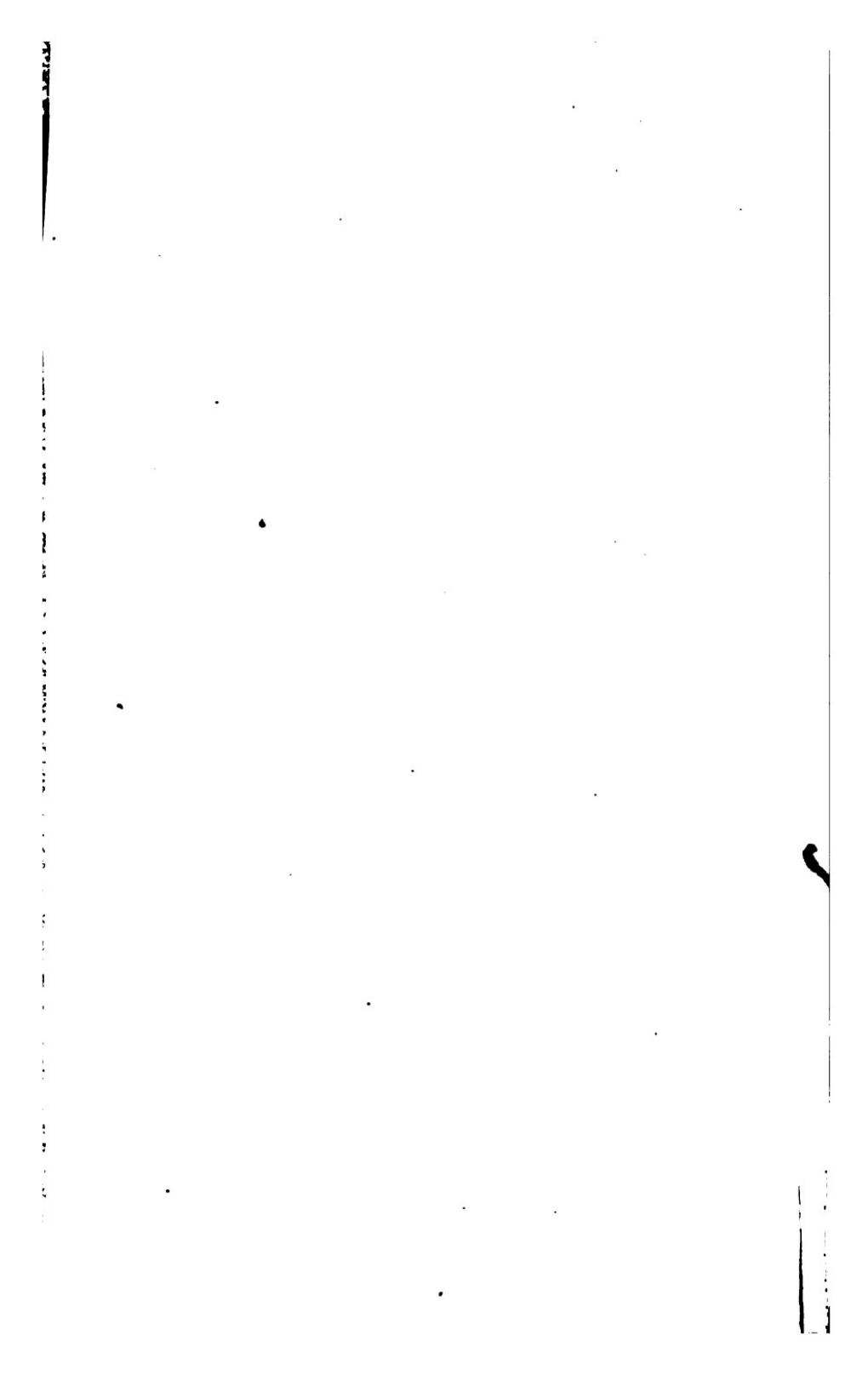
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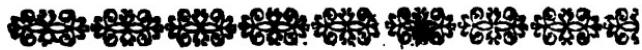












T H E
MILITARY HISTORY
O F
E U R O P E, &c.



NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS
1805

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THE
MILITARY HISTORY
OF
EUROPE, &c.

FROM THE
Commencement of the WAR
with *Spain* in 1739,

TO THE
Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 1748;

Containing
All the TRANSACTIONS of that WAR
both by Sea and Land:

ALSO
Comprehending a concise and impartial HISTORY
of the REBELLION in Scotland.

By *WILLIAM BIGGS*,
Voluntier in the MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
Abroad and at Home.

*Totque tuli Terra Casus Pelagoque, quicquid inter
Occultum Stellae conspicuumque Polum.* OVID.

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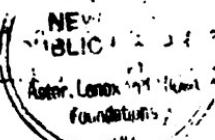
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TO HIS EXCELLENCY
Gen^t Sir *John Ligonier*,
Knight of the BATH,

Lieutenant-General of his MAJESTY's Forces, one of his MAJESTY's most honourable Privy-Council, Colonel of his MAJESTY's Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards Blue, Colonel and Captain of Cadets, and Master-General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, Governor of Plymouth, Member of Parliament for Bath, &c.

SIR,

YOUR distinguished Judgment in the Art of War, your Delight in noble Atchievements, with the Countenance you vouchsafe to those who make the Military their Study, armed me with the Boldness of recommending this Treatise to YOUR

D E D I C A T I O N.

YOUR EXCELLENCE's Patronage ; and your Approbation of it doth sufficiently recompence me for the Pains I have taken therein.

As your religious Attachment to our happy Establishment, your noble Military Qualifications, your being the worthy Soldier's Friend and Patron, will hand down your Name with blooming Honours to Posterity ; give me Leave to glory that I had the Honour to serve under your Command ; and let me avow that I am, in many Respects, bound to be,

YOUR EXCELLENCE'S

Most obliged, and

most obedient

umble Servant,

William Biggs.

To the READER.

*AS Impartiality has been my View
in collecting and compiling the
following Sheets, and the Transactions
of Europe in the last War my Subject,
which the Part I had in many of the
Scenes has emboldened me to offer to the
Public: I hope every disinterested Rea-
der will find as great Satisfaction in
perusing them, as I have had Labour
and Expence in preparing them for
him; and if any insignificant Omission
should occur, I do not doubt his Gene-
rosity in passing it over. There are
two Sets of Men which I find it not in
my Power to arm myself against, nei-
ther shall I give myself any Trouble
about them: The first and most consi-
derable, are your Men of Party, who
differ so far from a true Christian Spi-
rit, as not to assent to the most distin-
guished Truth, if in any manner clash-
ing with their pre-conceived Prejudices.
The next, and most insignificant, are
your*

P R E F A C E.

your Critics, who in a few Minutes squint at five hundred Pages for a Remark, which they commonly misapply, as they are usually unfurnished for the Purpose. As to all such Car-willers, I shall say, with our celebrated Poet,

Nor Fame I slight, nor for her Favours call'd,
She comes unlock'd for, if she comes at all;
But, if the Purchase cost so dear a Price,
As soothing Folly, or exalting Vice;
Or, if no Basis raise my Infant Name,
But the fall'n Ruins of another's Fame;
Indignant, let me scorn such guilty Bays,
Drive from my Breast that wretched Lust of
Praise;
Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown;
Oh ! grant impartial Fame, or grant me none.

T H E



T H E
MILITARY HISTORY
O F
EUROPE, &c.

P *HILIP King of Spain having fitted out Guarda Costa Sloops to cruize against the British Trading Vessels in the American Seas, they continued for several Years to commit great Depredations ;*

*detaining the Ships, Cargoes, and Seamen ; daily confiscating the former, and treating the latter in the most * contemptible Manner, contrary to Treaties, and the established Law of Nations ; which his Britannick Majesty, and his faithful Subjects, could*

B no

* Capt. *Jenkins*, Master of a Scotch Vessel, being rumaged by the Spaniards, they tore Part of his Ear off, and bid him take it to the English King, and tell him that they would serve him so, if they had him in their Power. The Captain being examined before the House of Commons, was asked his Sentiments when threatned with Death ; who gallantly replied, " That he recommended his Soul to God, and his Cause to his Country ;" which noble Expression visibly roused that great Assembly.

1739. no longer bear : Therefore (for the Safety and Welfare of his Kingdoms, and the Protection of the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, &c. of all and singular his Dependents) Benjamin Keene, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholick Majesty, was ordered to demand immediate Restitution for the Damages sustained by Great-Britain. This obliged the Spanish Court to enter into a Convention, which was signed the 14th Day of January, 1739, at the *Par-*
Convention
do; on the Part of Great-Britain by Mr. Keene, and
at the Par-
do. that of Spain by Don Sebastian de la Quadra; by which his Catholick Majesty agreed to pay * 95,000 l. Sterling as a Reparation for the Hostilities committed on the British Subjects in the American Seas, which was to be discharged on the 25th Day of May ensuing; contrary to which the King of Spain formed a Demand on the South-Sea Company, of 68,000 l. which appeared, on Accounts settled between them, and Sir Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Agent from Spain at London, in 1737; as the King of Spain's Share in the Profits of the Royal Caroline, and the Deficiency in the Duty payable on the imported Negroes by the Affiento: Which the Company did not think proper to pay till the † Cedulas with-held in the Years 1717 and 1727, were granted; and insisted, that they did not think

* The Demand of the Merchants, as appeared before the Commissioners after the Treaty of Seville, was 374,000 l. which was reduced on Examination, to 200,000 l. and on Account of prompt Payment to 155,000 l. from which there was another Deduction made of 60,000 l. on Account of the Spanish Men of War, that had been taken off Sicily in 1718, by Sir George Byng; which, by the Treaty of Seville, England was obliged to restore; or if sold, to pay the purchase Price. The Spanish Commissioners that were appointed to receive the Ships, found them so disabled, that they refused to take them; whereupon they were sent out to Sea, and sunk; there then remained 95,000 l. as agreed upon.

† The Permits for the annual Ship.

think the 68,000*l.* an Equivalent for the Losses sustained by them on that Account. *Spain* continued to act in the self-interested Scheme, and gave no satisfactory Answer, in respect to the Cédulas ; but intended balancing the Merchants Account with the 68,000*l.* said to be due of the Company ; and 24,000*l.* on Account of the Ships restored, as by the fifth Article of the Convention ; so that the first Demand of 374,000*l.* was dwindled down to 3000*l.* a small Reparation for the Depredations committed, being scarce sufficient to balance the most indifferent of the many Shipping seized.

THIS Scheme of the *Spanish* Court to baffle our ^{Instructions} _{thereupon.} Merchants and Trade, caused fresh Instructions to be sent to Mr. Keene, who declared to the Marquis *de Villarias*, that his *Britannick* Majesty insisted upon the King's executing, without Delay, the Engagements which he contracted by the Convention, and likewise renounce the * Rights that he should pretend to have to visit the *British* Ships in the *American* Seas, and acknowledge the Justice of the *British* Establishment on the Confines of *Georgia* and *Carolina*, &c. which

B 2

the

* *Spain* would, if these Kingdoms were so tame as to comply with her Demands, call all manner of Goods or Merchandise whatsoever contraband, when any of equal Kind could be produced in their Dominions, on board a *British* Ship bound from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another. Can there be Goods that *Spain* can call either contraband or prohibited ? If this be admitted, how can the *American* Trade be carried on ? No *British* Ship can trade there (but what must have on board some such Goods as the *Spaniards* call prohibited. *Spanish* Pistoles and Pièces of Eight are the current Coin of all our Plantations, which are for the most Part brought there by the *Spaniards*. Coco is the Production of *Jamaica*, as well as *New-Spain*, and Logwood grows both in *Jamaica* and *Providence* ; so that tho' we should give up our Right to the Bay of *Camppeachy*, we cannot allow the *Spaniards* to seize our Ships for having those Commodities on board, as it evidently appears they have no Right.

1739. the Spanish Court took very little Notice of, but continued to seize the British Ships, and made publick Preparations for War throughout their Dominions.

By which it was evident, that Spain only intended to amuse us by the Convention, and that they did not design Satisfaction for our Merchants Losses, nor the chief Point insisted on (free Navigation and no Search.) On this, the Warmth of the Nation became so fervent, that the Ministry found it necessary to authorize Reprisals, and issued a Proclamation in July, signed by nine * Lords of the Privy Council, alledging the Depredations of the Guarda Costa's, and the Non-payment of the 95,000l. stipulated by the Convention.

Conduct of France. FRANCE seemed much alarmed at this Step, and offered a Mediation by the Count de Buffy, their Ambassador at London; which was rejected, as the Tyes between that Crown and Spain were judged too close to admit such a Moderator.

War declared. THE Breach soon became unavoidable, and Great-Britain seemed unanimous for a Reparation by Arms. Then Negotiation was soon suspended, and War declared on both Sides; that against Spain, October 23d, with the usual Solemnities, amidst an inexpressible Concourse.

Parliament meets. NOVEMBER the 15th, at the Meeting of the Parliament his Majesty notified the Motives of his declaring War, and his Intent of vigorously prosecuting it; hoping from their Fidelity and Zeal the necessary Supplies for carrying it on; of which he was assured by Addresses of Thanks from both Houses.

THE

* The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the Dukes of Dorset and Newcastle; the Earls of Wilmington, Godolphin and Cholmondeley; Viscount Torrington, and Arthur Onslow, Esq;

THE Marine was immediately ordered to be put ^{1739.} on a proper Footing, so that a Fleet of 113 Sail was ^{preparati-} soon compleated, six Regiments of Marines raised of ^{ons made.} 1000 Men each, several Regiments ordered over from *Ireland*, 500,000*l.* voted for augmenting Troops on the first Exigency; and the Court seemed very alert in preparing against the Enemy.

AND for our better Security on the Continent, a Treaty of Subsidy was concluded for three Years ^{with Den-} with the King of *Denmark*, by which he was to keep ^{mark.} in Readiness 5000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, and to have Levy Money at 80 Crowns *per* Horseman, and 30 *each* Footman, with 70,000*l.* *per Annum*, while they continued in our Service; for which End the Commons voted 70,853*l.*

THE first Step taken was that of sending Admiral ^{Vernon's} *Vernon* to the *West-Indies*, who was dispatched in ^{Expedition.} *July* with a Squadron of nine Men of War; and on his Arrival at *Jamaica*, *October* the 23d, he began ^{Arrives at} *Jamaica*. to make Reprisals, and detached by the Way three of his Squadron to * *Laguira*, where they found seventeen *Spanish* Sail; but, either from the Resistance they met with, or a Storm that arose, they were forced to quit that Enterprize, and rejoin the Fleet.

NOVEMBER the 5th, the Admiral sailed Sails from ^{thence.} *Jamaica* with seven Ships of the Line (*viz.* the *Burford*, Admiral *Vernon*; the *Hampton-Court*, *Commodore Brown*; the *Princess Louisa*, Capt. *Waterhouse*; the *Stafford*, Capt. *Trevor*; the *Worcester*, Capt. *Mayne*; the *Norwich*, Capt. *Herbert*; and the *Somers*, which was detached to cruize off *Cartagena*.

* *Laguira*, a rich Town on the Coast of *Caracas*, well defended by three Forts, &c.

1729. Arrives at in View of * *Porto-Bello*, which Night was partly spent in consulting the proper Measures for a vigorous

Attack, which seemed necessary, as they had to engage with so many fortified, well-manned Forts, and that some Ships of Force lay in the Harbour to cover the Town; however it was resolved upon, and on the 21st the *Hampton-Court* being in the Van, began with ^{the} *Castillo d' Hierro*, and was soon seconded by the ^{Norwich}

Attacks
of
Hierro.

* *Porto-Bello* is a Town lying on the North Side of the *Isthmus of Darien*; which running in a manner from East to West between the North and South Seas, joins the two vast Continents of North and South America. It lies at the Bottom of a Bay, about a Mile deep, and half a Mile broad at the Entry. There is a good Harbour, about 500 Houses, a Treasury, a Custom-House, and Exchange: It is famous for its Fairs, being the principal Mart of Spain in America; for the Wealth of *Precious* and Manufactures of Europe annually circulate here: The Spanish Galleons discharge their Cargoes, and take in the Treasure that is brought from *Cartagena*, *Panama*, and *Lima*, &c. It is surprising, on the first Advice of the Galleons, to see in what Numbers the Merchants throng from all Parts, so that immediately it becomes impossible to find either a Lodging or Warehouse for Money; a Garret sufficient to contain only one Bed and some Chests of Money, will be set for 50 Crowns; the Indian Merchants (of whom there are many, and some very wealthy) set up Tents and Hammocks, and encamp without the Town: The Fair commonly holds about 20 Days, in which Time the Galleons take between 20 and 30 Millions of Pieces of Eight on board, and sail directly for *Old Spain*; and then the Town seems a perfect Desert, the Climate being very unhealthy, tho' not so bad as *Ninive de Darien*, where the Business now transacted at *Porto-Bello*, was formerly carried on. It was taken by the ever memorable Sir *Francis Drake*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; and by Sir *Henry Morgan* in 1668: But the brave Admiral *Hector* in 1733, by some Fatality lay before it till he lost more Men in one Day, than were now lost in the taking of it. There died of his Fleet, besides the Admiral himself, two other Admirals, 13 Captains, above 40 Lieutenants, and near 4000 common Seamen.

[†] *Castillo d' Hierro*, or *Iron Castle*, was built on a steep Rock, at the N. E. Point of the Bay; and *Gloria Castle* on the opposite Side.

Norwich and Worcester, which behaved with the greatest Resolution. The Admiral came up with the blue Flag at his Topmast-Head, and the bloody Flag at his Main-Topmast-Head, and dropt Anchor within half a Cable's Length of the Castle : At this the *Spaniards* summoned all their Force ; which, tho' it did great Execution, was to little Effect, the Admiral's Guns being so well pointed, as to make a Breach in their upper Works, and oblige them to quit their lower Tier of Guns, and fly for Refuge to their Ambuscades. This being perceived, the Admiral made the proper Signal for Landing ; which was so well obeyed, that in a few Minutes they were safely landed, in the Front of the Enemy's lower Battery, with the Loss of only two Soldiers : They immediately entered by the Embrasures, the one continually climbing over the other's Shoulders, so that in three Minutes they were on the Platform, struck the Spanish Flag of Defiance, and hoisted the British Standard. This obliged the *Spaniards* in the Castle to hang out the White Flag, and surrender at Discretion, being only five Officers, and 35 Men, of 300, the rest being killed, wounded, or fled. Thus that almost impregnable Castle came into the Hands of the English at a very inconsiderable Loss.

It surrenders.

In the Interim *Gloria Castle* and *Jeronimo Fort* kept a constant Fire on the Admiral ; but not being Point-blank, most of their Shot either fell short, or went over him, while his lower Tier had better Success, by beating down the Flag of the Castle, several Houses in the Town, and sinking a Sloop that lay between the Forts ; when Night came on, and ended the Engagement for that Day.

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a little nearer the Town on an Ascent ; which, with Fort St. *Jeronimo*, were built by the King of Spain, on account of its Importance in Trade, after Sir Henry Morgan's Expedition in 1668.

1739. THEN it was resolved in a Council of War, that as there was no Wind, every Ship should warp up to the Fortifications, and come to Action as soon as possible in the Morning ; when, as the Admiral was taking the necessary Measures for prosecuting the Design, a Flag of Capitulation appeared on the *Gloria Castle*, and a Boat was sent off to propose Terms, some whereof were rejected, and the Terms the Admiral would grant returned, with an Allowance of three Hours to ^{The Town} ~~surrenders.~~ resolve : They soon sent him their Acceptance of them, on which, Capt. *Newton*, with 120 Sailors, was detached, and took Possession of *Gloria Castle* and Fort St. *Jeronimo*.

The ARTICLES were,

Articles of
Capitula-
tion.

I. THAT the Garrison have Leave to march out with Military Honours, and be allowed two Cannon mounted ; with ten Charges of Powder and Match lighted.

II. THAT till the Time of Evacuation they shall not be molested, and may carry with them necessary Provisions and Ammunition, and be allowed a Guard.

III. THAT all the * Vessels in the Harbour, with their Apparel and Arms, be delivered up for his Britannick Majesty's Use, allowing the Officers and Crews Leave to retire.

IV. THAT the British Troops be put in Possession of † *Gloria Castle*, and Fort St. *Jeronimo*, by Four o'Clock in the Evening.

V.

* There were two Men of War and a Snow, with four Sloops and a Periagway, which were some of the Vessels that so much injured our Merchants on these Coasts.

† The Commanders of these Forts were ordered to be prosecuted by the Court of Spain, on account of their hasty Surrender, &c.

V. T H A T, these Conditions being performed, the Clergy, Churches and Inhabitants shall be preserved in all their Immunities and Properties.

VI. T H A T all the Prisoners taken from the Spaniards be set at Liberty before the Admiral's Departure.

T H E Admiral sent to * *Panama*, to require the Release of the South-Sea Company's Factors and Servants; which was complied with, and they sent accordingly to *Porto-Bello*.

T H E Damages sustained by the Court of Spain, ^{Damages done.} with the Loss of the Place at that important Juncture, were very considerable: Ten thousand Dollars that had arrived to pay the Spanish Garison fell into the Hands of the English, which the Admiral, for Encouragement, generously ordered to be distributed among the Forces; 300 Pieces of Cannon found in the Castles and Forts were spiked and destroyed, except those of Brass, which were, 40 Pieces of Cannon, 10 Field Pieces, four Mortars, and 18 Pederoes, that were taken on board the Fleet; with their Shot and Ammunition, except 122 Barrels of Powder expended in blowing up the Fortifications, which were all razed to the Ground and destroyed; to which heroick Action may be adapted those Lines of *Homer's Iliad*, so applicable to this Success.

Sex

* *Panama*, a City of New Spain, situated on the South-Sea, and Capital of a Government of that Name. It was ransack'd and burnt by Sir *Henry Morgan* in 1670, but was since rebuilt and fortified. The Treasures of *Peru* and *Chili* are brought thither by Sea, and sent from thence over Land to *Porto-Bello*, and in Return the European Merchandizes pass through there, and are shipped for *Lima*.

1739.

*Sex solis cum navibus et viris paucioribus,
Illi vastavit urbem, et desolavit compita.*

“ With six Ships only and a slender Train,
“ He left the Town a wide deserted Plain.”

THE Admiral immediately dispatched Capt. * *Renton* in the *Triumph* Snow to *England*, with the Particulars of his Success; which had so great an Effect on the Generality of the Kingdom, that his Freedom of the City of *London* was presented him in a Gold Box, Illuminations were made, Medals struck, and his Name seemed to be idolized; yet this great Action did not pass free from Censure; which may furnish us with this Remark, that it is impossible for those in publick Command, to act so, as to be equal to the different interested Views of a People, and faithfully discharge their Duty to their Sovereign, which latter ought to be the Motive and Sentiment of every Man of Honour and Integrity, and we find by the best Accounts was that of the Admiral; who in *December* sailed from thence, and by the End of the Month returned with the Fleet to *Jamaica*; where I shall leave him till the ensuing Year, and pass over to † *Georgia*.

The Fleet
returns to
Jamaica.

Affairs of
Georgia.

GENERAL *Oglethorpe*, who was sent over Governor, had several Dangers to encounter in that Infant Colony. The Soldiers that were lately sent from *Gibraltar*, with whom he was encamped at *St. Simon's*, to watch the Motions of the *Spaniards*, mutined; who, by his good Conduct were soon appeased:

This

* Capt. *Renton*, who brought the Dispatches, got a Reward of 200*l.*

† Lord *Percival* was first President of this Colony, which was established in 1732, and placed under the Direction of Trustees.

This was scarcely ended, when an Affair of a more dangerous Consequence commenced in the Colony of ^{1739.}
South Carolina. On Sunday, the 9th of September, about twenty Negroes, said to be instigated by the Spaniards, at Fort St. *Augustins*, surprized the Warehouse of *Hutcheson* at *Stonebow*, killed the Keepers, and seized the Arms and Powder ; they immediately proceeded with Colours displayed, and Drums beating, which brought together a considerable Body of their Countrymen ; then they proceeded to ravage the Country, burning and destroying all before them, and murdering all the White People they could lay Hands on in the most terrible Manner, for above ten Miles ; about which Time, the Horse Militia being collected, pursued and overtook them : The Negroes drew up in a Field, and fought obstinately for some Time, but were defeated, with great Loss ; by which means, and by the Humanity shewn by the Planters to those who fell into their Hands, and the Conduct of General *Oglethorpe*, who, on receiving Advice from the Lieutenant-Governor, ordered out his Rangers, the whole Rebellion was happily extinguished in its Infancy ; which concludes the Military Transactions of this Year.

THE War being now in its Infancy, though the Advantages gained by our Fleet seemed considerable, ^{1740.} it was necessary to have an Eye towards the prudent ^{Proceedings in Parliament.} Regulations of our Parliament, and their speedy Supply. plies for carrying it on with Vigour ; which they seemed alert in forwarding ; for early in the Year the Commons voted 118,000*l.* for the six Regiments of Marines newly raised, and that the Number of the Troops for the Year 1740, should be 28,852, including the Invalids and *Highland* Regiment : 1,200,000*l.* was granted his Majesty out of the Sinking Fund, and

^{1742.} 4,000,000l. for carrying on the War. A Proclamation was likewise published for the Encouragement of Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service, by a Reward of 40s. Bounty Money to every able Sailor, above the Age of eighteen, and under fifty-four.

His Majesty prorogues the Parliament, and goes abroad. In April his Majesty came to the House, and having notified his Intent of visiting his German Domains, passed the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, and prorogued the Parliament to the 23d of June; and having appointed a Regency, set out for Hanover, where I shall leave him, and take a View of our Fleet.

Admiral Balchen sails: ADMIRAL *Balchen* was ordered out to intercept the * *Azogue* Ships, which found Means to evade him, and notwithstanding his Vigilance arrived richly laden in Spain: About which Time the † *Princessa*, a Spanish Ship of War of 68 Guns and 650 Men, fell in with three British ‡ Men of War, as they were cruising in the Bay of Biscay, and commenced an obstinate Engagement, which continued six Hours, when she was obliged to yield to superior Force, with the Loss of thirty-three Men killed, and 100 wounded.

OUR Ministry at this Time seemed intent to make all Preparations possible to guard against the Enemy, and make Reprisals in their Turn. There were two Camps

* The *Azogue* or Register Ships, are so called because they have Commissions from the King of Spain or the Council of the Indies to trade to America, which Permissions usually cost the Merchants 300,000 Pieces of Eight; and tho' none of them should exceed 600 Tons, there are few of them that do not carry 600 Tons at least.

† *Princessa*, one of the finest Ships in the Spanish Navy; her Guns large, and mostly Brass; as she was longer and broader than our First Rates.

‡ The *Lion*, Capt. *Mayne*; *Kent*, Capt. *Durd*; and *Orford*, Lord *Augustus Fitzroy*.

Camps formed, one of the Veteran Troops on *Hounslow Heath*, the other of the Marine Regiments in ^{1740.} *the Isle of Wight*; several Men of War were refitted, ^{Camps for- med.} and Sir John Norris ordered to repair to *Portsmouth*, to take the Command of the Fleet, which was intended for a secret Expedition; where he soon arrived, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Victory*.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at this Time set out from the Camp at *Hounslow*, and the Duke having reviewed the Army in the *Isle of Wight*, entered on board Sir John Norris as a Voluntier, who sailed from *St. Helen's*, *July* the 14th, with twenty-one Ships of the Line, having under him the Admirals *Cavendish* and *Ogle*. The 16th at Night being turbulent Weather, the *Lyon* ran foul of the *Victory*, by which she lost her Bowsprit, and twenty-eight Men, as did the *Victory* her Head. The Duke on this Emergency behaved with the greatest Composure, tho' never before at Sea; exhorting the Men to stick close to their Duty, but the Admiral was forced back to *Spithead*; and on the 23d sailed again, but was drove by contrary Winds into *Torbay*. He failed again on the 22d of *August*, and was obliged to put back; when with his Royal Highness he returned to *London*. This Expedition was said to be intended either to bombard * *St. Sebastians*, destroy the Spanish Fleet at † *Ferrol*, or favour

* *St. Sebastians* is a strong fortified Town on the Coast of *Biscay*, at the Mouth of the River *Orio*, about ten Miles from the Borders of *France*; and hath a large and commodious Port; its Privateers were remarkably successful in the Beginning of the War, &c.

† *Ferrol* is a Town in *Galicia*, seated in the Gulph of the *Gryne*, N. of the River *Tavia*; the Harbour is the strongest in *Spain*, and affords an Entry but of one Ship at a Time, having the Land high on both Sides, and a Passage defended by several small Batteries.

^{1740.} your a Conspiracy said to be formed for the Advantage of the *English* at the * *Groyne*; which proved but a Naval Parade, and was laid aside for that Time.

THERE were two other Expeditions formed, one of which proved of great Importance; and that ~~Anson fails.~~ was the sending of Commodore *Anson* to the *South-
Seas*, who sailed from St. *Helen's* in *September*, in the *Centurion*, with four Men of War, a Sloop, and two Victualling Tenders; of whose Success I shall have Occasion to speak at large in the Sequel.

~~Sir Chaloner Ogle fails.~~ THE other was Sir *Chaloner Ogle* with a Fleet of twenty-seven Ships of the Line, two Hospital, and seven Fire Ships, and above 100 Transports, having on board a considerable Body of Land Forces under the Command of Lord *Catcart*, who sailed in *Octo-
ber* with an Intent to reinforce Admiral *Vernon* in the *West-Indies*; to which we shall leave them bound, and take a View of Admiral *Vernon's* Conduct there; and how he pursued the Advantages gained by the taking of *Porto-Bello*.

~~Admiral Vernon fails from Ja-
maica.~~ FEB. 25, the Admiral with his Squadron sailed from † *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and, March the 1st, made

Batteries. About Midway on the North-side is the Castle of *St. Philip*, which mounts 160 Guns, and can contain a Garison of 2000 Men; and on the opposite Side are two small Forts of 20 and 30 Guns, which form an Angle with the Castle: When you pass these, you enter a spacious Harbour, sufficient for 200 Men of War, and commonly a Station to the *Spanish* Fleets, &c.

* This Conspiracy was said to be carried on with the *English* Consul at *Oporto*, in order to favour a Descent on *Gallicia*, for which an Advocate with several Accomplices were hanged.

† *Port Royal* is an Harbour on the South Side of *Jamaica*, and landing Place to *Kingston* or *St. Jago*: It is defended by *Fort Charles*, well strengthened and manned with a good Garison, was almost ruined by an Earthquake in 1692, but is rebuilt and flourishing.

made the Highlands of * *St. Martba* on the *Spaniſh Main*; whence he bore away for † *Carthagena*, ordering the *Greenwich* to ply to *Windward*, and on the Third was joined by the *Falmouth*, and anchored before the Town. On the 6th he began a Bombardment; and in three Days discharged about 350 Bombs, which destroyed several Edifices; but a general Attack being deferred, till joined by the Fleet expected from *England*, the *Windsor* and *Greenwich* were

1740.

Bombards
Carthagena,

* A Range of Mountains to the E. of *Carthagena*, near which, on the Coast-fide, is a Town of that Name, being the Capital of a Province, an Episcopal See, and hath a strong Castle and Port: Between this Town and *Carthagena* runs the great River *St. Mariba*.

† *Carthagena la Nueva*, or *New Carthagena*, (so called to distinguish it from *Carthagena* in *Old Spain*) lies South of *Jamaica*, on the *Spaniſh* Continent, to the East of the great Gulf of *Darien*; in 10 D. 26 M. N. Lat. and 75 D. Long. West of *London*. It was begun to be built in 1532, and in about eight Years became a wealthy, stately, and well-inhabited City: It has one of the nobleſt Basons or Harbours in the World, being ſome Leagues in Circumference, and land-locked on all Sides; whose Entrance is defended by the ſtrong Castle of *Bocca-cbica*, and three leſſer Forts; of which I ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak more at large hereafter. Between this Harbour and the Town are two Necks of Land, on which are the ſtrong Fortress *Castillo Grande*, and Fort *Manzanella*, which defend the leſſer Harbour that runs close to the Town: There is like-wife the Fort *St. Baxarde*, which defends the Town on the Land-fide; and tho' the Sea beats on the Town Walls, there is no coming at it, the Surf runs ſo high, but through theſe Harbours. In 1583 it was plundered by Sir *Francis Drake*; who having burnt one Half of it, the Inhabitants ransomed the other for 120,000 Ducats. Before it was perfectly repaired, a diſgusted *Spaniard* again burnt it, and feized a great Treasure; and in 1697, M. de *Pointi* with a Squadron of *French* Ships, took the City after a formal Siege, in which he got an immense Booty. The Plunder amounted to about eight Millions of Livres in Silver, and one in Jewels; it having had Time ſince to recover its Trade and Wealth, might well be counted one of the principal Cities in *America*.

1740. were ordered to cruise off the Port for 30 Days, while the Admiral with the Fleet bore away for *Porto-Bello*, to repair the Damages ; where having wooded and watered, he sailed on the 22d for the Castle of * *Chagre*, which he that Evening bombarded, and continued it till the 24th at Noon, when the *Spaniards* hung out the White Flag, which was answered by the Admiral, and Capt. *Knowles* sent on Shore, who returned with the Governor, to whom the following Capitulation was granted.

Bombards
and takes
Chagre.

I. THAT on the British Troops taking Possession, the Governor and Garrison have Liberty to march out without Molestation, and retire where they think proper.

II. THAT the Inhabitants shall be in Safety as to their Persons and Goods.

III. THAT the Guarda Costa's and Custom-House belonging to the King of Spain, with the Warehouses adjoining, be delivered up to the Admiral.

IV. THAT the Clergy and Churches in the Town of *Chagre* be protected in their Privileges.

CAPTAIN *Knowles* was, pursuant to these Articles, appointed to take Possession of the Castle, as Governor, and had 120 Men allowed him for that Service ; the Store-houses were likewise delivered up, which were full of *Guiaquil*, *Cocoa*, *Jesuits Bark*, and *Spanish Wool*, to load the Galleons, amounting to

4300

* *Chagre* ; this Town takes its Name from the River *Chagre*, which has its Source near the South-Sea, in the Neighbourhood of *Panama* ; from whence the Treasure comes down by *Chagre* to *Porto-Bello*, and is of the greatest Importance, as it opens a perfect Communication with *Panama* : It is defended by the Castle St. *Lorenzo*, a Fort and two Batteries : The whole Fortification is built on a solid Rock ; and was taken by Sir *Henry Morgan* in 1670-1.

4300 Serons, which were shipped on board the ^{1740.} Fleet ; the Guarda Costa's sunk, and the Custom-House burnt.

ON the 29th, eleven Brass Guns, and as many Pedevraroes, were embarked from the Castle ; which, by the springing of two Mines was that Night demolished. They then sailed to *Porto-Bello*, from whence they returned to *Jamaica*, where the Fleet lay partly inactive, wanting the Stores and Supplies from *England* (tho' his * Cruizers, who were properly station'd, met with good Success) till the Arrival of Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, who reached † *Dominica*, December 19 ; ^{Admiral O-} where died, to the Loss of his Country, and the ^{g'de arrives} in the ^{W^est} ^{India.} Concern of all those that wished well to the Expedition, *Alan Lord Cathcart*, of a Flux, after thirteen Days Illness ; by which the Command devolved to Brigadier General *Wentworth*. Sir *Chaloner* sailed from thence to *St. Christopher's*, where he received Advice from Admiral *Vernon*, of fifteen Sail of Spanish Men of War being at *Porto-Bello*. And on the 28th, in his Passage between *Hispaniola* and *Jamaica*, he saw four Sail ; after whom he dispatched six, four of which, under Lord *Aubrey Beauclerk*, came up with them before it was dark : They refused shewing their Colours, upon which commenced an Engagement, that continued till next Morning ; when their Commodore hoisted French Colours, and came on board with his

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Excuses ;

* The *Felmont*, Capt. *Douglas*, brought in a large Dutch Ship of 20 Guns, hired in Spain to carry over the new Vice-Roy of Mexico. She was taken to the West of Cuba ; the Vice-Roy escaped, but Effects, and Jewels to the Value of 100,000l. fell into their Hands.

† *Dominica*, one of the *Caribbe* Islands, was the first discovered by *Columbus* in America ; so called on account of its being seen on a Sunday. It is very mountainous, about twelve Leagues in Length, and eight in Breadth ; in 5 D. 30 M. N. Lat.

1740. Excuses ; on which they continued their Course, and joined Admiral *Vernon* the 9th, where I shall leave them till the succeeding Year, and pass to General *Oglethorpe*. in his Expedition against * *St. Augustine*.

THE Spaniards at *St. Augustine* having the preceding Year made some Attempts on the new Colony of *Georgia*, a Design of attacking was proposed to the Assembly of *South Carolina*, by General *Oglethorpe*; who approving of it, granted the † Assistance he desired, under the Command of Col. *Vander Dussen*. May the 9th, the *Carolina* and *Georgia* Forces joined, at the general Rendezvous at *St. John's River*; on the General's March he took a *Spanish* Fort, called *St. Francis de Pupa*, defended by a Serjeant's Command, who surrendered at Discretion : He likewise took *Fort Diego* by Capitulation, which was of eleven Guns and fifty Men, in which he left a Garrison of sixty Men, and proceeded to *Fort Moosa*, which on his Approach was deserted. He was now within two Miles of *Fort St. Augustine*; where the proper Dispositions were concerted for attacking the Town; the Commodore having blocked it up by Sea with five Ships (the *Hamborough*, Commodore *Pearce*; the *Phœnix*, Capt. *Fanshew*; the *Hector*, Sir *Velverton Peyton*; the *Tartar*, Hon. Capt. *Townsend*; and the *Squirrel*, Capt. *Warren*; all twenty Gun Ships.) Col. *Vander Dussen* was order'd with his Regiment to take Possession

* *St. Augustine* is the Capital of *Spaniard Florida*; a Town and Castle situate at the Mouth of the River *Matanzas*; 20 Leagues South of *St. Matthew*, the Boundary of *Georgia*. The Town is defended by 20 Salient Angles with some Cannon; the Castle is formidable and of great Strength, having four Bastions; the Curtain 60 Yards long, the Parapet nine Feet thick, with casemented Barracks and Work Bomb Proof; mounts 60 Guns, and a Garrison of 1000 regular Troops.

† The Assistance was, 400 Men, a Troop of Rangers, Presents for 500 Indians, and Provisions for three Months.

Possession of *Point Quartel*, a Quadrangular Redoubt on the Isle of *St. Anastasia*, opposite to Fort *Augustine*; and Col. *Palmer* to alarm the Enemy to favour his Descent, while he landed without Opposition with 200 Men and most of the *Indians*; where, by the Aid of 200 Sailors from the Fleet, he prepared all Necessaries for erecting Batteries to play upon the Place. *Palmer* having remained at *Mosso*, with his Detachment, was surprized early in the Morning by a strong Detachment from *St. Augustine*, who found Means to cut off the greatest Part of his Men; upon which, Col. *Vander Dussen* was ordered to join the Camp for his Security; three Batteries were soon erected at the Distance of one Mile from the Castle, which began to play; but the Enemy returned the Fire very briskly. Six half Gallies that were in the Harbour greatly annoyed the Camp; upon which it was proposed to attack them; but the Scheme being maturely considered, it was judged impracticable.

TOWARDS the End of June, the General summoned the Governor, but to no Effect; soon after which the Commodore failed on account of the Hurricane Season: The Garrison had got Provisions from the *Havanna*, and Col. *Vander Dussen* marched off with the *Carolina Forces*; upon which the General was obliged to raise the Siege.

Mr. *Trelawney*, Governor of *Jamaica*, proved very alert, and shewed the greatest Capacity and Diligence in concerting Schemes for the Advantage of the Government. He first concluded a Treaty with the rebellious * Negroes, by which they obliged

C 2 them-

* A Body of run-away Negroes, who chose one *Chagro* for their Captain, and defended themselves against all Parties. By this Treaty they were declared free, had Liberty to settle Plantations, and bring their Produce to Market.

1740. themselves to send 500 stout Men on Board the Fleet, who were to have Sailors Pay, Provisions and Booty ; after which he sent Lieutenant *Hudson* to the *Muschita Indians* with a View of attacking the Spaniards ; who, on his Arrival, found them preparing for the Expedition ; upon which he took the Command, and with 500 of this Nation, proceeded to a Spanish Settlement on *Carpenter's River*, where they made a considerable Booty in Silver and Cocoa. The Lieutenant had a Design on *Panama*, but the Indians would not proceed ; and after many Difficulties he returned to *Jamaica*.

Capt. Hall
takes Porto
Plata.

IT would be doing the greatest Injustice to true Valour, if the heroick Action of Capt. *Hall* of *Newport in Rhode Island* was omitted ; who, in a small Sloop of thirty Tons and twenty-nine Men, plundered the Town of *Porto Plata* in *Hispaniola* of considerable Effects : He anchored under Pretence of a *Caracca* Trader ; and the Governor being sick, sent to the Captain for his Surgeon to bleed him ; by which he took the Opportunity of surprizing the Fort, dismounting the Guns ; and became Master of the Town, with the Loss of one Man only.

I SHALL now take Leave of the *West-Indies* till the ensuing Year, and proceed to the Measures taken by King and Parliament for the Prosecution of the War, &c.

His Majesty, during his Stay at * *Hanover*, concluded a Subsidy Treaty with Prince *Wollieth*, Landgrave Regent of *Hesse-Cassel* ; by which the latter was to keep in Readiness for four Years 4800 Foot, and 1200 Horse, for his Majesty's Service, in Consideration

* The King, in Commiseration of the Miseries of his Subjects, during the Severity of the Winter, ordered his Granaries to be set open, abated the Taxes, and raised the Cavalry's Subsistence.

federation of an annual Subsidy of 250,000 Bank ^{1740.} Crowns ; and on the 33th of October his Majesty arrived at St. James's from his German Dominions, ^{The King returns from Hanover.} and was received with the usual Compliments of the Nobility and City.

In November the Parliament met, and his Majesty opened the Session with a Speech ; wherein he expressed his Resolution of vigorously prosecuting the War with Spain, tho' France should declare in her Favour ; which some remarkable Proceedings shewed her Inclination to : He also communicated the Emperor's Death, and the Scene it was likely to open in Europe ; therefore recommended the necessary Supplies for putting the Nation in such a Posture of Defence as to have nothing to fear ; and likewise offered to their Consideration some necessary Regulations to prevent the Exportation of Corn, and some more effectual Methods to man the Fleet. Both the Houses returned the usual Addresses of Thanks, and the Commons voted 40,000 Seamen, with ten new Regiments for the Service of the Year ; to support which, they granted a Land Tax of four Shillings in the Pound.

A Bill was brought in by Mr. Pulteney for the Encouragement of Sailors, and the Security of the American Trade ; by which all Prize Money was to be vested solely in the Captors ; which, after some Debate, passed both Houses, and was ordered to be printed.

And after some Debate on the Estimate of the Navy, 199,700*l.* was voted for that Service, and 200,000*l.* for a secret Expedition.

A Place Bill was brought in by Mr. Sandys, for the better securing the Independency of Parliament by limiting the Number of Officers to sit in the House of Commons ; but was rejected by both Houses.

1740.

THE Houses at this Time presented their congratulatory Address to his Majesty, on Admiral Vernon's Success in taking *Porto-Bello* with six Ships only ; and voted, that the Thanks of both Houses should be transmitted to that Gentleman in the *West-Indies*, for the Service he had done his Country.

APRIL the 25th, 1741, the Acts being ready for the Royal Assent, his Majesty came to the House, and passed them ; after which he thanked them for their Zeal and Unity in granting the Supplies, and prorogued the Parliament to the 12th of May : And on the 28th of April a Proclamation was issued for dissolving it, and calling a new one.

Affairs of
Ireland.

THE Parliament of *Ireland* were no less apprehensive of the threatening Storm ; therefore it was resolved, on the Recommendation of the Duke of *Devonshire*, then Lord Lieutenant, that 20,000 Firelocks and Bayonets for the Militia, were necessary for the publick Safety ; that a Sum not exceeding 35,362*l.* be granted for that End ; and that 5000 of the said Arms be made in the Kingdom : It was likewise resolved, for the national Security, to disarm the Papists, and arm the Protestants.

As I have now traced the Transactions of the *British* Court both at Home and Abroad for this Year, I shall return to that of *Spain*, their declared Enemy, and so take a Tour through *Europe*.

SPAIN was this Year taken up with military Preparations for carrying on the War ; and as she found it necessary to consult the Safety of her Territories in *America*, she ordered two Squadrons of Men of War to be fitted out, one at * *Cadiz* of twelve Men

* *Cadiz* is a famous City and Port of *Andalusia*, on the Western Ocean, situate at the Point of an Island of that Name ; has a large

Men of War, the Command of which was given to the Count de Clavijo ; and another at Ferrol of ten, under Don Roderigo de les Torres ; on Board which they embarked about 6000 Troops for their Garrisons in the *West-Indies*. She likewise sent a Squadron of six Men of War under Don Pizarro, to pursue Commodore Anson, which proved of no Effect. The Duke of Ormond was likewise sent for to command the Army assembling in Galicia ; who, on his Arrival at Court, was received with great Marks of Distinction, and had the Earl * Marshal and General McDonald appointed Lieutenant Generals under him ; which seemed strongly to denote an Invasion of the British Dominions : But, however, if there was any such Intent, it was soon laid aside, and the Duke returned to Avignon. They made an Embarkation of 12,000 Men, and 80 Pieces of Cannon from † *Barcelona*

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commodious Harbour strongly fortified ; is a Place of very considerable Trade, and an Episcopal See ; fifty-six Miles N. W. of Gibraltar.

* This Nobleman of the Name of Keib, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of Scotland, forfeiting his Title and Estate in the Rebellion, 1715, entered into the Spanish Service. His Brother served for some Time as Veldt-Marshal in the Russian Service, and was much esteemed at that Court.

† *Barcelona*, a strong, beautiful and spacious City, one of the chief of Spain. It was surrendered to the French in 1697, after a smart Siege of 56 Days ; but was restored the same Year by the Treaty of Ryswick. King Charles III. and my Lord Peterborough took it in September, 1705, after a Siege of three Weeks, with a Body of Men not more numerous than the Garrison by which it was defended. In April, 1706, it was invested by the Duke of Anjou with a large Train, and numerous Army. The Presence of the King greatly animated the City, and on the Appearance of Sir John Leake, with a seasonable Reinforcement, the Siege was raised. It was taken, after a long Siege, by the French and Spaniards, being betrayed by Queen Anne's Ministry, who denied them Relief, tho' obliged

1740.

^{1740.} *celona* to * *Majorca*, and likewise formed the Blockade of † *Gibraltar*; and upon the Death of the Emperor intended an Invasion of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, in order to procure an Establishment for the Infant Don *Philip*.

ADMIRAL *Haddock* lay all this Time with his Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and did but little worth Notice, except taking a few Prizes; and made a fruitless Attempt, October the 4th, on the Port of ‡ *Cartagena* in *Old Spain*.

ALL that the *Spaniards* had this Year to boast of, was the Success of their Privateers, who took several of our scattered Merchant-men.

THE

obliged to it by Treaty. It is an excellent Port, standing on the *Mediterranean*, 60 Miles N. of the Island of *Majorca*.

* *Majorca*, a great and strong City of *Spain*, the Metropolis of the Island *Majorca*. It was taken in 1706, by Sir *John Leake* for King *Charles III.* but was treacherously retaken; being betrayed by Queen *Anne's* last Ministry, with the rest of the *Spanish* Monarchy.

† *Gibraltar*, or *Gibel Tarif*, a strong City and Castle of *Andalusia*, in *Spain*, situate on a steep and rocky Peninsula, on the North-side of the Streights of the same Name: It was taken in 1704, by the *British* Fleet under Sir *George Rooke*; and stood a memorable Siege under the Command of the Prince of *Hesse Darmstadt* in 1705; in which there was a Party of desperate *Spaniards*, that intended an Attempt on the back Part of the Town; but were surprized by a Detachment from the Garrison, before the Design was ripe for Execution; who all refusing to take Quarter, jump'd down the vast Precipice, not one of 500 escaping to tell with what Pains and miserable Consequences such an Attempt was attended. The *French* and *Spaniards*, after this, raised the Siege, tho' the Works of the Besieged lay all in Ruins; and only an Army of 1200 Men to defend the Place against a formidable Body of about 30,000. It was confirmed to *England* by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and was unsuccessfully besieged by the *Spaniards* in 1727.

‡ *Cartagena*, a considerable City of *Spain*, in the Kingdom of *Murcia*; it was taken by Sir *John Leake* in Behalf of King *Charles III.* in 1706, and since retaken by the Duke of *Berwick*.

THE Imperial Throne at this Time became vacant by the Death of *Charles VI.* second Son to the Emperor * *Leopold*, who succeeded his Brother *Jo: Death.* 1740. *Death.*
Sebast in 1711; and was the fifteenth Emperor of that Family; who, in order to preserve the Succession of his hereditary Dominions entire, obtained the Guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction of the chief Powers in Europe. In 1720, after the the Approbation of the Council, it was sworn to by all the Estates of his hereditary Dominions; in 1725, it was guaranteed by Spain at the Treaty of Vienna, on having *Naples* and *Sicily* given up by the Emperor, as an Establishment for *Don Carlos*; in 1726, it was guaranteed by Russia, and soon after confirmed by the Imperial Diet: At the second Treaty of Vienna, in 1731, it had the Sanction of Great-Britain; in 1732, it was confirmed by the King of Denmark and the States General; in 1738, the Elector of Saxony followed their Examples, on the Emperor's promising to establish him on the Throne of Palatinate; and in 1738, France also acquiesced to it, on account of the Cession of Lorraine; which last Court, with that of Madrid, were the first to violate their Engagements, tho' they had got large Cessions for their Guaranties. Great-Britain, Holland, and Russia, tho' no Gainers, continued faithful to their Promise; the only Opposers were the Electors of Bavaria, Cologne, Palatine, and Trier;

* This Emperor, in case of Failure of the Male Line in the Family, formed a Design of settling the Succession of the Female, as the only Way to keep the Dominions entire, and prevent Disputes; which he communicated to his Sons *Joseph* and *Charles*, who having approved the Regulation, had it ratified in the Imperial Diet. *Joseph*, who first succeeded him, made no Alteration in it: He died of the Small-Pox, April the 29th, 1711, in the 33d Year of his Age, and 6th of his Reign; leaving two Daughters, the present Queen of Poland, born in 1699, and the Archduchess of Bavaria, born in 1702.

1740. Triers ; the Interest of the two former was to oppose all Measures that defeated their Claim to so powerful a Succession.

His Daughter proclaimed Queen of Hungary, &c. IMMEDIATELY on the Emperor's Death, *Maria Theresa*, his eldest Daughter (who was married, in 1736, to the Duke of *Lorrain*, now Grand Duke of *Tuscany*) was proclaimed Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, Princess of *Transilvania*, Archduchess of *Austria*, and universal Successor to all the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, pursuant to the Pragmatic Sanction. The Queen immediately notified her Accession to the different Courts of *Europe*, by whom she was acknowledged ; *France* in particular renewed her Assurance in the strongest Terms : The Duke of *Bavaria*'s Conduct was different ; he returned her Letters un-opened, and appeared unmoved by founding a Claim to the *Austrian* Succession by the Will of *Ferdinand I.* which imported, " That in case there be no Heir of any of the three Brothers of the Emperor, that then the eldest Archduchess, Daughter to the said *Ferdinand*, who should be alive when the Succession should be open, should succeed :" Now the Male Line being extinct in *Charles VI.* the Elector, by his Descent from *Anne*, second Daughter to *Ferdinand I.* claimed the Succession, as open by the Will. It was on the other Hand maintained by the Court of *Vienna*, that the Succession was not open. The Tenor of the Will, according to the original Copy deposited in the *Austrian* Archives, declaring, " In case there shall be no lawful Heir living of any of the Emperor's three Brothers." It is said, that he afterwards asserted his Right thro' his Wife, Daughter to the Emperor *Joseph* ; in which he was powerfully succoured by the House of *Bourbon*.

THE King of *Spain* likewise, by his Descent from *Mary Theresa*, Wife to *Lewis XIV.* and Daughter to *Philip IV.* published his Pretensions to the Imperial Succession ; formed an Army in *Catalonia*, and made publick Preparations to invade *Italy*.

1740.

THE young King of *Prussia* likewise became a Claimant of the Principality of * *Silesia*, as formerly belonging to the *Brandenburg* Family ; and soon assembled a numerous Army ; whose Operations I shall defer to the succeeding Year, and return to the Death of his Father † *Frederick II.* late King of *Prussia*, who died at *Berlin*, May 20, 1740, having first resigned his Dominions to his Son, and declared him King.

THIS young Monarch began to give early Proofs of that active Spirit, which hath since fully distin-

* In 1417, *Lewis King of Hungary and Bohemia*, gave the Dutchy of *Jagendorf*, a Part of *Silesia*, to *George Marquis of Brandenburg* ; on which Convention the present Claim was founded : It is an extensive, plentiful Country, having *Poland* on the N. E. *Lusatia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia* to the S. W. in Length 225 Miles, in Breadth 65. It has the best Silver Mines in *Germany* ; there are likewise Copper, Lead, Iron, and Salt-petre.

† *Frederick II.* of that Name, and second King of *Prussia*, (which was first erected into a Kingdom in 1701, by the Acknowledgment of King *William III.* and the Imperial Court) was married to *Sophia Dorothaea*, Daughter to King *George I.* and only Sister to his present Majesty ; by whom he had *Charles Frederick*, now King of *Prussia*, and three other Sons, and five Daughters. He was a Man of plain Behaviour, an entire Stranger to Gallantry, and a great Lover of the Chase ; he took great Delight in his Guards, who were the tallest Men of all Nations, and saw them mount every Morning in the Palace Yard at Ten o'Clock ; after which he commonly, either assisted at Councils, or gave Audience to Foreign Ministers, &c. Sometime before his Death he published an Edict against Licentiousness ; whereby all Persons of what State soever, who shall seduce young Girls, shall, to repair their Honour, marry them.

1740.

distinguished him in the the World; and after some Reforms in Court and Army, he sent Commissioners to receive the Homage of the Baronies of *Hersfah* and *Hermale* in the Principality of *Liege*; which they having refused, under Pretence of their Dependance on that See, the King immediately acquainted the Bishop of the Violation, and demanded a categorical Answer; the Bishop seemed to justify his Right by a Grant of *Charles V.* to his Church, and offered the King 100,000 Crowns to end all Disputes as to his Claim; which Proposal was rejected, and 2000 Grenadiers sent to take Possession of the Baronies, who exacted large Contributions; and the Bishop now agreed to pay 160,000 Crowns, 30,000 of which were formerly due.

THE Court of *France* was undoubtedly well pleased with this Opportunity, which offered, for placing in her the Balance of Power; and expecting nothing less than to form such a Basis as would cause her to be respected, if not dreaded by her Neighbours, she for a long Time concealed her real Intentions, and expected, by a Neutrality, to have the Balance of the *Spanish*

* The young Queen was brought to him at *Charlottenberg*, where, contrary to the publick Opinion, he received her with all Marks of Distinction; which shewed a Generosity and Greatness of Mind, and more Honour than his succeeding Laurels. She is *Elizabeth Carolina*, Princess of *Beveren*, whom he had been forced to marry in 1733. He ordered his Magazines and Granaries to be opened for the Support of the Poor, and free Commerce to and from his Dominions; he likewise forbade all forcible Inlistments of Soldiers, and gave Liberty to all the tall Grenadiers, except those that chose to continue, to return to their own Countries; he also ordered, that the Infants should not be registred as usual, to bear Arms when they arrived to Maturity, and that no Soldiers should be for the future admitted, whose Stature exceeded five Feet ten Inches; which denotes his Consideration in the proper Use of an Army; as no Man can be so active in Service, as one at or under that Size.

Spanisb * Trade in her own Hands ; but as soon as she had an Account of our Conquest in *America*, she altered her pacifick Sentiments, and shewed that she was too closely concerned in the Plate Fleet, to see the imminent Danger that Transportation was in, and not take Part with *Spain* ; upon which she immediately fitted out two strong Squadrons at *Brest* and *Toulon*, of thirty-two Ships, fourteen of which were of the Line, besides Frigates, with 9000 Men on Board ; the Command of which was given to the Marquis d' *Antin* ; which sailed accordingly for the *West-Indies*.

THIS Proceeding, *France* said, was with no other View, than to fulfil her Gearanty of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in open Violation of which Treaty she caused the Port and Fortifications of + *Dunkirk* to be repaired, and was making all other possible Preparations, both by Sea and Land, for some important Blow. She was likewise fortifying *Bicte*, in *Lorrain*, and forming a large Army in *Afface* ; which were employed the succeeding Year in advancing the Elector of

Bavaria

* A Treaty of Commerce between *France* and *Spain*, by which the Merchants of *St. Malo* got the *Afuento* Trade, formerly enjoy'd by our *Soubr-Sea* Company.

+ *Dunkirk* (as well as *Jemais*) was brought into the Possession of the *Englisb* by *Oliver Cromwell*, and was sold by King *Charles II.* to *France*, who fortified and improved it ; but by the 9th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the Fortifications were to be demolished, and the Port to be rendered for ever incapable of admitting any Ship ; with the express Condition, that the said Fortifications or Port should never be repaired : And by the 4th Article of the Defensive Alliance between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and the *States General*, it was also stipulated ; that the grand Passage from the Slope of *Mars-dyke* should be destroyed, and that no Port, Harbour, Sloice or Basin, should be built at *Dunkirk*, or in any Place whatsoever at the Distance of two Leagues.

1743. *Bavaria* to the Imperial Dignity, and crushing the House of *Austria*; which she prosecuted with great Vigour.

Genoa.

THEY had likewise a Body of Troops in *Corfica*, under the Command of M. *Maillebois*, for aiding the *Genoese* in the Suppression of that Rebellion; by which the greatest Part of the Malecontents submitted, but still retained a violent Disaffection to the Government; upon which, by a Regulation it was stipulated, that *France* should withdraw all her Troops, except such as were absolutely necessary.

Holland.

THE *Dutch*, at this Time, seemed to dread the impending Storm; therefore were resolved, by an Augmentation of their Forces by Sea and Land, to be in Readiness to ward the Blow; tho' *France* did all that could be done by able Ministers, to amuse them, and daily pester'd them with Declarations of their upright Intention, and Inclination to a Neutrality.

Denmark.

THEY likewise had a warm Debate with the King of *Denmark*, on account of the *Greenland* and *Iceland* Fishery; that King claiming the Sovereignty of those Countries, and insisting, that no Vessel had a Right to fish on his Coasts, without his Permission, which he would have granted, if the *Dutch* would allow his Subjects some Advantage in Return, as the Importation of Cattle, &c. Upon their Refusal, he order'd his Men of War to make Réprisals on their Ships in the Northern Seas. The States were unwilling to come to an open Rupture on account of their *Baltick* Trade, and were against soliciting the Mediation of *England*, lest it might engage them too far in the Quarrel with *Spain*. Upon which, the Danish Court concluded an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with *France*, which procured several Privileges to that Kingdom, and a settled Vent for a considerable Number of their Cattle;

THEIR

THE R. B was this Year a Motion made before the Dissolution of the Parliament, for removing Sir Robert Walpole from his Majesty's Presence and Councils for ever; which was rejected by a Majority of eighty-four, (Yeaes 106, Noes 190.) His Majesty, at the Close of the Session, notified to both Houses his Intent of supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, and preventing, by all reasonable Means, the Subversion of the House of *Austria*, and maintaining the Liberties and Balance of Power in *Europe*: And that, as the Queen had made a Requisition of the 12,000 Men stipulated by Treaty, he had dispatched the necessary Orders for the *Danes* and *Hessians*, lately taken into our Pay, to be in readiness; and a Body of Troops to be ready for Embarkation; and gave the necessary Orders for prosecuting the War with *Spain*, and supporting the Pragmatick Sanction. Both Houses presented him their humble Addresses, and gave him the strongest Assurances, That if any Part of his Dominions, although not belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, was attacked or insulted, by any Power whatsoever, in Resentment of his Majesty's just Measures for supporting the Pragmatick Sanction, they were determined to exert themselves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions, from any such Attacks or Insults; and that his Majesty might be assured, that they would concur zealously and cheerfully, in all necessary Expences, for that just Cause. To which his Majesty gave his most gracious Answer in the most satisfactory and thankful Manner. In the Beginning of May he declared his Intention of visiting his German Dominions, and appointed the same Lords Justices as last Year; and on the 6th his Majesty embarked on Board the *Carolina* Yacht, landed at *Helvoetsluys* the 8th, and arrived at *Hanover* the 12th.

^{1741.} I shall now take a View of the Incursions made on the Queen of Hungary's Dominions ; and the necessary Measures taken to protect them.

King of
Prussia en-
ters Silesia.

THE first that appeared in the Field against her, was the King of *Prussia*, who assembled a numerous Army near *Berlin*, which was imagined to be in order to support the Pragmatick Sanction ; but to the great Surprise of most Powers in *Europe*, he entered *Silesia* at their Head in November, 1740, and published a Manifesto, That he did not intend the Prejudice of any Person, and much less the Archducal House of *Austria*, but to maintain the indisputable Rights of his House, to the Dutchy of *Silesia* ; and that he would maintain the Inhabitants in their lawful Rights and Privileges. He met with no Opposition, till he approached * *Great Glasgow* ; where there was an *Austrian* Garrison, commanded by Count *Wallis*, who refused him Admittance ; upon which he left a Blockade to the Town, and marched with the remaining Part of his Army to *Breslau*, the Capital, where the Inhabitants received him with great Demonstrations of Joy. From thence he proceeded to *Ottmachau*, in which there was a Garrison of 250 Men, who made a brave Resistance of twenty-four Hours, and then were obliged, being overpowered by Numbers, to surrender Prisoners of War. In this Attack the *Prussians* had a Major, and about fifty Men killed.

WHEN the King of *Prussia* had struck this Blow, he caused his Ministers, Count *Gotter* and Baron *Berck*, to lay the following Proposals before the Court of *Vienna*.

I. THAT he would guarantee the Queen's Dominions in *Germany*, with his whole Forces, and for that End,

II. Hg

* *Great Glasgow*, a strong City in *Silesia*, near the Confines of *Prussia*.

II. He would enter into a close Alliance with the Courts of Vienna, ^{1741.} *Petersburgh*, and the Maritime Powers.

III. THAT he would use his utmost Endeavours to get the Duke of *Lorrain* raised to the Imperial Throne.

IV. THAT he would advance the Queen, in ready Money, two Millions of Florins.

V. IN Consideration of all which, he only desired the absolute Cession of all *Silesia*.

THIS is the Queen rejected by a strong and peremptory Answer, and thanked the King for his Offers in regard to the Duke of *Lorrain*; but as the Election by the Golden Bull should be free, the raising a War in *Germany* was no likely Means to contribute to that End: That as to the Offer of two Millions, the Contributions raised by his Army in *Silesia* was more; and as her Majesty was resolved inviolably to maintain the Pragmatick Sanction, she could not consent to the Cession of that Province, nor to the Dismembering of any of the Provinces belonging to the Succession handed down to her. Of which Answer the King of *Prussia* made the necessary Use to compleat his Conquest.

THE Queen, finding that her Remonstrances to the Maritime Powers procured no immediate Assistance, ordered what Forces could be assembled to rendezvous in *Moravia*, the Command of which was given to Count *Neuperg*, to prevent, if possible, the Progress of the *Prussians* in *Silesia*.

THE King of *Prussia* continued to prosecute his Success with the utmost Vigour and Conduct. Having, on *January* the 2d, made his publick Entry into *Breslau*, where he confirmed the Inhabitants in all

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1741.

Summonses Neiss. their Privileges, on the 7th, he summoned * *Neiss*; which not being complied with, he bombarded the Town for three Days; but being so well answered from the Garrison, and the Soldiery so mortified by the Inclemency of the Weather, they found it necessary to raise the Siege; upon which his Majesty set out for *Berlin*, and left the Command of the Army to Veldt Marshal Count *Schwerin*, who, upon hearing that Lieutenant General Count *Brown*, with the small Body of *Austrians* under his Command, had retired towards *Zagendorf*, and taken Post at *Gratz* on the River *Mora*, attacked them the 14th, and after some small Resistance passed that River; whereupon the *Austrians* retired into *Moravia*. The *Prussians* being thus Masters of *Silesia*, as far as the Frontiers of *Moravia*, except *Great Glasgow*, *Neiss*, and a few other Places which cannot be besieged in the Winter; they marched to the Southward bordering on *Hungary*, where Major General *la Motte*, at the Head of a considerable Detachment from the King's Army, surprized the Town and Fortress of *Zablonca*. Soon after which the King returned to the Army, and immediately concéerted a Plan of Operations with Prince *Leopold* of *Anhalt Dessaу*, for the surprizing of *Great Glasgow*: Which Plan, every Thing being prepared for the Purpose, was, on the 8th of *March* at Night, put in Execution; the Troops being ordered to defile from the Villages towards the Town, which they did with the greatest Silence and Order imaginable; they then advanced to the Foot of the Glacis, and leaping over the Pallisadoes, flung themselves into the covered Way, and filing off to the Right and Left, killed or disarmed all that opposed them. But the Alarm at this Time

* *Neiss*, a small City of *Germany*, in *Silesia*.

Time becoming general, the Ramparts were immediately lined, from which the *Prußians* received a continual Fire : Yet by the Disorder and Surprize of the Garrison, they soon gained the Ramparts, and the first two Companies of Grenadiers immediately seized the Bastions that were to the Right and Left ; whilst Prince *Leopold*, with another Body, marched directly to the Castle, which it was necessary to break open, and the Carpenters were immediately set to Work ; and upon the first Hole being made, the Grenadiers of the Castle, headed by the Generals *Wallis* and *Reyki*, fired smartly on the *Prußians*, which was soon returned, and General *Reyki* wounded. Then the Grenadiers deserted their Post, the Gate was laid open, and the *Prußians* entered the Castle with Drums beating, &c. There were two other Attacks executed with the same Vigour and Dispatch, so that they met in the Centre of the Town, and while the Grenadiers were ^{Takes Cross} *Glagow*. scouring the Ramparts, they seized the Main Guard, which put an End to the Action, and the Garrison surrend'red Prisoners of War, consisting of the Generals *Wallis* and *Reyki*, and about 100 Men. The *Prußians* found therein fifty Brass Cannon, a great Quantity of Ammunition, and the Military Chest of 32,000 Florins. This was all executed in about an Hour, with inconsiderable Loss to the *Prußians*. The King was so highly pleased with Prince *Leopold* on this Occasion, that he wrote him a Letter of Thanks with his own Hand.

We shall now return to Count *Neuperg*, who had Orders to hazard a Battle ; upon which he used all the Diligence possible to cover the important Fortresses of *Neiss* and *Brieg* ; of which the *Prußians* having Intelligence, they marched directly towards him, making all the necessary Dispositions for a Battle ; and, on

^{1741.} *Battle of Molwitz.* March the 30th, both Armies met at the Village of *Molwitz*, within a League of *Neiss*; the Battle continued sharp and bloody, the *Austrians* having drove back and put into Disorder the Left Wing of the *Prussians*, commanded by Lieutenant General Count *Schulemburg*, who was killed at the first Onset: But the Confusion was soon redressed by some Regiments of Foot, and by the Grenadiers which were intermixed with the *Prussian* Horse. The Attack on the Right Wing proved as warm as that on the Left; five Squadrons of *Schulemburg's* Dragoons being almost cut to Pieces; but the *Prussians* soon gained Advantages in their Turn, and after an Engagement of four Hours, obliged the *Austrians* to retreat, who marched off in good Order, and encamped under the Cannon of *Neiss*.

THE *Prussians* bought the Advantage dear, having lost Lieutenant General *Schulemburg*, Colonel *Burk*, Lieutenant Colonel *Fitzgerald*, the Margrave *Frederick of Brandenburg*, with many other Officers, killed; the Veldt Marshal *Schwerin*, the Lieutenants General *Marcwits*, and *Kleist*, Major General Margrave *Charles of Brandenburg*; the Colonels, Prince *William*, the Margrave's Brother, *Wartenslaben*, *Rochan*, and *Fink*, with several others, wounded; and between two and three thousand Men killed. The *Austrians* lost about 4000, killed, wounded, and taken; among which were the Generals *Romer* and *Galdi*, and the Count *de Lais Nais*, killed; the Generals *Brown*, *Kaihl*, *Lentulus*, *Frankenburg*, and Prince *Birkenfeldt*, and other inferior Officers, wounded.

THE King did not fail to improve his Victory. On April the 23d he appeared before *Brieg*, which surrender'd on honourable Terms; and in June he forced the important Pass of *Fryewalde*, though defended by 4000 Hussars, and advanced towards *Neiss*, in order to bring Count *Neuperg* to Battle, who then acted

acted on the Defensive ; so that the King was obliged to return to *Breslau*, where he waited, the Arrival of some Forces that were on their March from *Brandenburg*. Soon after which, the Progress of the *Bavarian* Arms (of which at large hereafter) obliged Count *Neuperg* to abandon *Silesia*, and the King detached 2000 Men, under Count *Dessau*, to join the Elector ; who by the Way made himself Master of *Glatz*. In the Interim, the King of *Prussia* invested ^{1741.} *Neiss*, which surrendered after four Days on honourable Terms. Having now made himself Master of *Silesia*, he returned on the 7th of November to *Breslau*, where the States paid him their Homage, and he acted so as to gain the greatest Respect from the whole Dutchy ; where I shall leave him, and look back to the Propositions made by him to the Court of *Vienna* ; the Importance of which, at this Juncture, being but too apparent to that Court, and to the Maritime Powers, it is surprizing that the Satisfaction demanded by that Monarch was not immediately complied with, in order to prevent his throwing himself into the Arms of *France*. The yielding up *Silesia* to him at that Time, would have brought him into the Grand Alliance against *France*, and effectually secured the Liberties of the Empire : But we must suppose, that the *Hanoverian* Ministry were against augmenting * his Dominions in *Germany*. Soon after his Invasion of *Silesia*, the *Hanoverian* Troops were augmented, the *Danes* and *Hessians* in *British* Pay ordered to be in Readiness, the *British* Troops encamped for Embarkation, and 300,000 £ granted for the Queen's Support ; which Preparations, when the Queen was in

* There was a Report at this Time, that a certain German Court had made a Proposal to the Court of *Vienna*, for attacking *Prussia's* Electoral Dominions, and dividing the Conquest ; which was rejected,

1741. the most imminent Danger, began to slacken, and there were no more Thoughts of giving her Aid.

FRANCE, who had now secured the King of *Prussia* in her Interest, was at Liberty to unmask herself, and marched a numerous Army into *Westphalia*, under Marshal *Mallebois*; and in *August* caused the following Declaration to be published at **Franckfort*: That some Electors and Princes of the Empire having represented to him, as Guarantee of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, their Uneasiness at the King of *Great-Britain's* assembling a large Body of Troops, in order, as they apprehended, to influence the approaching Election of an Emperor, or raise Troubles in *Germany*; his Most Christian Majesty had caused his Troops to advance to the *Rhine*, in order to secure, in case of Need, such Princes as should claim his Protection, his Majesty having no Intention to violate the Pragmatick Sanction, but only to preserve the Tranquillity of the *Germanick* Body, and to secure the Freedom of the Imperial Election.

IT was then the *Hanoverian* Ministry began to perceive their Error, the March of the *Danes* and *Heffians* being countermanded, the *British* Embarkation suspended, and the Forces of the Electorate in a weak Capacity to resist the approaching Storm; therefore it became inevitably necessary to purchase their Safety, by entering into a Neutrality with *France*; which Negotiation was treated as fabulous, both at *London* and the *Hague*, till the World was certified of its being signed (*September* the 6th) by the *Hanover Gazette*.

THE

* *Franckfort* on the *Maine*, a large, strong, beautiful, and rich City of *Germany*, in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; it is free and Imperial, and famous for the Election and Coronation of the *German* Emperors.

THE distressed Queen of *Hungary* beheld a violent Hurricane gathering on the Side of *Bavaria*, whose vast Military Preparations were secretly promoted and encouraged by the King of *France*, who sent Marshal *Belleisle* to the Court of *Munich*, with the following Project ; first, to procure the Imperial Crown for the Elector of *Bavaria* ; and, secondly, to furnish that Prince with such a powerful Army, as to enable him to strip the Queen of her hereditary Dominions. He likewise presented the Elector with the Commission of Generalissimo of the *French* Troops then marching to his Assistance ; and informed him of the Success of his Negotiations at *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*, and *Manheim*, and of the Most Christian King's Intent to promote his Interest in all Respects. It was at this Time that the Treaty of *Nymphenburg** was concluded, by which the *French* King engaged " To get the Elector acknowledged Emperor, and to assist him in case of Opposition (*totis viribus* :) The Elector stipulated, That in case he was advanced to the Imperial Dignity, he would never attempt to recover from *France* any of the Towns or Provinces of the Empire conquer'd by her Arms ; but if the latter was at any Time disposed to restore them, the Elector was to reimburse forty-five Millions of Livres, for the Expences *France* should be at in supporting the Election. He likewise promised, in his Imperial Capacity, to renounce the Barrier Treaty, and that whatever Places *France* should recover in the *Austrian* Netherlands, she should irrecoverably keep." To this Treaty the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* were invited to accede.

THE former concluded a Treaty with *France*, August the 6th, the principal Articles of which were,

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" That

* *Nymphenburg*, a small Palace one Mile from *Munich*, most beautifully situate in an extensive cultivated Plain.

1741. " That the Elector of *Bavaria* should have *Bohemia*,
 " *Upper Austria*, and the *Tyrolese*; the King of *Po-*
 " *land*, *Moravia*, and *Upper Silesia*; and the King
 " of *Prussia*, *Lower Silesia*, with the Town of *Neisse*
 " and Country of *Glatz*."

MATTERS being thus digested, and the Elector of *Bavaria* reinforced by the *French* Troops, who joined him at his Camp at * *Scarding*, he began immediately to commit Hostilities; and, July the 19th, by Surprize, made himself Master of † *Paffau*, the Key of *Upper Austria*; where I shall leave him, and take a View of the *Spanish* Court, who had made great Preparations for the Invasion of her *Hungarian* Majesty's Dominions in *Italy*, being instigated thereto by their ambitious Queen, in order to erect a Monarchy for the Infant *Don Philip*; which Preparations, tho' vigorously carried on, were for some Time laid aside, till they were assured of *France*'s declaring for the Duke of *Bavaria*, and of the *Hanoverian* Neutrality. Upon which, there were express Orders for the Embarkation of 15,000 Men under the Duke *de Montemar* for *Italy*; who sailed accordingly on November the 3d, but were, by Stress of Weather, put back into the Southern Ports of *France*; from whence they were convoyed by a *French* Squadron from ‡ *Toulon*, and

* *Scarding*, a small fortified Town of *Bavaria*, situate on the River *Inn*, six Miles from *Paffau*.

† *Paffau*, an Imperial City, seated on both Sides the *Danube*, into which the Rivers *Inn* and *Iller* have their Course; is strongly situated, defended by Rocks and Rivers, having both a Citadel and Castle; it was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1704, but was soon lost. It is thirty Miles from the Borders of *Austria*, and 134 W. of *Vienna*.

‡ *Toulon*, a strong and noted Port of *France*, in the lower Province; it has a great Naval Magazine and a fine Harbour for Shipping; it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Confederates in 1707, both by Sea and Land, which greatly damaged the Shipping. It is 400 Miles S. of *Paris*.

and landed safe at * *Orbitello*, tho' Admiral *Haddock*
lay with the *British Fleet* in the Bay of *Gibraltar*.

1741.

THE Court of *Naples* seemed evidently in the Interest of *Spain*, and was making all possible Preparations to support the Pretensions of that Crown to the *Austrian* Dominions: But as no Action happened in this Quarter, I shall leave them to enjoy their new Allies, till the ensuing Year; and pass to the Court of *Vienna*, and see what Preparations were making there to ward off the Blow.

THE Queen being acknowledged by the principal Powers of *Europe*, succeeded her Father in his Hereditary Dominions, in which she was much strengthened by the Birth of an Archduke, who was born March the 2d, N. S. and baptized by the Name of *Joseph-Benedict-Augustus-John-Anthon-Michael-Adam*. And in June her Majesty repaired to † *Pressburg*, where she was crowned, with great Solemnity, in the Presence of the States of *Hungary*, who prudently took this Opportunity to assert their antient Liberties, by causing the Queen to acknowledge the following Demands.

I. THAT the Civil Government shall be no longer subordinate to the Military.

II. THAT the Queen shall conclude no Treaty with the *Turks* without the Advice of the States.

III. THAT none but Natives shall be promoted to the Honours and Offices of the Kingdom.

IV. THAT

* *Orbitello*, a Town of *Italy*, in the Dukedom of *Tuscany*, subject to the King of *Spain*.

† *Pressburg*, a strong and very considerable City and Castle, the Capital of *Upper Hungary*, situate on the North of the *Danube*, forty-six Miles East of *Vienna*. Near this City several Engagements happened between the *Imperialists* and the *Hungarian* Malecontents in 1703-4, and since, The Regalia of the Kingdom are kept in the Castle.

1741.

IV. THAT all Provisions whatsoever, of the Growth of *Hungary*, shall be exported Duty free.

V. THAT the Benefices of the *Roman Catholick* Clergy may not be conferred on Foreigners ; and that the Constitution established in Favour of Protestants, may be fully executed and maintained.

VI. THAT all Taxes be proportioned to the Subjects Ability.

VII. AND that the Dignity and Authority of the *Hungarian Palatinate* be fully re-established, according to the Institution of King *Mattias* in 1485.

THEY likewise, at her Request, associated the Grand Duke with her in the Regency, and refused the Memorial presented by *Bavaria*, and protested against him in the most solemn Manner. And upon his entering *Austria*, and committing Hostilities at the Head of the *Bavarian* and *French* Troops ; the Queen thought proper, after giving the necessary Orders for putting her * Capital in a Posture of Defence, to retire with her Family to *Presburg*, where she sent for the four Orders that compose the States of that Kingdom ; and in a most moving *Latin* Speech, represented her perplexed Situation to that August Body, to the following Purpose. “ Abandoned as I am by my Friends and Allies, and attacked by my nearest Relations, my Resource is this Kingdom, where I do not hesitate to commit my Person, my Children,

* Vienna, the Capital of the Great Duchy of *Austria*, one of the strongest Cities in *Christendom* ; it was walled round in 1192, with the Ransom Money paid by *Richard I.* King of *England*, who was seized by the Duke of *Austria* in his Return from the *Holy Land* ; it was unsuccessfully besieged by *Solyman the Magnificent* in 1583, and was again, in 1683, reduced to great Extremity by the *Turks*, but was memorably relieved by *Jahn Sobieski*, King of *Poland*, who gained a signal Victory, and raised the Siege.

" dren, and my Crown, to the Care of my faithful Subjects ; their Loyalty and Courage leave me no Room to doubt of their exerting themselves, in our publick Defence in this melancholy Conjuncture." Which had so great an Influence on the States, that they unanimously assured her, that they would sacrifice both their Lives and Fortunes to support her Rights. Accordingly, Orders were immediately issued for raising the Ban of that Kingdom, and the *Hungarians* repaired in Crowds to the Standard. The Dyt likewise, by a publick Edict, excluded for ever the Electoral House of *Bavaria* from the Succession of that Kingdom ; and in a short Time were able to send 12,000 Men to strengthen *Vienna* ; and assembled * 30,000 under the Command of Count *Palfi* in that Neighbourhood. The Elector of *Bavaria* (though in Possession of † *Linz*, and the greatest Part of *Upper Austria*, where he exacted heavy Contributions) thought proper, on the first Information of this Armament, to march with all possible Speed towards *Bohemia*, and left Count *Segur* with 10,000 Men to secure *Austria*, and preserve a Communication with *Bavaria*.

ON his entering *Bohemia*, he was reinforced by a considerable Body of *Saxons*, under Count *Ratowski* ; in Consequence of *Poland's* Accession to the Treaty of *Nymphenburg*, by whom a Manifesto was published against the Queen to this Purport, " That tho' " his Polish Majesty had guaranteed the Pragmatic " Sanction,

* The seasonable Supplies of Money that the Queen received at this Time from *England*, enabled her to support the Loyalty and Affection of her Subjects, which created a visible Prosperity in her Affairs.

† *Linz*, the Capital of *Upper Austria*, situate on the N. of the *Danube*, has a magnificent Castle in a delightful Country, abounding in Hops and Wines ; 100 Miles W. of *Vienna*.

1741.

Takes
Prague.

"Sanction, yet, since others broke it, and intended dividing the Queen's Hereditary Dominions, he thought, in Justice to his Family, he ought to come in for a Share." The 12,000 *Prussians* under Count *Dessau* likewise joined them, and with their whole Force they bent their March towards * *Prague*, the Capital of *Bohemia*, which, on the Night of November the 15th, they took by Escalade, having made the Governor, General *Ogilvie*, and a Garrison of 3000 Men Prisoners of War. Count *Maurice of Saxony* behaved with the greatest Resolution, and particularly distinguished himself at the Head of the *French* Troops. The Elector made his publick Entry on December the 9th, and was crowned on the 16th, with the usual Solemnity, and afterwards took the Tour of *Dresden*, in his Return to *Franckfort*; where we will leave him to wait his Election, and take a short View of the Successes of the distressed *Austrians*, who, by this Time, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, had found Means to gain several Advantages over the Confederates.

THE Veldt Marshal Count *Kevenhuller* having passed the River *Ens*, and drove the Enemy from that Town and *Steyr*; they returned to *Lintz*, where he immediately surrounded them to the Number of about 7000, and having cut off all their Supplies, so as to reduce them to Horse Flesh, they were obliged, on the 12th of December, to capitulate, and were allowed the Military Honours, but not to serve against the Queen for one Year.

AT this Time Marshal *Bernclau* was likewise sent with a Detachment, who having surprized *Reidt* and *Scarding*, opened a Communication into *Bavaria* for Col.

* *Prague*, one of the most flourishing Cities in *Germany*, seated on both Sides the *Moldau*, divided into four Parts, viz. the Old and New, the Little and *Jews* Town; the latter are computed at 80,000, very opulent in Trade; 148 Miles N. W. of *Vicenza*.

Col. *Menzel's* Hussars, who made daily Incursions. ¹⁷⁴¹
 The Confederates, to dislodge the Marshal, assembled a Body of about 8000 Men, in order to surprize him by Night ; but by the Vigilance of the Marshal, their Van Guard, which consisted of six Companies of Grenadiers, and some Horse, were defeated. The Marshal being joined by Col. *Menzel's* and his Troops, marched to *Wittick*, where the Enemy were posted, and after a smart Engagement entirely defeated the whole Corps, having taken Marshal *Thoring*, and General *Preysing*, Prisoners ; by which Advantages they had sufficient Winter Quarters in the Enemies Territories ; and this small Success was an Omen of the Laurels that attended the Queen's Arms the ensuing Year. But I shall now take a View of *France* in the War between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*.

IT was evident this Year, that the House of *Bourbon* intended no less than to take Part with *Spain*, and suppress, as much as possible, the Supporter of the publick Tranquillity of *Europe* ; by their insulting Propositions handed about, which were as follows.

I. THAT their Mediation, with that of the States-General, should be accepted between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*.

II. THAT *Great-Britain* should give ample Satisfaction for all the Ships visited or taken, belonging to *France*, since the Commencement of the War ; and that their Ships should pass for the future unexamined.

III. THAT there be Satisfaction made for the Insult given his four Men of War, by six Ships of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Fleet ; and for the Irregularities of Admiral *Haddock* in the *Mediterranean*.

IV. THAT his *Britannick* Majesty should disavow all Claims, in respect to *Dunkirk*.

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V. AND that if those Ends were not obtained, he must inevitably take Part with Spain.

I SHALL leave the Reader to judge the Foundation and Purport of those Demands, and proceed.

THEY were converting such of their *East-India-men* as could possibly be refitted, into Men of War; and had sent out several Privateers under *Spanish* Colours. They likewise became very insulting; for on two of our Men of War haling three of theirs, which they judged to be Ships laden with *Spanish* Treasure, they made no Answer; upon which one of our Ships fired a Shot a-head, which was immediately answered by a Broad-side, and an obstinate Engagement of six Hours ensued; in which the *French* were so heartily galled, that they were obliged to put into *Malaga* to refit.

THIS Year, they likewise sent a Fleet, in Conjunction with the *Spaniards*, to favour the Transpor-tations of their Troops for *Italy*; the Commander of which, on the Approach of the *British* Fleet under Admiral *Haddock*, interposed, and sent this Message to our Admiral, " That as the *Spaniards* and he were engaged in one and the same Expedition, he must, in Obedience to his Orders, take them into his Protection;" upon which the Admiral, being inferior in Force, quitted the Enterprize, and sailed for *Port-Mahon*. Their *Brest* and *Toulon* Fleets likewise returned Home from the *West-Indies*; and whatever Commission they sailed on, it doth not appear that they put much in Execution. Soon after which died their Admiral the Marquis *d'Antin*, who was allowed to be a Man of great Merit and Valour. They lost in the Expedition, the *Bourbon* of seventy-four Guns, which founder'd off *Cape Finisterre*, and above 3000 Men by Sickness and Famine.

THE

THE Dutch, tho' they continued in their neutral Disposition, resolved, tho' strongly opposed by the Marquis de Fenelon, the French Minister, on a second Augmentation of their Troops; which, with the former, were to be in Readiness by the First of July: But their Behaviour did not denote their being fully satisfied at the Queen of Hungary's rejecting the King of Prussia's Proposals; which appears from their Answer to a Memorial presented in August, by the Baron de Reisbach, her Hungarian Majesty's Envoy.

" THAT the Republick was less forward to grant its Assistance, as it doubted whether such an Assistance would be effectual." To which he replied, " That his Mistress expected from her Allies the exact Performance of their Engagements, without their troubling themselves with the Event." Which Reprimand ought to be applied to any contracting Parties, that pretend to be Judges of the Expediency of adhering to them.

THE States had this Year, besides their Dispute with the King of Denmark, which still subsisted, (tho' neither Side came to Extremities) two other Alarms; the one from the Elector of Cologne, the other from the King of Prussia. Cologne laid Claim to the Fortresses of Brevoort and Bourtagne, on the Confines of Overijssel and Westphalia; alledging they were built on his Territories. Their High Mightinesses finding that the Elector was resolved to have Recourse to Arms, applied for the Mediation of France, which was readily complied with; and, at that Time, kept the Republick in some Dependence. The King of Prussia, as Guaranty of the Prince of * Orange's Succession, demanded the Restoration of the Marquissate of Ter-
veer

* Prussia in this seemed to consider his own Interest; as the Prince of Orange's Succession would undoubtedly be claimed by him on Failure of Issue Male.

1741.
Holland.

1741. *veer and Flushing*, with Military Menaces in case of Refusal. He also complained of a fortified Sluice which they had caused to be built on the *Yssel*, near *Arnhem*; which he alledged would be prejudicial to his Subjects in that Neighbourhood; and toward the Close of the Year he demanded, in a peremptory Manner, the Towns of *Zutphen* and *Nimeguen*, as formerly belonging to the House of *Brandenburg*; but, however, this Claim dropt.

IT may now be concluded from the Whole, that those Courts were secretly spirited up to these Demands by *France*, in order to prevent the *Dutch* from sending their seasonable and stipulated Supplies to the House of *Austria*.

Revolt in *Batavia*. IN the preceding Year they were in Danger of having * *Batavia*, (their capital Settlement in the *East-Indies*) wrested out of their Hands, by the *Chinese* and *Javanese*, who are the principal Inhabitants there, except the *Dutch*. Their Scheme was to massacre all the *Europeans*, and make themselves Masters of the Island of *Java*, with their Effects; and in *May*, 1740, there were some Symptoms of the Revolt discovered: For those that inhabited the Country, began to assemble

* *Batavia*, formerly the principal Town of the Kingdom of *Jacatra*, in six Deg. S. Lat. on the North of the Isle of *Java*; is both beautiful and extensive, almost two Miles in Diameter, surrounded with strong Walls and large Fosses; has five Gates defended by fix Forts and a Castle; the River *Jacatra*, which runs thru' the Town, has fifty-six Bridges, and opens into a spacious Harbour. The *Dutch East-India Company* carry on an extensive Commerce here, where the Regulations of their Settlements in *Asia*, (little inferior to some *European Sovereigns*) are concerted by the Governor General or Viceroy, with fix other Assistants: He appears with the Pomp and Splendor of a Monarch; and hath many Kings of considerable Note from the *Persian Gulph* to the Islands of *Japan*, his Tributaries. They keep, for the Protection of their Trade in the *Indies*, a Fleet of about sixty Men of War, and 20,000 Men for the Defence of their Garrisons.

ble on the Highlands in Parties of five or six hundred Men, who daily committed Massacres, Rapine, and Devastation, in all the *Dutch* Settlements. But after some Deliberation, the Government thought it expedient to send Messrs. *Van Imhoff* and *Van Aarden* with 800 Men ; who in a few Days brought them to an Engagement, in which the *Chinese* were routed.

In the mean Time, the *Chinese*, in and about *Batavia*, were making all Manner of Preparations both for mining and storming, and about the End of September formed the Siege of that important Place. October the 8th, they made themselves Masters of an advanced Post, and put the Garrison to the Sword. The Government visibly perceived the Danger they were in from the vast Number of *Chinese* within the City, and above 50,000 Besiegers, who, no Doubt, had a secret Correspondence ; and they immediately ordered, that no *Chinese* should be seen without his Door on Pain of Death ; that there should be no Light in their Houses, and strong Guards were posted in all the Avenues and Lanes. The *Chinese* that Night assembled in great Bodies, approaching the Town, with hideous Cries, as a Signal to their Accomplices within ; who not daring to stir out, greatly disappointed them ; upon which they set Fire to the Suburbs, and committed several Outrages. The *Dutch* kept strong Guards, and were in great Apprehensions, and immediately called a Council, who agreed, for the publick Safety, to have all the *Chinese*, that were fit to bear Arms, massacred ; there being no other Method to secure them within, and to enable them to defend themselves against the numerous Band of Assailants.

THIS Resolution was accordingly put in Execution at Five in the Morning, and continued till Night ; so that the Streets, Rivulets, and Moles were soon filled with dead Bodies, and the Channels Ankle-deep with

1741. with Blood. Many finding they must die, set Fire to their Houses, so that Thousands were consumed in the Conflagration. What fell by the Sword were computed at about 12,000, and 635 that were haled out of the Prisons, shared the same Fate; which ended this horrid, but necessary Massacre.

THE Dutch lost near 200 Men; the Goods of the Chinese were a Prey to any that would enrich themselves by Rapine and Plunder; some Sailors got near 10,000 Crowns a Man. This soon caused the Besiegers to retire to the Mountains; several of which, on a Proclamation of Pardon from the Government, submitted.

I SHALL now visit Admiral *Vernon* in *Jamaica*, who was delivered from his State of Inactivity by the Arrival of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Squadron, and of the three new raised *American* * Regiments, with the Body of Negroes that had been raised and armed by the Government of *Jamaica*. On *January* the 25th he sailed from *Port-Royal Harbour* in *Jamaica*, with † thirty-one Sail of the Line, and 100 Transports, with about 15,000 Land Forces on Board. On the 15th of *February* they put into *Irish-Bay* in *Hispaniola*, to wood and water; and on the 25th weighed Anchor, and

* These three Regiments were 4500 Men, officered from *England*, and raised in *New-York*, where the Royal Standard was erected.

† In this Fleet there were three Divisions, viz. The Blue, Vice-Admiral *Vernon*, in the *Princess Caroline*, with the *Princess Louisa*, *Oxford*, *Augusta*, *Worcester*, *Chichester*, *Torbay*, *Strafford*, *Weymouth*, *Dorset*, and *Burford*. The White, Rear-Admiral *Ogle*, in the *Russel*, with the *Princess Amelia*, *Windзор*, *York*, *Norfolk*, *Screnbury*, *Rippon*, *Litchfield*, *Surrey*, and *Tilbury*. The Red, Commodore *Le-flock*, in the *Boynes*, with the *Defiance*, *Dunkirk*, *Lyon*, *Prince Frederick*, *Hampton-Court*, *Falmouth*, *Montagu*, and *Suffolk*.

and arrived, March the 4th, in * *Plata-Grande* Harbour, to the West of *Carthagena*. 1741.

THE necessary Dispositions being concerted, Sir <sup>Siege of
Cartagena.</sup> *Chaloner Ogle* was appointed, with his Division in the Van, to begin the Attack of the Forts on *Tierra Bomba*; who was followed by the Admiral, leaving Commodore *Lefstock*, with his Division, at Anchor.

HIS Success was such, that in less than an Hour he drove the Enemy from the Forts of *Chamba*, *St. Jago*, and *St. Philip*, which mounted in all forty Guns; and that Evening there was a Detachment of Grenadiers landed, who took Possession of them. The 10th, the Regiments of *Harrison* and *Wentworth*, and the six Regiments of Marines landed without Opposition. The 11th, the Tents and Tools were brought ashore for Encampment, and by the 15th, their Artillery and Stores were brought a-shore: The Day following the General informed the Admiral, that his Camp was much incommoded by the Enemy's Fire from a Faisce Battery on the West Shore, or *Barradera* Side: The Captains *Watson* and *Boscawen*, having under them the Captains *Laws* and *Coats*, with a Detachment of Sailors, were sent to destroy it. They were surprized at their Landing by a masked Battery of five Guns, into which they leaped, and took Possession of it. From thence they proceeded to the intended Battery, of fifteen twenty-four Pounders, which they soon made themselves Masters of, with inconsiderable Loss. And having spiked up the Cannon, and tore up and burned their Platform and Carriages, they returned with some Prisoners.

THIS Success was an inexpressible Relief to the Encampment; and the General began to bombard the

E 2

Castle

* *Plata-Grande*, an open Bay to the North-side of the Town; where there is good Anchorage, but unsafe Riding in bad Weather: The Inhabitants hold a Tradition, that it was a beautiful Plain, till overflowed by the Ocean.

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Castle of *Bocca-Cbica*; against which, on the 22d, he opened a Battery of twenty twenty-four Poundets. The 23d, Mr. *Leftock* was ordered in with five Ships to batter the Castle on the West Side; which he executed with great Bravery, tho' exposed to a very hot Fire; by which fell Lord * *Aubrey Beauclerc*, Commander of the *Prince Frederick*. A tolerable Breach being made in the Castle, General *Wentworth* communicated his Design of attacking it on the 25th at Night to the Admiral, and desired his Concurrence by Sea, in attacking the Boom, and Fort *St. Joseph*; upon which the Admiral ordered his chief Engineer, Capt. *Knowles*, with the Captains *Watson*, *Coats*, *Dennis*, *Cleland*, and *Brodick*, to man their Boats, and cover the General's Attack.

ACCORDINGLY all being in Readiness, about Midnight the Signal was given, by which the Grenadiers marched directly under Col. *McCleod*, who no sooner mounted the Breach, than to their great Surprize, the Enemy fled from the Castle without firing a Gun. Upon Capt. *Knowles*'s observing the Confusion of the Enemy, he immediately concerted the Storming of Fort *St. Joseph*; in which were found but three drunken Spaniards. The Enemy sunk the *Africa* and *Don Carlos*, two seventy Gun Ships, in the Channel, and set Fire to the *St. Philip*, of sixty Guns, which blew up. In this Confusion the Boats rowed up, and boarded the *Galicia* of eighty Guns, being the Spanish Admiral *Don Blas*'s own Ship; in which were made Prisoners, the Captain, two Marine Officers, and sixty Men.

THE

* Tho' he had both his Legs shot off, he continued giving Orders in the most resolute Manner for some Minutes; he died of his Wounds, in whom was lost a Commander of a sedate, as well as brave Disposition, who would have been an Honour to his Family and Country; in Commemoration of whom a Monument, with a beautiful Inscription, was erected in *Westminster-Abbey*.

THE next Day the Admiral sailed up the Lake, having, in Concert with the Land Forces, done Wonders, in forcing so narrow a Channel, and of such a difficult Access, defended by a strong Castle, three Forts, a Boom, four Men of War of the Line, and two Batteries, all which mounted to 370 Pieces of Cannon ; with the Loss only of Col. *Douglas* of the Marines, who had his Head shot off ; Col. *Watson*, of the Train ; Col. *Moore*, the chief Engineer ; Lieutenant Colonel *Sandford*, shot in his Tent, with some inferior Officers, and about 400 Men.

THE Enemy, after this, began to act with a sort of Despondency, having sunk all their Galleons and Launches, and the *Conquistador* and *Dragon*, their two remaining Men of War, in the Entry of the lesser Harbour, between *Castillo Grande*, and Fort *Mantzanella*. In the mean Time, Capt. *Knowles* was sent to destroy two Batteries at *Passo Cavillos*, which he effected with little Loss. On the 30th at Night, Capt. *Knowles* was ordered to advance as fast as possible, and begin the Attack on *Castillo Grande* ; who, after discharging some Broadsides, and having no Return made, ordered Boats to be manned and armed, and rowed up directly to the Castle, which he took Possession of without Opposition. At which Time, the Enemy deserted Fort *Mantzanella*, on the opposite Shore.

ON April the 1st, the Sailors were ordered to make Channels through the Wrecks, by which the Bomb Ketches were got in, and two Frigates to cover them, under the Command of the Captains *Rentane* and *Roderick*, and on the 2d began to bombard the Town ; but being at too great a Distance, did little Execution.

ON the 5th, the Land Forces, under Brigadier *Blakeney*, began to land under Cover of the Fleet, and

^{1741.} were followed by the rest of the Troops (who that Day took Post at *La Quinta*, a small Mile from Fort *Lazare*) except *Bland's* and Lord *James Cavendish's*, with two Battalions of *Americans*, who landed the ensuing Day, and joined them, making in all about 4900 Men, who were obliged to lie three Nights on their Arms for Want of * Tents and Tools, which could not be landed with them. On the 6th, they took Possession of *La Papa*, which overlooked both the Town and Fort *Lazare*.

THUS far Matters went well, and our Prospects seemed favourable, when, on a sudden, they took a fatal Turn. The Troops became sickly and died in Numbers, and there were Divisions in the Councils, especially between the Admiral and General. The only Place remaining now to compleat the Conquest was Fort *Lazare*; in which the Enemy were daily throwing up new Works, and making all possible Preparations to defend themselves. The General took a surprizing (I shall not say rash) Resolution, contrary to the Advice of some notable and experienced † Officers, of attacking Fort *Lazare* without either opening Trenches, or making a Breach. Accordingly, on the 9th, before Day, Brigadier General *Guise*, with 1200 Men, was ordered to attack the Enemy, who were deeply intrenched and defended by inaccessible Walls. Col. *Grant*, with a Body of Grenadiers, was ordered in the Van, who immediately entered the Enemy's Works; but fresh Numbers continually pouring

* To this must be imputed the Mortality that ensued; as the *Screna*, or Evening and Night Air, is, at a certain Season, deadly to all Foreigners that are exposed to it. This Contagion in six Days swept off above 500 Men; so that in re-imbarking there were found fit for Duty but 1600.

† The Admiral was not consulted on this Occasion; and the Generals *Blakeney* and *Wolfe* protested against it, as a rash and unaccountable Resolution,

ing upon them, and the incessant Discharge of Grape Shot from the Walls, obliged the General to order a Retreat, having lost the brave Col. *Grant*, and about 600 Men. * This Disaster caused a general Diffusion in the Spirits of our Troops, and as great an Elevation in the *Spaniards*; add to this, the Mortality in the Camp, that swept off such Numbers, as to leave scarcely Men sufficient for the ordinary Guards; so that it was thought necessary in a Grand Council of War, composed of Sea and Land Officers, to re-imbarke the Troops, and raise the Siege. On the 15th, at Night, the Admiral ordered the *Galicia*, Don *Blas's* Ship, to be stationed within half a Mile of the Town, the Command of which was given to Capt. *Hore*, who behaved with great Conduct and Resolution: He kept firing on the Town for near seven Hours, which was smartly returned from the Bastions, a Half Moon, and Ravelin; and having received twenty-two Shots between Wind and Water, and being much damaged, they were obliged to sink her. As a Retreat had been determined, the Troops were ordered to re-imbarke; and the Demolition of the Forts and Castles was by the 26th compleated, under the chief Direction of the Captains *Knowles* and *Boscawen*. The whole Damage done to the *Spaniards* is computed at 500,000*l.* We lost in the Attack, and by Sicknes, near 3000 Men; among whom were the Colonels *Grant*, and *Moreton*; Lieutenant-Colonels *Thompson*, and *Blagrave*; Major *Dawson*; Captains *Robertson*, *Adair*, *Berkitt*, *Whiteford*, *Dennet*, *Sharpless*, *Johnston*, *Noyer*, *Ingoldsby*, *Corbett*, *Harris*, *Baldwin*, *Ouchterlony*, and *Kynaston*; Lieutenants *Hughes*, *Prieux*,

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* General *Gage*, on this Disaster, sent his Aid de Camp to General *Wentworth* to inform him, that what Grenadiers he had were gone, and if he had any more to dispose of, to send them forward.

^{1741.} deaux, Medicot, Smith, Gregson, Walker, Morris, Whitewell, Jones, Jennison, Brodie, Majoribank, Catcart, and Dr. Martin, principal Physician; with many not inserted.

THE Admiral having dispatched some Cruizers, sailed on the 6th of May, and arrived at Jamaica the 19th; where, to his great Satisfaction, the * Convoy and Supplies from England had arrived some Time before; but the Land Forces were in a sickly Condition: They died in the Passage and after their Landing in Jamaica very fast, so that there were near 200 Officers lost; among whom were, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, Commander of the Orford; the Right Hon. the Lord Colwil; Colonels Robinsan, Loftus, and † M-Cleod, &c. which gave Room to many Promotions in the Fleet and Army.

ON the 20th of June, the Admiral sent home Commodore Lefstock with seven Men of War, as Convoy to the West-India Fleet; who arrived safe at Portsmouth in August; and on July the 1st, having refitted, and the Land Forces being recovered and re-imbarked, the Admiral, with the Fleet and Transports, set Sail on an Expedition to ‡ Cuba; and on the 18th, arrived at Cumberland Harbour (formerly called

Expedition to Cuba.

* The Kent, Grafton, and Scarborough, with twenty-three Transports.

† An old experienced Officer, who was at the Battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and in most of the Sieges under the Conduct of the great Duke of Marlborough; he commanded the late Storm of Bocca Cbica Castle, and secured the Retreat of the Troops from Fort Lazare; he was Nephew to the brave General Mackay (a great Favourite of King William) who was killed at the Battle of Steenkirk, and was always found to be an Officer of great Conduct and Bravery, which Laurels he bore unblemished to his Death.

‡ Cuba, the largest of the Antilles, situate twenty Leagues N. of Jamaica, and eighteen W. of Hispaniola; 220 in Length, and from thirty-

ed *Walbenham Bay*) at the South-East End of the Island of *Cuba*. Next Day there were Cruizers dispatched up the River, and Forces landed to scour the Country, who returned with Plenty of Cattle, and other Provisions ; having repulsed several Out-guards of the *Spaniards*.

T H E Forces were soon landed and encamped in a plentiful Country ; but if the Design was on *St. Jago*, as was given out, the Landing-Place was certainly ill-judged ; it being about sixty-three Miles distant, and the Way partly impassable by Woods and Fastnesses. * This Expedition and Encampment proved fruitless, except their securing Summer Quarters in the Enemies Country, and easing *Jamaica* of the Burthen of the Troops ; which, possibly, was their Intention. In *October*, Sickness began again to increase in the Camp, so that at their re-imbarking in *November*, the Land Forces (Officers included) consisted but of 2657 Men, of which upwards of 600 were sick ; and on the 29th, the Fleet with the Transports arrived at *Jamaica*.

T H E Admiral sailed on a Cruize in *December*, and in *January* was joined at *Jamaica* by another Re-inforcement with Supplies, consisting of four Men of War, four Bomb Ketches, and forty Transports, who failed

thirty-five to twelve in Breadth ; the chief Towns are the *Havanab* and *St. Jago*. It is a fertile Soil, abounding with Cattle, poorly inhabited, and that mostly by *Spaniards*, the Natives having sufficiently experienced their Cruelty.

* It was judged that this Expedition would have repaired the Disgrace of our Arms at *Cartagena* ; but it rather seemed to forward the Misunderstanding between the Admiral and General. Nothing was attempted worthy of Observation, and the former strongly solicited being called home. At this Time he received the Thanks of both Houses for the Services done at *Porto-Bello* ; which he answered with a high Sense of the Honour they had conferred upon him.

1741. failed from *Cork* in *November*, with 3000 Land Forces on Board ; but here I shall leave him with this seasonable Supply, till the ensuing Year.

THE Assembly of *Jamaica*, on the Disaster of our Troops at *Carthagena*, resolved to raise 500 Negroes, for such Service as Admiral *Vernon* should appoint ; they also granted an Enlargement to the King's Yard at *Port-Royal*, to fit it for careening Ships of War.

IN * *New-York* there was a Conspiracy discovered, to set Fire to that Town, and massacre all the Inhabitants, in which, one *Hewson*, a White Man, was Principal ; by whose Directions the Negroes were to be the Instruments in destroying that flourishing City. Accordingly, on the 17th of *March*, a Fire was discovered in the Fort, by which was consumed the General's House, the Barracks, and 1500 Firelocks. The Inhabitants were likewise alarmed by several Fires, and the Negroes were suspected of the Plot ; some of whom being seized, they made a Discovery, and ten of their Chiefs were burnt alive ; and *Hewson* with his Wife and a Girl, privy to the Plot, were hanged.

ABOUT this Time, *Thomas Clark*, Esq; Governor of *New-York*, published a Proclamation for the Encouragement of such Families as would settle in *Cuba* ; and another Proclamation was published by *William Shirley*, Esq; Governor of † *New-England*, import-

* *New-York*, the Metropolis of the Colony of *New-York*, in *America*, (formerly possessed by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Nederland*) now inhabited by *English* and *Dutch*, subject to the King of *England* ; it is a Corporate Town, and has about 1500 Houses well inhabited. It is the Residence of the Governor, and Seat of the Assembly.

† *New-England*, a large and plentiful Colony of *North America* ; the Capital of which is *Boston*, the largest City in that Country, containing near 20,000 Inhabitants, has a good Harbour, and extensive Trade.

importing, that General *Wentworth* and Colonel *Cop*, who commanded the *American Forces*, had by their Letters from *Cumberland Harbour* in *Cuba*, recommended the recruiting those Troops, and giving proper Encouragement to such Families, as would transport themselves, in order to form a Settlement; which shews that the General had some Intent on his Arrival there.

OUR Privateers in *America* had good Success, having picked up several valuable Prizes; but in *Europe* the *Spaniards* had the Advantage, having taken or destroyed since the Commencement of the War, to the Close of this Year, 337 Sail, which, at a Medium of 3500*l.* each, makes 1,173,000*l.* per Balance. Ships taken by us in *Europe* and *America* were 231, valued at 1,000,000*l.* add to this the Damages done at *Porto-Bello*, *Fort Chagre* and *Cartagena*, with the Booty of 750,000*l.* by which it appears, that our Reprisals exceeded theirs, in 571,000*l.* to which add, the Fate of Don *Pizarro's* Squadron, who, in his Pursuit of Commodore *Anson*, met with such tempestuous Weather, in the Latitude of sixty-three Deg. S. that one of his Ships perished at Sea, another was wrecked on the Coast of *Brazil*, and all the Crew lost: Which, with the Loss of 1200 Men by Famine and Sicknes, obliged him to bear away for *Rio de Plata*, where he arrived in *March*, which determined his melancholy Expedition; and the Commodore proceeded for the Laurels which I shall have Occasion to remark in the Sequel. I shall now take a View of the Commotions in the *Russian Court*, and their War with *Sweden*, &c.

ANNE Iwanowna, Empress of *Russia*, Dutches~~s~~ Dowager of *Courland*, and Daughter to the Czar *Iwan Alexowitz*, eldest Brother and Co-regent with *Peter I.* (whose Grandson *Peter II.* dying a Minor,

^{1741.} nor, she succeeded,) was a severe, high-spirited Woman, and employed Foreigners in the principal Posts of the Empire, both Civil and Military ; which created a general Disgust in her Subjects. For soon after her * Peace with the *Turks*, the Princes of the † *Dolgorucki, Nareskin, Gallickin and Gargarin* Families, formed a Conspiracy to stir up a general Revolt in the Empire, in order to free themselves from the *German* Administration.

M. *Wolinski*, Minister of State, who was said to be Principal in this Conspiracy, was executed, having his Right Hand cut off, and then beheaded. Count *Muschin Puscbin* was to be executed, but in all Probability would have been fully acquitted, were it not for his calumniating the Empress and Duke of *Courland* ; upon which his Tongue was ordered to be pluck'd out, and he was banished to *Siberia*.

THE

* She was engaged in this War against the *Ottoman Porte* by her Alliance with the Court of *Vienna* ; which Court, after the Defeat of her Army under Count *Wallis*, at *Krotzka*, observed inviolably the Treaty concluded at *Belgrade*, by the Mediation of the French Ambassador, M. *Villeneuve*. The *Russian* Arms, under Counts *Lay* and *Mnnich*, were at that Time wasting *Crim Tartary* with Fire and Sword ; and having defeated the *Turks* at *Cbeckzim*, were advanced to *Jaffa* and *Bander*, where the unexpected News of the Emperor's separate Treaty at *Belgrade* had reached them ; whereupon they thought necessary to listen to Terms of Accommodation. The Courts of *Peterburg* and *Vienna* seemed to blame each other ; but still preserved a good Understanding : Therefore it may be remarked, and not without Reason, that the Backwardness of the *Russian* Court, in interesting herself in the succeeding Affairs of *Vienna* was owing to this Step,

† The *Dolgorucki* Family were great Favourites of the Czar Peter II. who when he died was on the Point of being married to a Princess of that House : Then they proposed the Elevation of the Princess *Anne*, in which being likewise frustrated, they formed the Basis of a general Revolt ; but before their Design was ripe for Execution, it was discovered, six of them were seized and condemned to die, four were executed, and two imprisoned for Life.

THE Populace still continued their Discontent, by ^{1741.} *invective Libels* against the *German Ministry*; and about the End of *September* there appeared some Symptoms of the Czarina's Death, and the Duke of *Courland* pressed her to regulate her Succession; which she ordered to be drawn up in Favour of the Prince *John*, Son to the Princess *Anne* (an Infant not three Months old) and appointed the Duke of *Courland* Regent, till he arrived to the full Age of seventeen Years, which the Czarina, with some Difficulty, consented to, and signed.

THE Princess *Anne* finding by this, that she was excluded from any Part in the Government, tho' on the Czarina's Death, it being notified to her, she took the Oaths, yet her Spirit was too active to bear the Affront. The Duke, who was now exalted to the Regency of *Russia*, thought it expedient to have Recourse to Politicks to secure the Foundation of his Government; therefore, on *November* the 7th, he presented *Anthony Ulric*, Duke of *Brunswick* (the young Emperor's Father) with the Commission of Generalissimo of all *Russia* by Land and Sea; which he tore with Contempt in his Presence, and said, " That he thought it beneath his Dignity to hold any Employment from or under him." This Rebuff set the Regent on getting the Emperor into his Hands, as the only Method to purchase his Tranquillity; but the Princess *Anne* prevented this Project. On the 17th at Night, the Lords of her Party assembled at her Palace, and held a Council, at which, the Counts * *Oßerman* and † *Munich* were prevailed on to assist;

* Count *Oßerman*, was by Birth a *German*, and allowed to be one of the honestest and ablest Statesmen in *Europe*.

† Count *Munich*, by Birth a *Hofbeamter*, a Soldier of Fortune, who rose by his Merit from the lowest Rank in the Army to command the

1741. assist ; in which they determined to seize the Duke, and wrest the Reins of Government out of his Hands. Accordingly, at Four o'Clock next Morning, Count *Munich*, with the Adjutant General, and General *Ushakoff*, at the Head of the Guards, entered his Apartment, and after some small Resistance, arrested him in the Emperor's Name. Immediately after there was a general Discharge of the Artillery, and the Princess *Anne* was declared Regent, and Great Princess of all *Russia* ; the Duke of *Brunswick* declared Generalissimo, and Count *Munich* Prime Minister. The Duke of *Courland* was sent to the Fortress of *Schlieffelbourg*, and afterwards banished to *Siberia*.

SOON after her Accession, the Marquis *de Botta*, Envoy from the Queen of *Hungary* at *Peterburg*, made strong Remonstrances for a powerful Succour, which Count *Munich* strenuously opposed, and told the Marquis, that the Queen of *Hungary* was not in such Perplexity now, as the Court of *Peterburg* was when that of *Vienna* made a separate Peace with the *Turks*. But the Count finding that the Regent was inclined to grant the Succours demanded, resigned his Employments, after which he was received with Distinction at Court, and had a Pension of 15,000 Rubles assigned him.

^{The Swedes declare War against Russia.} THE Court of *Versailles* finding that the Marquis *de Botta* was likely to succeed in his Negotiation at *Peterburg*, and that the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, their Ambassador there, had no great Influence on the Princess Regent, laboured, in the most active Manner, to create a Misunderstanding between *Sweden* and *Russia*, as the only effectual Means of rendering *Russia* incapable of assisting the House of *Austria*, in which

the *Russian Forces*. He acquired a considerable Fortune, and wonderful Respect by his Successes, which render'd his Fall, as you'll see in the Sequel, justly lamented.

which he succeeded, and brought *Sweden* to a formal Declaration of War against *Russia*, which ended much to the Disadvantage of the former.

EARLY this Year the *Swedes* gave Commission to General * *Lewenhaupt* to assemble a powerful Army in *Finland*. And likewise ordered out a Fleet of fifteen Sail of the Line, and some Frigates, who immediately began to commit Hostilities, and blocked up the *Russian* Ports, of *Ingria* and *Livonia*, which was followed with a Declaration of War on *July* the 28th, in which they alledged, "The Violation of the Treaty of † *Nystadt*, and the Assassination of ‡ Major " *Sinclair*." As it is evident, that those were slight Grounds to form a Declaration of War on, we must imagine that their real View was to recover the Provinces conquer'd by *Peter I.* which were yielded to *Russia* by the Treaty of *Nystadt*.

THE Princess Regent in her Turn published a counter Manifesto and Declaration of War against *Sweden*, in which she notifies, "That it was a Thing " before unknown in *Christendom*, to begin a War " on pretended and slight Grievances, without pro- " visionally notifying them, and demanding Redress; " which

* Count *Lewenhaupt*, an old experienced General, who served with great Reputation in *Poland* under *Charles XII.* Tho' by this Command he lost both Glory and Life.

† By the Treaty of *Nystadt*, the *Swedes* insisted on a free Exportation of Corn from the *Russian* Provinces on the *Baltick*; which the *Russians* at that Time prohibited on account of the Scarcity that threatened them at home; which Preservation seemed natural.

‡ There was no Evidence of Major *Sinclair's* Assassination, and the Court of *Russia* solemnly denied their having any Knowledge of, or Hand in it. He was a Subject of *Sweden*, of a *Scotch* Descent; was the Son of Major General *Sinclair*, and followed the Fortune of *Charles XII.* being made Prisoner at *Poltava*, was continu'd as such in *Siberia* from 1709, till released in 1722. He was assassinated at *Naumburg* in *Silesia* (as reported) by *Russian* Officers in his Return from *Turkey* with some important Dispatches.

1741. " which *Sweden*, as yet, had never done." Which evidently proved the latter to be the Aggressor. She likewise published an Indemnity to all the *Swedes* settled in *Russia*, to retire with their Effects, or continue in Safety while they behaved peaceably.

THE *Porte* was at this Time resolved to fulfil her Engagements with *Sweden*, and had ordered some *Tartars* to make Incursions in the *Russian* Dominions, but was soon overawed by the *Sophi* of *Perſia*, who formed three powerful Armies to enter the *Ottoman* Dominions; which procured the Tranquillity of *Russia* on that Side, and left her in a good Capacity to prosecute the War against *Sweden* with Vigour. Count * *Lacy* was dispatched to *Carelia*, the most Eastern Province of *Finland*; where, at the Head of an Army of about 30,000 Men, he received Advice, that the *Swedish* Rendezvous was at the Fortress of † *Wilmannstrand*; and on the 20th of *August* he advanced from ‡ *Wyburg* to attack that Post. The *Swedes* were in a most advantageous Situation, being covered both by the Fortress, and an Eminence on which their Artillery was planted, and both Flanks secured by Lakes, so that there was no Accession but in the Front, commanded

* Count *Lacy*, by Birth an *Irishman*, is of an ancient, noble, and honourable Descent, as may fully appear by the Chronicles of that Kingdom and History of *England*. His Ancestors being attached to the House of *Stuart*; their Fortunes soon diminished, but an enterprizing Spirit for Glory remained. This General entered into the Service of *Peter I.* where his enterprizing Genius and the daily Proofs of his Valour and Conduct, soon gained him the Affection of his Sovereign, who thought no Employment too great for his Capacity. His Conquests against the *Turks*, and the Reduction of *Ajope*, so ingratiated him to the Czarina, that she conferred on him a considerable Estate in *Livonia*.

† *Wilmannstrand*, a strong Frontier Fortress of *Swedish Finland*.

‡ *Wyburg*, the Capital of *Carelia*, has a strong Castle, a commodious Harbour, and a good Trade; yielded to *Russia* by the Treaty of *Nyfadt*, in 1721; thirty-five Miles N. of *Narva*.

manded by General *Wrangle*, an able and experienced Officer. But the intrepid *Lacy*, regardless of their Situation, made forced Marches to attack them ; and after a smart Engagement of six Hours, the *Swedes* were totally routed, leaving their Cannon, and about 4000 Men killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners. Among the latter were General *Wrangle*, Count *Wasoburg*, and several Officers of Distinction.

THE *Russians* immediately entered the Fortrefs *Sword* in Hand, and got immense Booty ; the *Swedes* were defeated, and this Fortrefs, with all their Riches, became a Prey to their Enemy, whose Loss was inconsiderable ; being Major General *Uxbull* killed, and Lieutenant General *Steffeln*, and Major General *Abbrecht* wounded, and near 1000 inferior Officers and private Men.

WHILE the Princess Regent was exulting on her Deposition of the Duke of *Courland*, and the Success of her Arms against *Sweden*, a Revolution, which had for some Time been secretly carried on, broke out, and soon overturned her Court and Affairs. The principal Part of the *Swedish* Nobility perceiving her superior Respect to, and Confidence in, Foreigners, began to direct their Views to the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Peter I.* who by his Regulation, and according to the Disposition of the Empress * *Catherine*, was the legal Successor.

THE Marquis *de la Chetardie* seemed to concur in this Project, which was the more likely, as the Princess Regent was well affected to the House of *Austria*. The Prince of *Hesse Homburg* had the chief Direction,

F and

* The Empress *Catherine* was the Widow of a *Swedish* Serjeant, killed at the Battle of *Narva*, where falling into the Hands of Prince *Menzikoff*, he presented her to the Czar *Peter I.* She behaved

1741. and executed this Plan with the utmost Vigour and Resolution. The Princess Regent soon became jealous of the Princess *Elizabeth*, and ordered her to be confined in a Monastery ; which probably ripened the Resolution of the Conspirators. Accordingly, December the 4th, the Chiefs determined, at a Grand Council, to lose no Time ; and on the 5th, they ordered the Regiments of *Preobazinski*, and *Simonoffsky* Guards, to take Possession of all the Avenues to the Imperial Palace, and the other Regiments, of the principal Posts. On this Alarm, the Princess Regent desired to know their Meaning, but in vain ; the Troops having Orders to admit no one to pass. There were immediately six Grenadiers of the Guards deputed, and sent to the Princess *Elizabeth's* Apartment, who desired that she would assume the Government. She, undoubtedly, made no Difficulty to yield to their Request, and was conducted by them to the Guard Room, where being placed at the Head of 114 Men, she marched to the adjoining Guard of 1000 ; who being prepared to receive her, she said, " Know, I " am the Daughter of *Peter I.* and your rightful " Sovereign ; keep Silence, and follow me." Her Air and Presence commanded a respectful Awe, and as she advanced to the Winter Palace, the Residence of her Rival, she caused the Officers of the Guards to be seized, and the Drum Heads cut, to prevent an Alarm ; and with a few Followers she passed into the Anti-

haved with such Prudence, that she soon got the Ascendancy over this Prince, who declared her his Consort and his Associate in his Councils and Throne. The Czar had so great a Respect for, and Confidence in her, that he left the supreme Authority in her Hands, and empowered her to regulate the Succession as she thought fit, which she ordered in Favour of the Princess *Elizabeth*, and then to the *Hoffstein* Family. She was a Woman of a bright Genius, and maintained her Dignity with as great Ease as if her Birth intituled her to the Throne.

Antichamber, and seeing some Officers, said, “ Be-
 “ hold your Sovereign.” At which, a Captain in
 waiting, attempted to seize her, who would have
 been immediately dispatched, were it not for her Interposition ; “ Spare him (says she) no Blood shall
 “ be shed in my Cause.” She then proceeded to the
 Princess *Anne* and her Consort, whom she desired to
 arise, and quit her Palace, telling them, they might be
 assured their Persons were safe ; adding, “ Nor do I
 “ think you can blame me for asserting my Right.”
 Most of the German Ministers were arrested, and all
 their Papers and Effects seized ; amongst whom were
 the Counts *Osterman*, *Goloffkin*, *Mingden*, *Munich*,
 and several others ; who were conveyed under a strong
 Escort to the Fortress of *Schliffenbourg*.

THE Senate then assembled, and chose the Prince *Czernasky* High Chancellor, and deputed him to notify the following Resolution to the Empress, *viz.*
 “ That all that had passed since the Reign of *Peter II.* was Usurpation ; that the Imperial Dignity, of
 “ Right, belonged to the Princess *Elizabeth*, under
 “ whom it was hoped the *Russian* Nation would en-
 “ joy Freedom and Felicity.” To which she returned
 a suitable Answer.

SHE was soon after publickly proclaimed under a triple Discharge of Artillery, with the usual Ceremo-
 ny ; and recognized with universal Joy, as Empress, *Anne* depo-
 sed, and the Princess *E-
 lizabeth* proclaimed.
 at the Head of the Army in *Finland*.

THIS Princess, on her Accession, published two Manifestoes declarative of her Rights, and a general Act of Indemnity ; restored the *Dolgorucki* Family to their Honours and Dignity ; recalled, and rewarded, all that had been banished on her Account, and created the Prince of *Hesse Homburg* Generalissimo of her Armies ; ordered the 114 Grenadiers, at whose Head she first appeared, to be augmented to 300, for

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her Life Company, of which she styled herself Captain, and wore her Regimentals accordingly ; that the first Lieutenant should rank as Lieutenant General ; the two second Lieutenants as Majors General ; the Ensign as Brigadier General ; the six Grenadiers that brought her the Deputation as Lieutenant Colonels ; the Serjeants as Majors ; the Corporals as Captains ; and the private Men as Lieutenants. She set at Liberty the Swedish Officers taken at *Wilmanstrand*, and sent the Prince and Princesses of *Brunswick*, with a strong Escort, to *Riga*, the Capital of *Livonia* ; and mitigated the Duke of *Courland*'s Exile.—I shall now leave the Empress *Elizabeth* in full Enjoyment of her Throne and Subjects, and return to the War in *Finland*.

In December, Count *Lewenhaupt*, the Swedish General, on hearing the *Russians* were retired to Winter Quarters, advanced towards *Wyburg*, in order to make Incursions on *Russia*, and repair the Disgrace at *Wilmanstrand*. He published a Manifesto, inviting the *Russians* to shake off the Tyranny and Oppression under which they groaned ; and being at this Time unapprized of the Revolution at *Petersburg*, and within two Leagues of *Wyburg*, he received Proposals from the Duke of *Hesse Homburg*, and the Marquis *de la Chetardie*, for a Cessation of Arms ; upon which he retired, and soon received Instructions from his Court to cease Hostilities for three Months ; the Event of which comes under the ensuing Year.

Affairs of
Great-Bri-
tain.

As I am now returned to *Old England*, after a Tour through the Military Part of *Europe*, &c. my Reader will, I am sensible, expect somewhat remarkable from our Domestick Transactions, when he considers the great Expence the Nation had been at in Marine Armaments ; for which take the following Naval Parades.

ADMIRAL

ADMIRAL Haddock was in this Year stationed in ^{1741.} the *Mediterranean*, by whose Conduct we expected to have defeated the two great Points, that the Court of *Spain* had in View, in transporting their Army to *Italy*, and joining their Fleet to that of *France*; which they effected without Obstruction; and towards the End of the Year, he had two Re-inforcements sent him under the Commodores *Cornwall* and *Leflock*, but did little worth Notice, except the taking of a few Prizes.

THE RE was early this Year a secret Expedition intended under Sir *John Norris*, and a Proclamation issued in *February*, for Voluntiers to enter by a Reward of two Guineas to all able-bodied Sailors, between the Age of Eighteen and Fifty-five; which not producing a sufficient Supply, Press-Warrants were issued in *June*, for manning the Fleet with all possible Diligence; and on the 27th of *July*, Sir *John* sailed from *St. Helen's*, with fifteen Sail of the Line; and having cruized for some Days off the Coast of *Spain*, returned in *August* to *Spithead*, having done no more than the taking of five Prizes out of the Bay of * *Rbodendello*, by Capt. *Harrison* in the *Argyle*. Sir *John* put again to Sea, *October* the 13th, with the ten Sail of the Line, and, *November* the 6th, he again returned to his old Station; but what the Admiral's Design in parading on their Coast, or his Instructions in his fruitless Expeditions were, remains a Secret; however, it was a sufficient Alarm to the Enemy to prepare against future Events. Tho' those Fleets gained no Reputation, and the pristine Glory of our Arms by Sea seemed to be eclipsed; some Sparks of our antient Spirit seemed to appear in several private Commanders, which, to leave in Oblivion, would be doing Injustice to Merit.

* *Rbodendello*, a small Port of *Gallicia*, in the Gulph of *Vigo*, two Leagues from thence, and ten from *St. Jago de Compostella*.

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Bravery of
some pri-
vate Com-
manders.

CAPTAIN Jenkins, whom I have taken Notice of in our Quarrel with Spain, having entered into the Service of the *East-India Company*, was attacked by the Pirate * *Angria* near † *Goa*; whom, after an Engagement of nineteen Hours, he defeated, and brought his Ship, with three others he had under Convoy, safe into Port; for which he was presented by the Directors with 300 Guineas, and six Months Pay, as a Gratuity to his Men.

CAPTAIN Peddie, of the *Prince of Orange*, homeward bound from *St. Christopher's*, fell in, after a tedious Passage, with a *Spanish Privateer* off *Sicily*, who hoisted *English Colours*: The Captain had no Suspicion, till he came close on board, and she poured in a Broad-side, with all her small Arms, which he could not immediately return, his lower Tier being all wet; but chopping his Helm hard a-weather, he run him on Board the Quarter, which did him considerable Damage, and gave the Captain Time to receive him, and an Engagement ensued and continued three Hours and a Half, when the *Spaniards* thought fit to bear away with a considerable Loss. The Captain had four Men killed, and five wounded. On his Arrival in the *Downs*, after this happy Deliver-

ance,

* *Angria*, Son of *Purab Angria*, an *Arabian*, who entered into the Service of the famous *Kaia Savagi*, who maintained War against the *Great Mogul*, and plundered *Suratte*: This Prince gave him his Sister, and the Isle of *Canary*, on the *Malabar Coast*, near *Bombay*, which he made the Seat of his Piratical Empire. He always lived on good Terms with the *English*; but his Son has begun his Government by attacking them, and has discovered an irreconcileable Enmity to all *Europeans*.

† *Goa*, a City on the *Malabar Coast*, taken by *Alfonso de Avengerque* in 1513, and the now valuable Remains of the *Portuguese Conquests* in those Parts: It was this Year besieged by 100,000 *Indians*, but relieved by a seasonable Supply under the Marquis de *Lourival*, who attacked the Enemy so vigorously, that having driven them from their principal Posts, they were obliged to sue for a Truce, and retire.

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ance, his Ship was scarcely anchored, when by a violent Storm it was driven ashore and lost, by which five of his Crew perished. This Gentleman's gallant Behaviour, and subsequent Misfortune, made a great Impression on the Publick ; he was made Commander of the *Bafliſk Bomb*, and his Majesty sent him 100 Guineas. Mr. *Onſlow*, with many of the Nobility, made him Presents to the Amount of 3000*l.* *Covent-Garden Theatre* gave him a Benefit Play, and another to his Crew ; and they had 5*l.* a Man paid them by the Insurers of the City ; which Rewards were justly bestowed.

THE brave Captain *Ambrose*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Rupert*, of sixty Guns, took this Year four considerable *Spaniſh Privateers* ; for which Service, the Merchants of *London* and *Bristol*, presented him with two large Pieces of Plate of considerable Value.

CAPTAIN *Harvey*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Superb*, took a *Caracca* Ship of twenty-four Guns off * *Bermudas*, which was valued at 200,000*l.* and brought her into *Kinsale*.

CAPTAIN *Thompson*, of the *Success* Man of War, took a large *French* Ship off † *Madeira*, in which were, besides Sugar and Cochineal, 18,000 Dollars, with sixty Bars of Gold and Silver, and several Cases of Treasure belonging to Don *Blaſt*.

CAPTAIN *Warren* destroyed the only remaining Privateer of St. *Jago de Cuba*, commanded by *Valladon*,

F 4

* *Bermudas*, or *Summer Iſts*, in Lat. 32 Deg. N. 1600 Leagues W. of *England*, and 300 E. of *Virginia* ; a large Cluster of about 400 Islands, surrounded with Rocks. The *Engliſh* began to settle here in 1612, by whom it is well inhabited. The Air is temperate, and Soil so fruitful, as to produce two Crops a Year.

† *Madeira*, an Island in the *Atlantick Ocean*, first discovered by Capt. *Robert Macbie*, an *Engliſhman*. The *Portuguese* now possess it ; it is famous for its excellent Wines and delicious Fruits.

1742. *don*, a Frenchman : And several other Captains were likewise alert in serving their Country, while the grand Service that appeared in our former Commanders seemed to take its Repose with them.

His Majesty returns home. Our Affairs did not long continue in this Situation. His Majesty returned home from his *German* Dominions, October the 19th, and was received with the congratulatory Compliments of the Nobility and

Parliament meets. City ; and on December the 1st, the new Parliament met, which soon occasioned a Change in the Ministry, and greatly influenced the Affairs of *Europe*. His Majesty notified to them, " his Desire to have the immediate Sense of the People, by their new Representatives, on the present Posture of Affairs : And taking Notice of the impending Dangers, which threatened *Europe* from the formal Confederacy raised against the House of *Austria*, and how much he had interested himself for its Support, tho' his Endeavours had not met with the desired Success ; he recommended the putting the Nation in a Condition to support its Allies in such a Manner as the Exigency of Affairs should require, and to enable his Majesty to defeat all Attempts made against him and his Dominions ; for which good Ends he hoped the Commons would raise the necessary Supplies, according to the Estimates laid before them : And concluded with recommending Unanimity and Dispatch in their Proceedings." For which he received dutiful Addresses from both Houses.

Sir Robert Walpole's Politicks.

THERE were at this Time strong Debates between the Court and Country Parties, in which the latter seemed to have the Ascendant ; which threw Sir Robert Walpole on immediate Politicks to support himself. For this Purpose, he attempted to promote a Reconciliation between his Majesty and the Prince

of

of *Wales*, who was considered as a Friend to the Country Party. Accordingly, January the 5th, the Bishop of *Oxford* waited on his Royal Highness, with a Message delivered to him, as he said, by the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, from his Majesty ; declaring, “ That if his Royal Highness would write a Letter of Condescension to the King, his Majesty, would receive him, and all who were in his Councils and Confidence, into Favour ; that 50,000*l. per Annum* should be added to his Revenue ; 200,000*l.* disbursed immediately to pay his Debts, and his Followers in due Time provided for.” To all which his Royal Highness returned this immediate Answer ; “ That he had the utmost Duty for his Majesty, and that whenever he thought fit to admit him into his Presence, he was ready to throw himself at his Feet, without inflicting upon Terms for himself ; but that while Sir *Robert Walpole* continued in the Direction of publick Affairs, he could not prevail on himself to give them any Countenance ; that Sir *Robert Walpole* was a Bar between his Majesty and the Affections of his People ; between his Majesty and Foreign Powers ; and between his Majesty and himself ; that he looked on him as the Author of our Grievances at Home, and of our ill Success in the *West-Indies* ; and that the disadvantageous Figure we then made in all the Courts of *Europe*, was to be ascribed alone to him ; ” adding, “ This is my Answer ; but I would have it understood, that I take this Message to come from Sir *Robert Walpole*, not from the King.”

SIR *Robert* finding those Offers rejected, that the Country Party had strenuously engaged against him, and that his Influence in the House of Commons was ^{Created Earl of Oxford, and resign.} likely to be determined, he provided against the impending Blow ; for, on the 8th of *February*, he was

^{1742.} created Earl of *Orford*, and on the 11th resigned all his Employments ; and on the 17th his Royal Highness, attended by a great Number of Persons of Quality and Distinction of all Parties, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and met with a most gracious Reception.

THIS Reconciliation, with the Change in the Ministry, created a general Harmony in the Country Party, till the Resignation of the Duke of *Argyll* ; (who again laid down his Employments on the 10th of *March*) which caused much Speculation, and soon manifested the Majority on the Court Side. This, tho' it produced no great Alterations in our Measures at Home, created a visible one with regard to our Conduct Abroad. The Committee of Supply granted for the current Service of the Year 5,723,536*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* to be raised, on the Malt Tax, 700,000*l.* Sinking Fund, 1,000,000*l.* Land Tax, 2,000,000*l.* Bank Loan, 1,600,000*l.* Annuities, 800,000*l.* which makes 6,100,000*l.* being Surplus, 376,463*l.* 13*s.* and 1*d.*

British Troops ordered to Flanders. IN April, a Body of British * Troops were ordered to Flanders, under the Command of the Earl of *Stair*, who had under him Lieutenants General *Honeywood*, the Earls of *Dunmore* and *Campbell* ; Majors General *Howard*, *Cope*, *Ligonier*, *Hawley*, and the Earl of *Albemarle* ; Brigadiers *Cornwallis*, *Bragg*, *Pulteney*, *Huske*, *Ponsonby*, *Frampton*, and the Earls of *Effingham* and *Rothes*. The Troops were to be commanded by Lieutenant

* These were the 3d and 4th Troops of Horse Guards, the 2d Troop of Grenadier Guards, the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue. The King's Regiment, and General *Ligonier's* Horse ; *Honeywood's*, *Campbell's*, *Hawley's*, *Cadogan's*, Sir Robert *Ribb's*, and *Cope's* Dragoons ; three Battalions of Foot Guards ; *Howard's*, *Cornwallis's*, *Durham's*, *Pulteney's*, *Campbell's*, *Piers's*, *Hondaifde's*, *Huske's*, *Bragg's*, *Ponsonby's*, *Jephcott's*, and *Bligh's* Foot ; in all 16,334 effective Men.

Lieutenant General *Honeywood*, till the Arrival of the Earl of * *Stair*, who was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses, whose Success I shall omit till we come to the Affairs of *Holland*; and return to the Elector of *Bavaria*, whose Elevation to the Imperial Throne was the first Scene on the Grand Theatre.

This Prince I left at the Close of the preceding Year, after his Coronation at *Prague*, on his Journey to *Frankfort*; where, on the 24th of *January*, he was elected Emperor; arrived on the 31st, and swore to the Capitulation; and on the 12th of *February*, was crowned, in the most pompous and solemn Manner, with the usual Ceremonies, by the Name of *Charles* the Seventh. He immediately established a new Aulick Council; upon which the Elector of *Menz*, as Chancellor of the Empire, wrote to the Queen of *Hungary*, to transmit the Records and Papers belonging to that Council. As this Prince did not acknowledge the Emperor's † Election, she did not

* This Nobleman was the Descendant of an Honourable Scotch Family, served with great Reputation under the Duke of *Marlborough* in *Flinders*, and was raised by Queen *Anne*, to the Dignity of an Earl, and honoured with the Order of the Thistle; he was remarkably qualified for both Field and Cabinet, by his strict Integrity and deep Penetration in the most arduous Enterprizes and difficult Negotiations, and always manifested, that no interested Views would attract him from the Interest of his Country. In the Rebellion, 1715, he was Ambassador in *France*, and by his Services contributed much to its timely Suppression; in 1733, he fell under the Displeasure of the Minister for voting against the Excise Scheme, and was dismissed from all his Employments; but on the late Change of Ministry, his Majesty recalled him from his Honourable Exile, and employed his Services for the Advantage of his Country.

† The Queen of *Hungary* protested against the Electoral College's Suspension of the Vote of *Bohemia*, which they had no Right to do, without the Consent of the other Colleges of the Diet, and the Imperial Cities.

1742.

^{1742.} not comply with the Request. She likewise opposed the Removal of the Imperial Diet from * *Ratisbon* to *Franckfort*, but in this the Emperor gained his Point ; the Diet confirmed his Election, and granted him a Subsidy of about 200,000l.

THOUGH this Prince, with all his Pomp, filled the Imperial Throne, he had the Mortification to see his Hereditary Countries, and even his Capital, in the Hands of his Enemies ; for the *Austrians* having pursued the Advantages gained by them at the Close of the preceeding Year, soon made themselves Masters of *Bavaria* ; and on the 13th of February † *Munich* was obliged to a Capitulation, where the *Austrian* General, Count *Khevenhuller*, established his Head Quarters. During his Stay here, he received from his Royal Mistress her Picture, with that of the young Archduke, neatly drawn in Miniature, with a most moving Latin Letter, of which the following is a Translation.

“ You have now, before your Eyes, a Queen
“ forsaken by all the World. What do you imagine
“ must be the Destiny of this Infant ? You cannot
“ but perceive with what Confidence your Sovereign
“ commits to your Charge, as to that of a faithful
“ Minister,

* *Ratisbon*, or *Regensberg*, a spacious, beautiful, and opulent City of *Germany*, in the Dukedom of *Bavaria*, free and Imperial, famous for the General Diets of the Empire : It was seized in 1703, by the Elector of *Bavaria* ; but retaken in 1704 ; it is situate on the *Danube*, well fortified, and has a beautiful Bridge of 364 Yards long, and eleven broad ; 105 Miles S. W. of *Prague*, and 200 West of *Vienna*.

† *Munich*, or *Munchen*, the Capital of *Bavaria*, and the Elector's Residence ; a large and flourishing City of *Germany*, indifferently fortified ; it is pleasantly situated on the River *Iser*. It was founded in 962, walled in 1156, and in 1632, was taken by *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden* ; 214 Miles W. of *Vienna*, and 160 S. W. of *Prague*.

“ Minister, all her Power, her Forces, and the whole
 “ Fate of her Kingdoms ! Make use of this Confi-
 “ dence, great Hero, and faithful Subject, so as not
 “ to be afraid of rendering an Account of your Con-
 “ duct to God and Man. Let Justice be your Buck-
 “ ler, let Equity be the Rule of your Actions ; but
 “ be inexorable to those, who have forfeited their
 “ Oaths and Allegiance. Tread in the Footsteps of
 “ the great Prince *Eugene*, of glorious Memory,
 “ your great Predecessor and Master ; imitate his
 “ immortal Example ; assure yourself, that we and
 “ our Descendants, shall ever have for you and yours
 “ a grateful Remembrance : This we protest to you
 “ in the Name of every Thing that is dear to us, and
 “ we wish you continual Success.”

THE Count, having read the above Letter to the Officers, exposed the Pictures to the View of the Soldiery, in whom appeared an inviolable Fidelity to the Originals, having vowed to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for their Service, with reiterated Cries of, Long live *Maria Theresa* !

M A R S H A L *Khevenhüller* sent a Detachment in March to * *Neuburg*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, which laid that City under a Contribution of 200,000 Flo-
 rins, on account of the Elector's joining a Body of Troops to the Confederate Army in *Bavaria*, in Violation of his Neutrality ; which he denied, alledging, those Troops were only Auxiliaries ; however, the Contribution was paid with a small Abatement.

A B O U T the End of *March*, General *Berenclau* advanced towards *Ratisbon*, with some Regiments of *Cuirassiers* and *Hungarian Horse*, and was followed by

* *Neuburg*, a City of *Bavaria*, subject to the Elector *Palatine*, situate on the *Danube*, well fortified, and famous for its Wines ; forty-six Miles N. of *Munich*.

1742. by a large Body of * *Croats, Pandours, and Waraf-*
dins; which when the *Bavarian General Count Tho-*
ring heard, he posted himself with a considerable Body
of Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Laudberg*, near
Kelheim, with an Intent to dispute the Passage of the
Austrians; but the *Austrian General* advanced on
the North-side of the *Danube* with such Expedition,
that he passed the Defiles, and secured his Troops be-
fore the Enemy were aware of his Approach; where-
upon the *Bavarians* retired most precipitately from
their Post, as well as from *Kelheim*; leaving vast Ma-
gazines as a Prey to, and their Hospitals to the Mercy
of, the *Austrians*, who having thrown a Garrison into
the Town, pursued the *Bavarians* to † *Ingoldstadt*,
and attacking them under the Walls, obliged them to
retire to *Donawert*.

THE *Austrians*, after this, feigned a March to-
wards *Ratisbon*, and Count *Thoring* immediately ad-
vanced in order to recover *Kelheim*; but was repulsed
in this Attack, and Baron *Berenclau* coming timely to
its

* The Queen of *Hungary*, by being at Peace with the *Turks*, was
at Liberty to draw from her Provinces on that Frontier, large Bo-
dies of *Croats, Pandours, Warafdis, and Huffers*; who being wild
irregular Militia, were well disciplined by good Officers, and be-
came of considerable Service in the succeeding War. They are a
fierce-looking, large-bodied Men, dressed in the Skins of Bears,
Wolves, &c. wear long Whiskets, smoke much Tobacco, inured to
hard Living, undaunted in the greatest Fatigues, or most desperate
Encounters, armed with Guns, large heavy Scimitars, and a Sort of
Knife shaped like a Bayonet, with a broad Handle. There are both
Foot and Horse of them, and they have been employed with Success
in the Emperor's Wars against the *Turks*; where, as well as against
the *Christians*, their irregular Fighting has crowned them with Lau-
rels and Applause.

† *Ingoldstadt*, a strong considerable City of *Bavaria*, on the N. of
the *Danube*, over which is a beautiful Bridge; it surrendered to the
Emperor in 1744; forty Miles N. of *Munich*.

its Relief, attacked him in his Turn, and defeated him with the Loss of above 300 Prisoners ; among which were the Count Beaujau, and his Brother, Count Preysing, and the Barons Weikel, and Ubirakee, &c.

1742.

ABOUT this Time a Body of Hungarian Troops entered Bavaria on the Side of Saltzburg, and made themselves Masters of the Town of Reichendball.

DURING these Operations in Bavaria, Count Saxe, with a Body of French and Bavarians, invested

^{Bavaria's Successor.}

* *Egra*, on the 23d of March, which surrender'd by Capitulation the 19th of April, and the Garrison admitted to march out with the Honours of War, four Pieces of Cannon, two cover'd Waggons, and to be conducted to *Paffau*; and not to bear Arms against the Emperor till ransomed or exchanged. On this Intelligence, and that of the Re-inforcement of the Bavarian Army by a large Body of French, under the Duke de Harcourt, Count Khevenhiller drew all his Forces together, quitted Munich, and took Post at Ortenburg near *Paffau*, and sent Directions to General Berenclau to dismantle Kelheim, and retire to Dinglefing, to observe the Motions of the Enemy.

^{Austrian Retreat.}

ON this Evacuation, the Inhabitants of Munich took an Opportunity of testifying their Loyalty to the Emperor, by seizing and detaining some Austrian Officers remaining in the City; of which Col. Mentrezel having Intelligence, he appeared again before the Town on May the 5th; and being refused Entrance, formed a Blockade, till the Arrival of General Berenclau with a strong Re-inforcement; who attacked the Place so vigorously, that they were obliged to surrender

* *Egra*, a beautiful City of Germany, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, antiently Imperial, now subject to the Emperor, situate on the River Eger, by the Borders of Saxon, Francia, and Bavaria; eighty-two Miles from Prague.

1742. der on their former Capitulation, having lost a considerable Number of Men.

The Confederates repulsed by the Croats. *THE French and Bavarian Generals, Harcourt and Thoring,* likewise advanced at the Head of all the French Grenadiers and Piquets, and 3000 *Bavarian Horse*, in order to seize the *Austrian Bridge at Heilkerberg*, a Castle on the *Danube*; the Garrison, which consisted of *Croats*, being supported by a Body under General *Helfreich*, marched out and attacked them Sword in Hand, which commenced a bloody and obstinate Engagement; in which the Confederates were defeated, and pursued to their Camp, with the Loss of the Duke of *Harcourt's* Nephew, who was taken Prisoner, and about 1000 Men, with five Field Pieces. This Advantage was greatly owing to the Consternation the savage Appearance of the *Croats* created in the Enemy, who (they allow) fought with equal Bravery to our Heroes of Old.

State of Affairs.

Prussians take Olmutz, &c.

WHILE the Queen was successful on the Side of *Bavaria*, her Enemies were in Possession of *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, the greatest Part of *Moravia*, and even the Confines of *Austria*: For after the Reduction of *Prague*, the *Prussians* and *Saxons* enter'd *Moravia*; and the *French* formed their Cantonment on the *Moldau*, to the Confines of *Austria*. The *Saxons* immediately invested * *Brinn*, and the *Prussians*, under Count *Schwerin*, formed the Siege of † *Olmutz*, which surrendered to them on the 15th of December. Soon after, the King arrived in the Army, having visited the King of *Poland* in his Return, where he had

the

* *Brinn*, a well fortified City of *Moravia*, at the Confluence of the *Schwarze* and *Switta*; it was unsuccessfully besieged by the *Swedes* in 1646; fifty-four Miles N. of *Vienna*.

† *Olmutz*, or *Olmitz*, a splendid, strong, and populous City of *Germany*, in *Bohemia*, subject to the Emperor, eighty Miles N. of *Vienna*.

the agreeable News of the Reduction of * Glatz, ^{1742.} which surrender'd the 9th of January, but the Castle held out till the 27th of April; when they made an honourable Capitulation, and were conducted to the *Austrian Army.*

THE Queen's *Hussars* were no less alert at this King of Time, having been successful in several Skirmishes, ^{Prussia nar-} and in beating up the Quarters of the *Prussian Troops* ^{scapes being taken,} in *Moravia*. His Majesty being on a reconnoitring Party, which they engaged, would have fallen into their Hands, were it not for the Fleetness of his Horse. They took Prisoners a General Officer, a Page, and several Men.

IN order to retard the Progress of these *Austrian* ^{Successes in} *Assailants*, the Queen, about the Middle of April, in *Bohemia*, was in a Capacity of assembling two considerable Armies; the one in *Bohemia*, under Prince *Lobkowitz*, of 16,000 Men; and the other in *Moravia*, under Prince *Charles of Lorrain*, of about 50,000. Prince *Charles*, at the Head of his Army, immediately advanced on the Confederates, and obliged them to raise the Siege of *Brinn*, and evacuate *Moravia* with the utmost Precipitation; they were greatly harassed in their Rear by the *Austrian Hussars*. General *Pbilbert*, who was detached with 2000 *Hussars*, and 1000 *Croats*, came up with the *Saxon Regiment of Hesel*, near *Ossow*; which, after a bloody and obstinate Skirmish, they intirely defeated, having killed 340, and made 188 Prisoners, with an inconsiderable Loss.

THE *Prussians* marched towards † *Leutmaritz*, where they met a Re-inforcement of about 30,000

G

Men,

* *Glatz*, or *Gletsz*, the Capital of a County of that Name, a strong Castle of *Bohemia*, on the Borders of *Silesia*; 130 Miles North of *Vicenza*.

† *Leutmaritz*, or *Letomeritz*, a City of *Bohemia*, on the Confluence of the *Elbe* and *Egar*, near the Borders of *Saxony*, thirty-two Miles N. W. of *Prague*, and forty-two S. of *Dresden*.

1742.

Men, under Prince *Dessau*; upon which they immediately marched to the Relief of the *French* in *Bohemia*, under Marshal *Broglio*; who would otherwise become a Prey to the *Austrians*.

PRINCE *Charles* entered *Bohemia*, at the Pass of *Idar*, without Opposition, on the 9th of *March*, and from that, to the 17th, both Armies spent in marching and counter-marching; when the Prince formed a Design to cut off the *Prussian* Communication with their Magazines, and open his Way to *Prague*. He accordingly advanced to * *Czaflow*; of which the King of *Prussia* having Intelligence, he drew up his Army in Order of Battle at Three in the Morning, and waited the Approach of the *Austrians* till Eight; at which Time there began a general Engagement. The *Austrians* at first had the Advantage, having penetrated as far as the *Prussian* Baggage; but falling too eagerly to plunder, they gave the Enemy Time to form, which renewed the Engagement, that ended in Favour of the *Prussians*. The *Austrian* Grenadiers distinguished themselves in a particular Manner, as did the *Prussian* Foot. The King of *Prussia* continued Master of the Field, with the Loss of General *Werdeck* killed, Count *Rottenbourg* dangerously wounded, several Officers, with about 3000 Men, and five Standards. The *Austrians* lost eighteen Pieces of Cannon and some Standards; General *Pallant*, and about 5000 Men killed, and 1200 Prisoners; and retreated in good Order to the Camp of *Wilnow*, behind *Czaflow*.

WHETHER

* *Czaflow*, a small City of *Bohemia*, but the Capital of a large Territory; forty Miles S. E. of *Prague*.

WHETHER from the Event of this Battle, or a ^{1742.}
Discovery of Treachery in the * *French*, is uncertain ; Separate
however, the King discovered a pacifick Inclination ^{Treaty be-}
towards the Queen of *Hungary* ; which the Earl of ^{between the}
Hyndford, the *British* Ambassador, who had obtained ^{Queen of}
the necessary full Powers from that Prince^s, did not ^{Hungary}
fail to cultivate ; so that in Conjunction with Count
Podewils, the King of *Prussia*'s Cabinet Minister, a
separate Treaty of Peace between these two Powers
was signed at *Breslau*, June the 1st, consisting of the
following principal Articles.

I. THE Queen of *Hungary* yields up to the King
of *Prussia*, the *High* and the *Low Silesia*, reserving
the Principality of *Teschen*, City of *Troppau*, and some
other Districts, and the County of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*.

II. THE King in Return renounces all further
Pretensions whatever, on the Queen of *Hungary*.

III. THE King of *Prussia* shall preserve the Ca-
tholick Religion in *Silesia* in its present State, as also
continue the Inhabitants in their Rights and Priva-
leges ; without derogating from the Liberty of Con-
science granted to Protestants; or the Rights of the
Sovereign.

IV. THE King of *Prussia* charges himself wholly
with the Re-payment of what was lent by the *English*
Merchants, on the Security of the Revenues in *Silesia*,
by a Contract made at *London*, the 21st of *January*,

1735.

V. THE King engages to observe a strict Neutra-
lity during the Continuance of the War ; and to with-
draw his Troops from *Bohemia* in fifteen Days from
the Date of the Treaty.

G 2

VI.

* It was reported, that a Letter from M. *Briglio* was intercepted,
which intimated the Design of *France* in sacrificing this Prince to
her own Interest.

1748.

VI. A GENERAL Amnesty on both Sides, and Hostilities to cease ; such Inhabitants of Silegia as have a Desire to leave the Country, to be allowed five Years to sell their Effects, free from any Tax or Imposition whatsoever.

VII. THE contracting Parties agree to comprehend in this Treaty, his Britannick Majesty, both in his Regal and Electoral Quality ; the Czarina, the King of Denmark, the States General, the House of Wolfenbuttle, and the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony ; provided that within sixteen Days after the Notification of this Treaty, he withdraws his Troops from the French Army in Bohemia, and out of the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary.

Treaty between the Queen and the King of Poland.

THE King of Poland, on the Receipt of the Notification of this Treaty, countermanded his Troops, and directed those in Bohemia to halt till further Orders ; which was succeeded by a Negotiation that produced a Treaty of Peace between him and the Queen of Hungary ; by which the Queen yielded to his Polish Majesty, as Elector of Saxony, some Places in the Circles of Elmbogen, Saatz, Leutmaritz, and Buntzlaw, ; in Consideration of which his Majesty guaranteed to her the rest of Bohemia.

BY these favourable Events the Queen was at Liberty to collect her main Strength, to oppose the united Troops of France and Bavaria, who were concerting their Security under the Walls of Prague ; where we shall leave them, and take a Retrospect of some Transactions during these Negotiations.

Prince Lobeck having invested Frauenburg,

formed a Camp of 10,000 Men at Saby, to cover the Siege ; the French Marshals Belleisle and Broglie being informed of his Situation, advanced towards him on the 25th of May, with 20,000 Men, in order to raise the

the Siege ; of which the Prince having timely Intelligence, sent his heavy Cannon, &c. employed in the Siege to * *Budweiss*, and prepared himself to receive the Enemy. The Engagement began about Six in *Frauenburg*^{1742.} the Evening, and continued till Night parted both Armies : When, the Prince suspecting that they intended cutting off his Communication with *Budweiss*, ^{He retreats.} marched thither to prevent them ; and the French entered *Frauenburg*. The Loss was nearly equal, tho' each Side seemed to claim the Victory ; but however, as this Claim seems to be a general Maxim in Armies, to spirit up the Soldiery, I shall leave it to the Reader, and proceed.

PRINCE *Charles* having Intelligence, that Marshal *Broglio* had detached the Duke de *Boufflers*, with 5000 Men, mostly Horse and Dragoons, to take Possession of *Lemnitz*, *Teyn*, and other Posts in the Neighbourhood of *Budweiss*, he decamped the 4th of June, at Night, and advanced towards the Enemy, at the Head of four Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons of *Cuirassiers* and *Hussars*, and early next Morning came up with them near *Teyn*, where he found them drawn up in Order of Battle, and advantageously posted. His Highness immediately began the Attack at the Head of the *Cuirassiers*, with such Fury, that he threw their Infantry, and Part of their Cavalry, into immediate Disorder. The French Carbineers, in their Turn, repulsed the Austrian Cavalry, who rallying, and coming a second Time to the Charge, behaved with such Bravery, that they broke the whole Corps, and obliged them to a precipitate Retreat, leaving their Cannon, Military Stores, and a great Part of their Baggage behind them. The Prince detached

G 3

some

* *Budweiss*, a City of *Bohemia*, on the *Moldau*, sixty-five Miles S. of *Prague*.

^{1748.} some *Hussars* and *Croats* to pursue them, and entered *Teyn*, making the Garison Prisoners of War.

^{The Croats} ~~take Pisek.~~ *GENERAL Nadafti*, about the same Time, with a Detachment of *Croats*, attacked * *Pisek*; and the Garison having refused his Summons, the *Croats* swam the River with their Sabres in their Mouths, and scaled the Walls; which uncommon Form of Proceeding so astonished the Enemy, that they laid down their Arms, and the *Austrians* possessed themselves of their large Magazines.

Pilsen † likewise was seized by Prince *Lobkowitz*, and the Garison made Prisoners of War; in which was a large Cannon, six Mortars, with Ammunition, and great Store of Provisions, and Forage of all Kinds.

^{French retreat to Prague.} *THE French Marshal*, on this Intelligence, and that of the Treaty of *Breslau*, when he heard that the Armies, under Prince *Charles* and *Lobkowitz*, were united, and marching down to attack him, thought proper to retreat with great Precipitation, leaving his Military Chest, with all the Magazines and Baggage, which became a Prey to the *Austrians*, who immediately entered the Camp, and soon after possessed themselves of the Fortress of *Frauenburg*, while he marched without halting, till he intrenched himself under the Cannon of *Prague*. He was closely pursued by the *Austrians*, under Prince *Charles*, who, on the 25th, encamped on the Hills of *Grisnitz*, in View of the City; and on the 27th, the Grand Duke arrived in the Camp from *Vienna*; upon which Marshal *Belleisle* desired an immediate Conference, which was granted; and Count *Konigsegg*, on the Queen's Part, met him at

^{Austrians pursue them.}

^{French desire a Conference.}

* *Pisek*, a small Town in *Bohemia*, surrounded by a Moat and Rampart.

† *Pilsen*, a well fortified City of *Bohemia*, on the River *Mys*; forty-two Miles S. W. of *Prague*.

at an appointed Place. The French Marshal notified ^{1742.} to him, that he had Instructions from his Court to treat of a general Peace ; but the Count declaring, that the Queen his Mistress would neither treat nor negotiate without consulting her Allies, the Proposal dropp'd.

THESE Generals had several subsequent Meetings, in which the French offered to deliver up Prague, Egra, and all the Places they had in Bohemia ; and to evacuate the Kingdom, provided they might march off with the Honours of War, their Artillery, Arms, and Baggage ; but the Count's Answer was, that both the Garrison and Army should surrender Prisoners of War, which were the only Terms they could expect from his Royal Mistress, considering the Situation they were in. This not being complied with, ^{Austrians in} put an End to all Negotiations ; and the City being ^{west Prague.} invested on all Sides, the Trenches were opened before it on the 28th of July, and on the 29th, in the Morning, the French, under Count Clermont, and ^{The Gar-} the Duke de Grammont, at the Head of two Regiments ^{son sally,} of Foot, and seven of Horse, made a Sally on the Arrier Ban of Hungary, under General Fessitiz. The French advanced with some Field Pieces in their Front, and began the Attack with such extraordinary Vigour, that they put the Hungarians into Disorder ; but the latter having rallied and returned to the Charge, the Battle was renewed with great Obstinacy, and continued till Ten in the Morning so doubtful, that it was impossible to tell in whose Favour it would end : But the French, by the Bravery of the Hungarian Cavalry, ^{and are} were obliged to give Way, and were pursued to ^{routed.} the Walls of the Town with great Slaughter.

THE French, on this Account, sung *Te Deum*, as is their general Custom ; which was undoubtedly at this Time necessary, to revive the drooping Spirits

1742. of the Soldiery, who were reduced to the Extremity of Horse Flesh, and foresaw the impending * Famine, by the Obstinacy of their Commanders.

Second Sally. THEY again, on the 19th of *August*, made another Sally with 6000 Men, who, after some small Advantages, were severely repulsed, and obliged to retreat

Third Sally. with Loss. And on the 22d, they made a third Sally, and beat the *Austrians* from their advanced Posts, which they took Possession of, and nailed up some Mortars; but were soon engaged by a Battalion of *Merci's* Regiment, and the *Austrian* Piquets, who pursued them to the Fosses of the Town, where the *French* lost about 2000 Men, and were rendered incapable, through Sicknes and Famine, to make another Sally during their Continuance in *Prague*; which, with their surprising Escape, we shall have Occasion to mention in the Sequel; but shall now return to the *French* Court, and take a View of their Mortification, by the Defeat of the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland*; and of the Measures taken by them to prevent the Reproach on their Arms, and relieve their distressed Troops in *Bohemia*.

Conduct of France. THE Court of *Versailles* began loudly to exclaim against the King of *Prussia*'s Conduct, but treated as Ridicule, their first Account of the Treaty of *Breslaw*, as their Grand Politician, *M. Belleisle*, gave them frequent Assurances of the Confidence that might be reposed in his Alliance; tho' *M. Breglio*, by several Dispatches, assured Cardinal *Fleury* to the contrary. The Cardinal kept the King of *France* very much in the Dark in respect to the State of his Affairs in *Bohemia*, and he would have continued so, to the effectual

* The Famine was so general in *Prague*, that not only the Soldiers, but Thousands of the Inhabitants perished. Horse Flesh sold at 6d. per lb. a Hen at 5s. a Turkey at 1*s.* Ale at 1*qd.* per Quart, and towards the End, Rats and Mice bore a high Price.

several Destruction of his Troops, were it not for a Stratagem contrived by one of Broglie's Friends, to convey a Letter of the Marshal's to Mademoiselle Mailly (the King's favourite Mistress) who left it carefully on her Table, not doubting but the curious or jealous Monarch would read it. This had the desired Effect, and the King being thereby informed of the Extremity his Troops were reduced to at *Pragus*, ordered his Council immediately to assemble; and, his Majesty being present, the Matter was debated. The Cardinal strenuously opposed the Attempt of relieving *Prague*, alledging the immense Sums that it cost, and the Number of Men that were lost, in relieving a Prince, that did not assist himself; but the Majority declared on the other Side, and thought the Honour of the Nation highly concerned in relieving *Prague*, and supporting the Emperor. Upon which, there was an Order immediately issued, that Marshal Maillebois should march without Delay with his Army from the *Rhine* to their Relief. The Emperor, about this Time, published a Rescript, declaring
 " That he had proposed, that the French should quit ^{The Emperor's Re-}
 " *Bohemia*, and evacuate the Empire, and re-^{script.}
 " nounce all his Pretensions to that Kingdom, on
 " Condition the *Austrians* would restore *Bavaria*;
 " but that the Court of *Vienna* having rejected his
 " Proposals, he desired, that the States of the Em-
 " pire might grant a free Passage to the French
 " Troops, as his Auxiliaries." The Intent of this,
 was to facilitate the March of Marshal Maillebois, who
 decamped from the *Rhine* about the Middle of Au-
 gust, and about the Middle of September reached *Am-berg*, in the *Upper Palatinate*, where he was joined by
 the French and Imperialists from *Bavaria*.

PRINCE Charles of *Lorrain* having Intelligence of ^{Austrian} _{Motions.} the March of Marshal Maillebois, called a grand Coun-
 cil

^{1742.} cil of War, wherein it was resolved to leave General *Festitz*, with 18,000 Men, to form the Blockade of *Prague*, and march the remaining Part of the Army to intercept Marshal *Maillebois*. Accordingly, September the 14th, they began their March, and on the 22d, arrived at * *Hayd*, where they were joined by Count *Khevenhuller*, with the *Austrians* from *Bavaria*, who carefully attended the Rear of the Imperialists and *French*, for which Purpose he dispatched a Body of *Hussars*, and sent Baron *Trenk* with another Body of *Croats*, *Pandours*, and *Talpachers*, in all about 1000 effective Men, to make themselves Masters of *Chamb*, a rich Town in the *Upper Palatinate*, which he summoned on the 7th of September; but the Garrison and Inhabitants refusing to surrender, the 8th was spent inconcerting the proper Dispositions for storming the Thwn. All Things being in Readiness, the Attack was begun on the 9th, with extraordinary Vigour, and having fired the Town in several Quarters, he put the Inhabitants and Garrison into great Confusion; who, being incapable of defending themselves any longer in this deplorable Condition, threw open the Gates; upon which, the Baron entered the City, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War, seizing an immense Booty; it being the Repository of most of the Effects of the adjacent Country. The Baron's Part of the Plunder is said to amount to about 300,000 Florins, and that of the other Officers in Proportion, to the lowest *Pandour*, who had about 200.

Maillebois
marches
towards
Bohemia.

IN the mean Time, Marshal *Maillebois* detached Count *Seckendorf* with the Imperial Army, to effect, if possible, the Recovery of *Bavaria*, and made a Circuit

* *Hayd*, a small Town on the Frontiers of *Bohemia*.

Circuit with his Army towards Bohemia, which he entered on the 25th of September : When both Armies were in View of each other, being only separated by the River *Myse*, a general Engagement was expected ; but the French Marshal chose such strong Camps, that it was impossible to bring him to Action on equal Terms : Upon this, Orders were sent to General *Festitz* to raise the Blockade of *Prague*, whilst a Body of *Hussars* in that Neighbourhood harass'd the French, and to advance with his Troops towards *Pilsen* ; this left the Marshals *Broglio* and *Belleisle* at Liberty to march from *Prague*, who were no less alert in embracing this favourable Event, which at once relieved their Army in *Prague*, and facilitated their Junction with Marshal *Maillebois* : Having left a Garrison in *Prague*, they marched with their Army, and took Post at *Leutmaritz* ; on this News, Marshal *Maillebois* decamped, October the 5th, from *Pamboff*, and having made a forced March of near forty Hours without halting, arrived on the 7th near *Egra* ; and would have effected the Junction of both Armies, were it not for the Vigilance and Conduct of Prince *Charles* ; who, on this Intelligence, detached General *St. Ignon*, with a strong Body, to join General *Festitz* in the Circle of *Saatz*, to watch the Motions of *Broglio* and *Belleisle*, while he turned off to the Right, and by forced Marches got Possession of the Defiles and Passages of the Mountains, before Marshal *Maillebois*, tho' considerably advanced, could come up.

This Scheme rendered their Junction impracticable ; so that Marshal *Maillebois* finding his Design defeated, returned to *Egra*, having gained so little Credit by this Expedition, as to have his Conduct censured at Court, which caused him soon after to be recalled and disgraced. It was said, that Count *Saxe*, at a Council of War, strongly opposed his Measures, and offered

1742.

Remarks. offered to forfeit his Head, if he did not conduct the Army by such Ways, as should effectuate the Junction. What the Marshal's Instructions were, or how far his Conduct was liable to be censured, I cannot take upon me to say ; but must beg Leave to remark, that the most effectual Method to relieve *Prague* was for Marshal *Maillebois* to have marched from the *Rhine* to *Vienna* ; which, as there was not an Army sufficient to oppose him, would have obliged Prince *Charles* to have quitted *Böhemia*, to pursue him ; and by that Means the Garrison of *Prague* would have been freed from the Disasters that attended them.

Prague re-attacked.

BUT to return. Marshal *Maillebois* proceeded on his March thro' the *Upper Palatinate* to the *Danube*, and was as closely pursued by Prince *Charles*, with the main Army, having detached Prince *Lobkowitz* with a sufficient Body to observe the Marshals *Broglio* and *Belleisle* ; whose Troops were continually harrassed by the *Pandours*, *Croats*, and *Hussars*, and reduced to great Extremities, by fatiguing Marches, in a Country already exhausted ; and thus disappointed of Relief, were forced to return to their old Station at *Prague* ; leaving small Garrisons at *Leutmaritz* and other Posts, which were obliged to surrender to Prince *Lobkowitz*, who again formed the Blockade of *Prague* ; whence Marshal *Broglio*, having disguised himself like a Courier, found Means, on the 4th of November, to make his Escape into *Saxony*, where he received Orders from his Court to repair to *Bavaria*, and replace Marshal *Maillebois*, who was recalled, in the Command of the French Army.

*Confede-
rates re-
enter Ba-
varia.*

DURING these Operations, Count *Seckendorf*, who had been detached by Marshal *Maillebois* with the Imperial Army to *Bavaria*, passed the *Danube* at *Keilheim*, about the Middle of October ; and on the 23d,

carried the Fortr  s of * *Landshut* Sword in Hand, having made the Garison Prisoners of War ; whence he proceeded directly to *Munich*, which General Berenclau, on hearing of his Approach, and not having a sufficient Army to oppose him, evacuated, on the 24th at Night, and retired to *Paffau*. Marshal Seckendorf, on the 25th, entered *Munich*, and immediately pursued the *Austrians* ; but Marshal Berenclau conducted his Retreat with such Precaution, as not to give the *Bavarians* an Opportunity of attacking him ; and on his Arrival at *Paffau*, he was joined by a Reinforcement of 4000 Men from the *Austrian* Army, under Count Khevenhiller, who took so advantageous a Post at *Scharding*, that the Imperial General could neither attack them, nor make any Attempt on *Austria*.

THE French grand Army continued their Rout Motions of for *Bavaria*, and passed the *Danube* at *Ratisbon* about the Middle of November ; and were as closely pursued by the *Austrians*, who passed it soon after at † *Straubing*, and immediately invested *Landau*, and obliged the Garison to surrender Prisoners of War. From that Time the two Armies made several Marches and Countermarches upon the *Iser* and the *Inn*, in which several smart Skirmishes happened between the Irregulars ; but nothing considerable was attempted by either till the First of December, when the *Austrians* began the Siege of *Braunau* ; which Post being of the greatest Consequence in covering the Winter Quarters of the Imperialists and *French* in *Bavaria*, it was resolved, by the Confederate Generals, to raise the Siege

* *Landshut*, a beautiful City and Castle of *Germany*, in the Duke-dom of *Bavaria*, on the *Iser* and *Warta*, thirty-five Miles N. E. of *Munich*.

† *Straubing*, a City of *Bavaria*, on the *Danube*, forty-four Miles N. E. of *Paffau*.

^{1742.} Siege at any Risque. For which Purpose the Confederates marched with all possible Diligence to its Relief, and approached the Town on the 9th; whereupon the *Austrians* were obliged to raise the Siege; and retire to their strong Camp at Scharding; and soon after both Armies separated for Winter Quarters: The *Austrians* were cantoned along the *Iser*; and the French and Imperialists in *Bavaria*; where I shall leave them to refresh themselves after so fatiguing a Campaign, and return to the Fate of *Prague*.

French blocked up at Prague. MARSHAL *Belleisle*, who was now blocked up at *Prague*, having his Communication entirely cut off from all Supplies, and his Garrison in all probability on the Verge of being reduced to the last Extremity, was obliged to have Recourse to Politicks, to extricate himself out of that dangerous Labyrinth, and took his Measures accordingly with great Prudence and Dexterity. And as the Success of his Enterprize depended on Secrecy, he took care to conceal it, not only from the Townsmen, but even from his own Troops; and to amuse them, he gave out that he intended a general Sally, ordering a certain Quantity of Ammunition to be delivered to the Soldiers, and all the Horses in Town to be seized and distributed to the respective Corps.

MARSHAL *Belleisle's Scheme.* WHEN his Design was ripe for Execution, he ordered the Gates, on the 15th of December at Night, to be shut, and that none should pass or repass upon any Account whatsoever, without first acquainting him; and gave private Orders to his Troops to be in Readiness to march on the 17th in the Morning. He then put in Practice two Stratagems; the one to prevent the Enemy's getting immediate Intelligence, and the other to distract their Councils, when they should have Advice of his March. With the first View he detached, early on the 16th, some Squadrons of Horse

to reconnoitre the Country, as if a general Forage was intended : And to accomplish the latter, he dispatched a Courier, with a Letter to M. *Desalleurs*, the French Minister at *Dresden*, to inform him, that he had marched with Part of his Forces, and left Count *Baviere*, with a Garrison of 6000 Men ; who he doubted not would be able to maintain the Place till *May*. This Courier was dispatched by such a Route, as to have the Letter fall into the *Austrian* General's Hands.

T H E 16th at Night, the Marshal detached 900 ^{He marches} Men from the different Corps, who were left under ^{from} *Prague*, the Command of Marshal *Chevret*, to amuse the *Austrians* with the Appearance of a Garrison, and take Care of the Sick ; and at One o'Clock the next Morning, set out with 15,000 Foot, 3250 Horse, thirty Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition proportionable, with Provisions for twelve Days. He marched with such Diligence, that he gained the Defiles of the Mountains, before the *Austrians* could overtake him ; and carried off some of the principal Citizens, as Hostages for the Safety of the Garrison, and levy'd large Contributions.

T H I S March was so closely concealed, that Prince *Lobkowitz* had no certain Intelligence of it, till the ensuing Day ; when he detached General *Nadasti* ^{*Austrians*} with the Hungarian Cavalry, and a Body of *Hussars*, ^{to pursue him.} to pursue them, whilst he followed with the rest of his Army. The Horse and *Hussars* often attacked them in their Route ; but as the main Army could not come up to support them, they were obliged to content themselves with Skirmishing, in which they picked up a considerable Number of Prisoners, and some Baggage Waggons.

T H E French arrived on the 29th at *Egra*, after a ^{He arrives} March of thirteen Days, incumbered with inexpressible Hardships and Fatigues, having lost near 3000 Men ^{at Egra.} by

^{1742.} by the Enemy; Fatigue, and Inclemency of Weather, some Hundreds having perished in the Snow ; so that they had not only *Austrian Hussars* to struggle with in Front, Centre and Rear, but bad Roads, and excessive cold Weather, which produced a general Mortality amongst the Troops on their Arrival at Winter Quarters in *Alsace*. However, it must be allowed, on this Occasion, that the *French Marshal* performed the Part of a brave and experienced Commander ; tho' so tortured with the Hip-Gout, that he was incapable of mounting his Horse ; yet, on every Emergency, he changed his Coach for a Horse-Litter, and appeared wherever he thought his Presence necessary to encourage or assist his Men. He repaired from *Alsace* to Court, where, as the Reward of his Zeal and Fatigue, he met so cool a Reception, that he retired to his Country Seat.

Prague surrenders to the *Austrians*.

PRINCE *Lobkowitz* finding it impracticable to come up with the *French*, returned to *Prague*, which capitulated on the first Summons, the Garrison being allowed to march out with the Honours of War, and to be conducted to *Egra*, from whence the Hostages taken by the Marshal from *Prague*, were returned ; and Prince *Lobkowitz* took Possession of the City for his Royal Mistress, on the 26th of December : Which concludes the Transactions of both Armies in *Germany* for this Year. On the Whole, I shall leave the Reader to judge, whether it would not have been rather the Interest of *France*, that the Army and Garrison at *Prague* should have surrendered'd at Prince *Charles of Lorrain's* first Summons, than by their Obstinacy to have reduced their Troops to that Extremity, which they were brought to in the Sequel ; having in this, and the preceding Campaign, lost 80,000 of their best Troops by Famine, Cold, and Desertion ; and of 130,000 that had been sent at different Times to *Germany*,

Remarks.

many, it is said, that Marshal *Broglio* brought back ^{1742.} scarce 20,000, and those in a wretched Condition.

The considerable Army transported from *Spain* Affairs of to *Italy* the preceding Year, denoted a bloody Cam-*Italy*.
aign in that Country ; but the Event no way an-
swered the Expectation. The Duke *de Montemar*
having assembled the *Spanish* Troops about the Begin-
ning of *May* at * *Rimini*, was joined by the Duke *de Castra Pignano* with the *Neapolitans* ; which formed
in all an Army of 60,000 Men, with forty Pieces of
heavy Cannon. About the 15th, he entered the *Bolog-
nese*, and encamped near † *Bologna* ; where I shall
leave them, and take a View of the Measures taken
to oppose their Designs.

The King of *Sardinia* being lately married to a Sister of the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, Consort to the Queen of *Hungary*, was closely sollicited by this Princess to espouse her Cause ; with an Offer of some Territories which he had a Pretension to, and lay convenient for him in the ‡ *Milanese*. The Courts of *France* and *Spain*, on the other Hand, made some advantageous § Proposals to him, in order to draw him

from

* *Rimini*, a neat and populous City of *Italy*, in the Ecclesiastical State, on the *Marrechia*, in a fruitful Plain, near the *Adriatick Sea*, twenty-two Miles N. W. of *Pefaro*, and twenty-eight S. E. of *Ravenna*.

† *Bologna*, a splendid, spacious City of *Italy*, the Metropolis of the *Bolognese*, subject to the Pope, on the *Apula*, twenty-five Miles E. of *Modena*, and forty-eight W. of *Ravenna*.

‡ The Cities of *Pavia*, *Vagbora*, and *Vigevane*, with their respective Districts, were yielded up, by a Treaty concluded under the Mediation of his Britannick Majesty ; about which Time a Subsidy Treaty between the latter and his *Sardinian* Majesty was concluded.

§ Besides several advantageous Offers, it was said, " That a double Marriage was proposed, between the Dauphin and a Princess of *Savoy* ; and the Prince of *Piedmont* and a Princess of *France*, to cement the Union ; " which Proposals his *Sardinian* Majesty rejected.

1742. from an Alliance so prejudicial to their Interest : He, however, like an able Politician, temporized a while, but on mature Deliberation became jealous of the *Spaniards* extending their Dominions in *Italy*; and the Subsidies offered by *Great-Britain* determined him to oppose the ambitious Views of *France*, and espouse the Cause of a persecuted Prince, to whose Interests he hath since faithfully and honourably adhered.

His Manifesto. He immediately published a Manifesto, " setting forth the ambitious Views of *Spain* to extend her Conquests in *Italy*, and her Design to invade the *Milanese*; and that since the Court of *Madrid* persisted in her Purposes to disturb the Tranquillity of *Italy*, his Majesty thought himself bound to support the Queen of *Hungary* in her Possessions in that Country with all his Forces :" Pursuant to which Declaration, his Majesty's Troops received immediate Orders to march, and enter the *Milanese*; which they effected the Beginning of *March*: Where, being joined by the *Austrians*, under Count *Traun*, they marched into the Dutchy of *Parma*, and complimented the Duke of *Modena*, with the Requisition of a Passage through his Territories; inviting him to join the Army with a Body of his Troops. The Duke's Answer was ; " That he granted it, as he was not in a Capacity of opposing it ; but, that otherwise he was resolved to observe an exact Neutrality."

King of Sardinia assists the Queen. THE King of *Sardinia*, as he had now openly declared against, and marched his Troops in Opposition to the *Spaniards*; resolved to put himself at their Head, the more effectually to assist the Queen's. Accordingly, *March* the 21st, he, with his eldest Son, *Vicer Amadeo Maria*, Prince of *Piedmont*, arrived at

at * *Placentia*; where he had an Interview with Count *Traun*; in which the proper Measures were concerted for opposing the Progress of the *Spaniards*; Leave being obtained of the Pope to enter the Ecclesiastical Territories, when it should appear necessary. The King having moved his Head Quarters to † *Parma*, Affairs remained in this Situation till towards the End of April, when he received Information, that the Duke of *Modena* had secretly entered into a Treaty with the *Spaniards*; upon which he dispatched the Marquis de *Ormea*, his Prime Minister, to the Duke, to demand the immediate Possession of † *Modena* and § *Mirandola*, and that he would disarm his Troops; which Proposals being rejected, the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* forthwith entered his Dominions, and formed a Camp at || *Reggio*; and the Duke, having thrown Garisons into *Modena* and *Mirandola*, recommending

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his

* *Placentia*, a neat City of *Italy*, the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name, situates on the *Po*, fourteen Miles S. W. of *Cremona*, and thirty-four W. of *Parma*.

† *Parma*, a spacious, splendid City of *Italy*; hath a strong Castle, and noble Palace, the Metropolis of a Dukedom, and Territory of its Name, on the *Parma*, twenty-six Miles S. E. of *Cremona*, and thirty-four S. W. of *Mantua*.

‡ *Modena*, an antient City, and strong Castle of *Italy*, the Capital of a Duchy of its Name, on the *Secchia*, thirty-five Miles E. of *Parma*.

§ *Mirandola*, a small, well-fortified City and Castle of *Italy*, the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name, subject to its own Prince; it received a *Cerman* Garrison in 1701; the *Germans* defeated the *French* and *Spaniards* near it in 1703. The *French*, in 1705, took it after a long Blockade; but by a Treaty with Prince *Eugene*, they evacuated it, as well as the other Towns in *Lombardy*, in 1707; twenty-three Miles N. of *Modena*, and twenty-six S. E. of *Mantua*.

|| *Reggio*, a beautiful City of *Italy*, the Metropolis of a Dukedom of its Name. It received a *French* Garrison in 1702; in 1706, Prince *Eugene* besieged and took it, making the Garrison Prisoners of War; fifteen Miles E. of *Parma*.

1742.

^{1748.} his Family to his Sardinian Majesty's Protection, retired from his Capital, and set out for the Spanish Army, of which he obtained the nominal Command, though the real Authority was vested in the Spanish General.

Takes Modena. THE King sent a large Detachment to invest *Modena*; on whose Approach, the Garrison of 3000 Men, retired into the Citadel; before which, on the 10th of June, the Trenches were opened, and towards the End of the Month, they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

Mirandola. FROM thence they proceeded to *Mirandola*, which after a Siege of two Days, capitulated on the 23d of July, the Garrison having Leave to return to their respective Abodes, but not to serve against the Queen of Hungary, or the King of *Sardinia*, during the War.

Thus the Duke of *Modena*'s Obstinacy dispossessed him of his Dominions in two Months, which were to be sequestred during his Non-compliance. But the *Spaniards*, in order to wrest the Territories of their new Ally, out of the Hands of his Enemies, advanced towards the *Modense*; whereby it was expected, that they intended passing the *Panaro*, and giving the *Austrians* Battle. But, as they had been continually harassed by the *Austrian Hussars*, reduced by Sicknes and Desertion, and cut off from their Supplies or Re-inforcements by Sea, by the Vigilance of the British Men of War cruizing in the *Adriatick*; they thought proper to avoid future Extremities, having decamped by Night, and returned towards * *Ferrara*.

His further Success. AFTER the Reduction of the Duke of *Modena*'s Territories, the combined Army pursued them with all

* *Ferrara*, an antient City of *Italy*, in the Papacy, on the *Po*; twenty-nine Miles E. of *Mirandola*, and 190 N. W. of *Rome*.

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all possible Diligence through the Ecclesiastical State ; while the Spaniards continued their Route to Rimini, where they secured themselves in a strong Camp. The King of Sardinia having advanced to * Forli, a few Miles distant, an Engagement was expected ; on the 9th of August, the Spaniards decamped suddenly, and marched with Precipitation towards † Pesaro ; and soon after entered the Kingdom of Naples, while the Combined Army took Possession of their Camp. Here the King received Advice, that a Body of Spanish Troops, under Don Philip, intended an Irruption into Savoy ; upon which the King returned to ‡ Turin, with the greatest Part of his Troops ; where I shall leave him, and take a View of Don Philip and his Forces.

A BODY of 17,000 Spanish Troops having in April passed through the South of France, and being joined by some other Spanish Corps, and Companies of Catalonian Miquelets, rendezvoused at Grasse, near Antibes; where, in the Beginning of June, Don Philip put himself at their Head; having as his Sub-commander, the Count de Glimes. Their first Design seemed to be a Penetration into Piedmont thro' Nice.

* *Ferla*, a City of Italy, in the Papacy, in the Romagna, on a beautiful Plain, near the River Romæ; fourteen Miles S. W. of Ravenna.

+ **Pefaro**, a neat City of Italy, in the Papacy, nigh the **Fiume**, on the **Adriatick Sea**: eighteen Miles N. E. of **Urbino**.

† *Turin*, a strong and splendid City of Italy, with a fine Castle, the Capital of *Piedmont*, and the King of *Sardinia's* Seat. The French reduced it to great Extremities by a Siege in 1706, but it was relieved, the ever-memorable 7th of *September*, by Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, who gained a compleat Victory over the Enemy. 'Tis beautifully situate on the *Po*, 340 Miles N. W. of *Rome*, and 480 S. W. of *Vienna*.

¶ Antibes, the last Port-Town of France towards Italy, in Provence, has a strong Castle, situate on the Mediterranean, seven Miles S. W. of Nice.

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but the Passes being so well guarded by the *Piedmontese* Troops, assisted by the *British* Squadron, and the Roads render'd impassable, it was laid aside. However, in *August*, they sent a Body of Miquelets to the Valley of * *Barcelonette*, to effect a Passage by *Demont*, into the Valley of *Stura*; where the *Piedmontese*, that guarded the Defiles, received them so warmly, that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss.

He enters Savoy.

ON this, the *Spanish* General soon changed his Measures, and about the End of *August* they marched through *Dauphiny*, and entered *Savoy*; and on the 10th of *September* took Possession of *Chamberry*, the Capital; where he published a Manifesto, "enjoining the Deputies of the Provinces within that Dutchy to come in and take the Oaths to him, and to bring their Arms and Ammunition to his Quarters, within the Space of five Days; prohibiting them to pay any more Taxes to the King of *Sardinia*, or to hold any Correspondence with him, upon Pain of Death." The Inhabitants were obliged to submit to a Power, they were not able to oppose; however, this austere Manifesto, and his Successes were but short-lived; for the King of *Sardinia* made such Dispatch, that, on the 10th of *October*, arriving with his Army at † *Conflans*, the *Spanish* Troops retired to ‡ *Montmellion*, and soon after took Post

* *Barcelonette*, a Principality and Valley situate between *Dauphiny*, *Piedmont*, and *Provence*, came into the Hands of the Duke of *Savoy* in 1388, by the voluntary Submission of the People.

† *Conflans*, a Town of *Savoy*, on the *Isere* and *Dore*, twenty Miles E. of *Chamberry*.

‡ *Montmellion*, a dismantled Town and Castle of *Italy*, in *Savoy*; it was taken by the *French* in 1691, and restored by a separate Treaty in 1696; in 1705, it surrender'd to the *French* after a long Blockade, and was demolished, except the Citadel, which is almost impregnable;

Post under the Cannon of Fort * *Barreaux*, in *Dauphiné*, and abandoned *Savoy* to its lawful Prince, while the King encamped with his Troops in View of them, near *Montmellion*; and as he could not enter the French Territories to attack them, continued in a settled Camp, where he took great Care for the Preservation of his Forces, against the Rigour of the Season; by having Huts built for them, a Quantity of Wood and Rice, and a Bullock given Weekly to every Troop and Company, over and above the usual Allowance.

The Spaniards, though they had received several Re-inforcements, continued in a State of Inactivity, till the Arrival of the Marquis *de la Minas*, who took ^{He is repulsed} the Command from the Count *de Glimes*, to whose ^{fed.} Slowness his Court ascribed the Loss of *Savoy*. This active and enterprizing General, notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Season, entered *Savoy* on the 7th of December, and attacked the Castle of *Apremont*, near the King of Sardinia's Camp; which small Garrison, after a brave Resistance of forty-four Hours, was obliged to surrender Prisoners of War.

The Loss of this important Post obliged the King ^{He abandons his} to abandon his Camp, and retire towards *Piedmont*, ^{Camp, and} as the Spaniards advanced, one Column of his Army is pursued taking the Route of *St. Bernard*, and the other that of Mount *Cenis*. On which, Don *Philip* made two large Detachments from his Army, the one under Lieutenant General Don *Joseph d'Aramburn*, to pursue the first Column; and the other under Major General Don *Pedro Garcia*, to pursue the last. The former

H 4

pregnable; 'tis near the Borders of *Dauphiné*, eighteen Miles S. E. of *Chambéry*.

* Fort *Barreaux*, a Fortress of France, on the Frontiers of *Dauphiné* and *Savoy*, six Miles from *Montmellion*.

^{1741,} former attacked and took two Posts near *Aquidano*, which were defended by six Companies of Grenadiers; and the latter having come up with the Rear Guard of the *Piedmontese*, near *Aiguebelle*, attacked a fortified Post, which was defended by 200 Grenadiers, six Battalions of regular Troops, and some Militia. The Action continued sharp and doubtful for two Hours, but the *Spaniards* at length carried their Point, and obliged the Enemy to abandon *Aiguebelle*.

^{The Spaniards again were possessed of Savoy, at an inconsiderable Loss, where they committed great Excesses, and having taken up their Quarters, Don Philip's Residence was at *Chambery*, where he spent the Winter, waiting for Re-inforcements to enable him to force his Passage into *Italy* in the Spring.}

^{King of Sardinia's Memorial.} ^{King of} ^{Sardinia} ^{having ordered the Quar-} ters of his Troops in *Piedmont*, returned to *Turin*; where he distributed a Memorial to the Foreign Ministers, containing, "The Reasons of his Retreat, and disclaiming all Suggestions of a separate Peace;" concluding with these remarkable Words, "That tho' he was not able to preserve his Dominions, he would still maintain his Fidelity to his Allies."

^{King of the Two Sicilies forced to a Neutrality.} In the mean Time, the King of the *Two Sicilies*, as I have before observed, having joined a large Body of his Troops to the *Spanish Army*, was visited, on the 8th of *August*, by Commodore *Martin*, dispatched from Admiral *Matthews*, with * four Men of War, four Bomb Vessels, and four Tenders, to oblige him to a Neutrality. On their Appearance in the Bay of *Naples*, the Court and City were under the utmost Confusion for Fear of a Bombardment. The Duke de *Montalegro*, then Prime Minister, sent immediately

* These were the *Panther*, the *Oxford*, the *Feverishon*, and the *Pursey Galley*.

mediately to Mr. *Allen*, the British Consul, to desire he would go on Board, and enquire the Meaning of this unexpected Visit. The Consul soon returned with a Message delivered to him by the Commodore in his Britannick Majesty's Name, to be communicated to his Sicilian Majesty, purporting, " That his ¹⁷⁴²
 " Majesty being in Alliance with the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, and his Sicilian
 " Majesty having joined his Forces with those of Spain, his declared Enemy, to invade her Hungarian
 " Majesty's Territories, contrary to all Treaties,
 " he was sent to demand that his Sicilian Majesty
 " would not only withdraw his Troops from those of Spain, but also promise to give them no Assistance
 " of any Kind whatsoever." Captain *de l'Angle* being charged with this Message, took the Consul with him as his Interpreter, and went directly to the Secretary's Office. The King being returned in about an Hour, and being informed of the Affairs, called a Council; and the Duke *de Montalegre* informed the two Gentlemen, that the Demand would be complied with. General *Bourg* was sent, in his Majesty's Name, with a Letter signed by the Secretary Duke, intimating, that the King had already resolved, and given Orders, " That his Troops, which are joined with those of Spain, should withdraw for the Defence of his own Dominions, and that he promises to repeat his Orders, and that they shall immediately return from the Romagna into his Dominions; and that he will not in any Manner whatsoever, either aid or assist those of Spain in the present War in Italy." On the Receipt of this, the Commodore set Sail, being twenty-four Hours at Anchor in the Bay.

THOUGH his Sicilian Majesty had embraced this Neutralty, and according to Promise withdrawn his Troops to join the Troops; Spaniard.

2742 Troops; he, in October, sent five or six Spanish Regiments in his Service to join the Duke de Montemar; upon Information of which, Admiral Matthews, in December, dispatched Captain de l'Angle in the *Dursey* Galley to *Naples* with a Letter, expostulating on this Breach of Neutrality; who obtained for Answer, " That his Majesty was resolved to adhere to his Engagements; but as these Regiments belonged to his Father, the King of Spain, and had been only lent to him for his Expedition to Sicily, it was not in his Power to detain them when recall'd, as they were not in his Pay or Service."

This Neutrality was certainly at that Time the more advantageous to the Queen of *Hungary*, as the King of *Sardinia* had been obliged to retire with his Troops for the Defence of his own Dominions, and the Spaniards would have been too hard a Match for the *Austrians* in his Absence; however, the Duke de Montemar, on being informed, that the King had returned to *Turin*, turned short on the *Austrians*, and advanced to * *Foligno*; where he was replaced in the Command of the Army by Count *Gages*, who, on the 14th of October, arrived with his Army at *Bologna*; and Count *Traun*, with 14,000 Men, at † *Buen-Porto*, secured himself so as to prevent the Spaniards entering *Tuscany*, as they had intended. They remained in this Situation till the Beginning of December, when both Armies retired into Winter Quarters; the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* in the *Modenese* and *Parmesan*, and the Spaniards in the *Bolognese* and *Romagna*; where I shall leave them till early in the Spring, when they came

Both Armies retire to Winter Quarters.

* *Foligno*, a neat City of the Ecclesiastical State, near the *Apennine* Mountains, fifty-two Miles N. of *Rome*.

† *Buen-Porto*, an advantageous Post, near the Borders of *Tuscany*.

came to immediate Action, and pass over to *Finland*, ^{1742.}
being the third Scene on the grand Theatre.

B U T before I enter upon this; I shall take a View Affairs of
of some of the principal Transactions of the *Russian Russia*.
Court, after the late Revolution.

I N the Beginning of *January*, the Processes being
finished against the *German* Ministers and their Adhe-
rents, Sentence was given, that they all deserved
Death, both by the Law of God and Man. Accord-
ingly, on the 18th, in the Morning, they were
brought on the Scaffold. Count *Osterman* being first
led to the Block, immediately had his Neck uncover-
ed, and was ordered to lay down his Head; but when
it was expected that the Executioner would have given ^{Condemned}
the fatal Blow, he was raised up, and told that her Ma- ^{Lords re-}
jesty had changed his Sentence into perpetual Banish-
ment; during which awful Ceremony, there was no
perceptible Change in his Countenance. The rest had
the same Intimation made to them, who all shewed a
Discomposure, except Count *Munich*, who appeared
on the Scaffold with as erect, intrepid, and uncon-
cerned a Countenance, as when he was leading the
victorious Army of *Russians* against the *Turks*, but lit-
tle more than three Years before.

H E R Majesty, on her Accession to the Crown, Remarks
seemed (by her Request of a Ceſſation of Arms for ^{on the War,}
three Months) disposed to have the Differences with
Sweden amicably accommodated: But *Sweden*, not
ſufficiently taught by the ill Success of her Arms laſt
Campaign, or else ſecretly Spirited up by *France*,
would agree to no Preliminaries, but on Condition of
the Reſtitution of *Carelia*, and the District of * *Kex-
holm*.

* *Kexholm*, the Capital of a Province of that Name in *Finland*,
full of Lakes, &c. It was yielded by *Russia* to *Sweden* in 1646;
but reconquered by Peter I. 'Tis ſituate on the Lake *Ladoga*; eighty-
four Miles N. of *Peterburg*.

^{1742.} *holm.* The Czarina, judging those Terms too exorbitant, ordered an Augmentation of her Forces in *Finland* to 80,000 Men, as the only effectual Means to procure an equitable Peace from her Enemy.

The Em-
press
crowned.

*She assists
the Queen
of Hungary.*

In March, her Majesty thought it expedient to repair to the Court of *Moscow*, for her Coronation in that Kingdom; where, attended by the Duke of *Holstein*, her Nephew, she arrived the 11th, and made a most magnificent Entry, and *May* the 6th, she was crowned with the utmost Splendor. Before her Departure for *Moscow*, she issued the proper Orders for carrying on the War with Vigour, and confounded the French Politicians so far, that were so alert in spiriting up this War against her, as to send a Remittance of 120,000 Rubles to the Queen of *Hungary*, telling the Marquis *de Botta*, her Minister, "That she knew, by Experience, the Misery of an oppressed Prince, and therefore took a particular Pleasure in assisting his injured Mistress, in whose Preservation she had so near a Concern." She in *May* sent the Queen another Remittance of 600,000 Rubles; but to shew her * Impartiality, acknowledged the Elector of *Bavaria* as Emperor, and wrote him a congratulatory Letter on his Elevation to the Imperial Dignity.

Hostilities
recommen-
ded in Fin-
land.

In March, on the Expiration of the Cessation of Arms, Hostilities began to recommence in *Finland* with the utmost Vigour; the *Russian* General having given proper Notice to the *Swedish*, immediately detached

* Her Impartiality has a visible Resemblance of the Fortune and Character of our great Queen *Elizabeth*, as each was raised from a Prison to a Throne, and each governed by the same methodical Severity; also by keeping fair with the respective Powers of Europe, gained the Respect of all.

tached a large Body of * *Cossacks*, with a Detachment of Dragoons, who made an Inroad into Swedish ^{1742.} Finland, and brought back a considerable Booty, with a great Number of Prisoners.

General *Lacy*, who arrived at *Wyburg*, in General *March*, was followed by a large Train of Artillery; ^{Lacy com-} and having assembled his Army, concerted the necessary Dispositions for opening the Campaign. Upon which, the *Swedes*, intimidated by the *Russian* Preparations, or doubting their own Inability, began to incline to an Accommodation; for which End they proposed to the Czarina a Renewal of the Suspension of Arms, and sent Mr. *Nocklen* in *May* to *Moscow*; but, after a Month's waiting, all the Answer he received, was; “ That the Terms he proposed were disagreeable: That the Empress was, however, willing to consent to a Peace, if *Sweden* would previously renounce all her Pretensions to the † Conquests of *Peter I.* pursuant to the Treaty of *Nystadt*; and whenever his Court was of the same Disposition, he would be again well received.” Probably the Officiousness of the *French* Minister’s offering the Mediation of his Court, contributed to the ill Success of the *Swedish* Envoy, who declared, that he had no Commission to treat, but under the Mediation of *France*. The *Russian* Court,

* The *Cossacks* are a wild, irregular People, that inhabit the *Ukraine*, and live by Plunder and Piracy, in small Vessels on the *Black Sea*. They derive their Name from *Kosa* (a Scythe) which being fixed in the End of a Pole, was their ancient Weapon, with which they did great Execution. *Stephen Bathori*, King of *Poland*, was the first that formed them into a regular Militia, since which they have been frequently used by the *Poles* and *Muscovites* in their Wars, and much resemble the Queen of *Hungary*’s *Croats*, *Pandours*, &c.

† The Recovery of these Conquests had indeed been the secret Motives of *Sweden*’s taking up Arms.

1744. Court, by declining it, discovered a prudent Haughtiness ; and shewed, how ridiculous they thought it in a Foreign Power, to offer their Interposition for a Peace, which, by the Success of their Arms, they were in a Condition to command.

THE same Month, the Empress published a Manifesto, "encouraging the States of *Finland* to throw off their Subjection to the Crown of *Sweden*; and establish themselves a free Republick, under the Protection of *Russia*." This specious and artful Scheme both gained the Affection of the *Finlanders*, and greatly alarmed the *Swedes*. And towards the End of June, the brave *Lacy* began his Operations, Pursues the *Swedes* with a large Detachment of Dragoons and Grenadiers, which, with two Regiments of *Hussars*, were ordered to advance to *Frederickheim*, and followed with the rest of the Army ; while a Body of *Cossacks* were wasting the open Country with Fire and Sword. The *Swedes*, tho' in an intrenched Camp, and covered by the Cannon of the Garrison, on the first Account of their Approach, concluded in a Council of War to abandon the Place. Accordingly, on the 28th, at Night, they executed it, having first set Fire to the Suburbs, and blown up their Magazines : The Flames being perceived by the Enemy, they conjectured that they were abandoning that Fortress ; whereupon they entered it, and made a considerable Booty : For, besides other Things of Value, they found in the Town 113 Brass and Iron Cannon, nine Mortars, 947 Barrels of Gunpowder, and vast Stores of Ammunition, though a great Part of the Magazines was consumed.

Swedes retire. THE *Swedish* Army retired behind the River *Kymen*, and seemed resolved to dispute the Passage of that River ; but the *Russians* marching up to attack them, obliged them to retire over three Branches of the River, with

with considerable Loss, and in the utmost Confusion. ^{1742.}
 The *Russians* continued the Pursuit with as great Eagermeſs as the *Swedes* did the Retreat, and in their March took Possession of *Bergo*; and on the 30th of August surrounded them near * *Helsingforts*, where General *Leuenbaup* finding no Way to extricate himself, and having sustained great Losses both in Men, Provisions, and Ammunition, by their precipitate Retreat, was reduced, with his small Army of 15,900 Men, to accept of the following disgraceful Capitulation :

I. T H A T the *Swedish* Infantry should immediately embark at *Helsingforts* with their Arms and Baggage, and be transported to *Sweden*, leaving all their ^{Are surrounded at Helsingforts,} and oblig'd to capitulate :

II. T H A T their Horse should be conducted to [†] *Abo*; where, if they did not embark in thirty Days, they should march round the *Bothnian Gulph* to *Sweden* by Land.

T H E R E were ten *Finland* Regiments in their Service that chose to deliver up their Arms and Colours; and having taken the Oaths to the Czarina, had Permission to return to their Habitations. Thus the *Swedes*, after an unsuccessful and ignominous War, saw themselves stripped of all *Finland* and *East Bothnia*, the Natives submitting to the Government of the Czarina, who treated them with great Moderation and Lenity.

I N

* *Helsingforts*, the Capital of *Nyland* in *Finland*, on the *Winda*, Sixty Miles N. of *Reval*, and 150 W. of *Wyburg*.

† Ninety Pieces of heavy Cannon, with Stores and Ammunition in Proportion.

‡ *Abo*, the Metropolis of *South Finland*, has a commodious Harbour on the *Aboviki*, near the *Baltick Sea*; 120 Miles N. W. of *Reval*.

1742.

IN the mean Time, the *Swedes* sent M. *Nolken* back to *Russia*, with Instructions to comply with the Terms that had been offered by the Czarina; but on his Arrival, he found that the *Russian* Successes had changed the Note of their Ministry; being answered, " That her Imperial Majesty could not in the present Circumstances grant what she before had condemned to offer, since those Offers had been rejected: That therefore the Honour of her Crown, and Reputation of her Arms, required her to act in such a Manner, as not to deprive herself of the Advantages, she had obtained in a just and successful War." From this Time all Negotiations were suspended till Winter, when both Parties agreed to hold a Congress at *Abo*, the Particulars of which come under the ensuing Year.

Commoti-
ons in
Russia.

THO' the Czarina had been raised to the Throne of her Father, by the unanimous Voice of the Nation, and had governed in the most mild and equitable Manner, and the Success of her Forces commanded Respect from her Enemies; yet, there were private Animosities and Murmurings amongst the Populace; which is commonly the Case, where there are frequent Changes of Government, when no Power subsists so long, as is necessary to fix the Affections of the People. A Plot was discovered, toward the Close of the Year, for dethroning the Empress, and restoring the Princess *Anne* to the Regency; but as few were concerned in it, but some of the lower Officers of the Household, and of the Foot Guards, it miscarried, being discovered the Day before it was ripe for Execution: On which there were twenty-three of the Principals and Accomplices seized and exiled to *Siberia*; three of the most criminal having their Tongues cut out, their Noses slit, and their Ears cropt.

THE

THE Murmurings of the Populace were at this Time very great against the Number of Foreigners employed in the Czarina's Service, though chiefly by their Conduct and Councils the *Russian* Empire has been brought to its present flourishing State; and it was even reported to other Countries, that she would not, for the future, employ any but Natives, and that all Foreigners should be forthwith disbanded. On this, the Czarina published a Manifesto, purporting,

" That she heard with Surprize the malicious Report of her not intending for the future to employ Foreigners, either in Civil or Military Affairs : Which she declares to be contrary to her Intention ; and that she is not only resolved to keep in her Service, those actually engaged, but that they shall be promoted according to their Capacity and Merit ; and such as shall hereafter desire to engage in her Service, may freely come into the Empire, and address themselves to his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein Gottorp ; and on his Report of their Talents, they shall be employed in whatever Post they are fit for : She concludes, with declaring these to be her real Sentiments." This created a real Impression of the Czarina in all the Foreigners employed in her Service, and disappointed the Scheme of the Malecontents ; which was, to expel the Foreigners from her Dominions.

THE Swedes were this Year in a melancholy Situation, on Account of the ill Success of their Troops, and the *Russians* being in Possession of Part of their Dominions : To which was added another Mortification of no little Consequence. The *Dalicularians* having taken up Arms, demanded, " That the State of the Kingdom should be put on the ancient Footing ; that the new Fabricks and Manufactures should be abolish'd, and a free Trade opened with I " Norway ;

Affairs of Sweden.

1742. " Norway ; threatening, in case their Requests were rejected, to join the *Russians* with 20,000 Men." In this Conjunction it was judged expedient to assemble the Dyet, which met at *Stockholm*, September the 14th.. The first Point that engrossed their Attention, was the Regulation of the Succession, the King only holding the Crown for Life, and being now in the 67th Year of his Age. The principal Candidates were the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp* and Prince *Frederick of Hesse* ; the Prince Royal of *Denmark* was also nominated, as was the Duke of *Deuxpontz* ; and there still remained another Party, that were for postponing the Election till after the King's Death. But the Parties of the three-latter having joined the Interests of the two first Candidates, the Dispute became nearly equal. The Clergy appeared unanimous in Favour of the Prince of *Hesse*, as did the Peasants in Favour of the Duke of *Holstein* ; but the Nobility and Burghers were much divided : The Secret Committee having prepared Matters, the Duke of *Holstein* was elected chosen Successor in a full Dyet, October the 31st, by a Majority of two Voices ; with which, when the Baron *de Unger Sternberg*, Marshal of the Dyet, acquainted his Majesty, he said, " That whatever tended to the Welfare and Happiness of the Kingdom, had always been agreeable to him ; and as he doubted not, but these two Points had determined the Choice of the States, he gladly assented to it." Accordingly Deputies were appointed to notify to his Highness their Election ; but when they arrived at *Moscow*, they found,

to

* The College of Nobles took a Resolution some Days before, " That to be born and educated in the *Lutheran* Religion, was a necessary Qualification for the Successor to the Crown of Sweden ; " which threw the Choice on the Duke of *Holstein*, as the Princes of *Hesse* and *Denmark* were *Calvinists*, and the Duke of *Deuxpontz* a Catholick.

to their great Surprize, that the Duke had embraced the Greek Religion, and was declared Successor to the Russian Throne. Upon which Information the Dyst appointed a Committee to resettle the Succession, who came to a Resolution, " That as the Duke of Hol- Stein had changed his Religion, his Election was be- come void ; and that whoever should propose a new Election, till a Peace was concluded with Russia, should be declared Traytors." This Point being for this Year determined, the next Step taken, was an Enquiry into the Conduct of the Ministry, and the Causes of their unsuccessful War in *Finland*; which created a general Discontent ; and as the Cry for the War had been so unanimous, that the Advisers of it could not be attacked, Policy rendered it necessary, rather than own their Inability to the Russians, to ascribe all their Misfortunes to the Conduct of their Generals ; of whom, as the national Clamour was so great, it was necessary to make Sacrifices. These Considerations, I must say, more politick than just, threw the whole Weight of the Resentment on those unfortunate Officers ; who in vain represented their Innocence, by the Sicknes and Mortality that disabled their Troops from making Head against an Army so much superior. However, the Generals *Leusnamps* and *Bodenbroek*, on their Arrival at Court, were put under Arrest ; and being tried by a General Court Martial, were condemned to be beheaded, their Estates confiscated, and their Memory branded with Infamy to all Posterity : Which was executed the ensuing Year, and which I shall have Occasion to mention in the Sequel.

The Court of Copenhagen, on hearing that the Duke of Holstein was appointed regal Successor to the Crown of Sweden, seemed alert in preparing for some formidable Design, having given the necessary Orders

*Hol- His Elec-
Stein* was be-
red void.

*The Con-
duct of the
War ex-
mined into.*

^{1748.} for forming three Armies of 8000 or 10,000 Men each ; one in *Norway*, one in *Zealand*, and one in *Holstein* ; and likewise fitted out a strong Fleet, and laid an Embargo on all the Shipping in all the *Danish* Ports. This Armament, as you will see more fully in the succeeding Year, was carried on to favour and support the Election of the Prince Royal of *Denmark* to the Crown of *Sweden*. The *Swedes*, somewhat alarmed at this, were preparing for their Defence, and repairing their Fortifications next *Norway*, and on the Sea Coasts of *Scaniae* ; and as the *French* Interest seemed to decline with them, it prevailed in *Denmark*, for about the Beginning of the Year, there was a Subsidy Treaty concluded between the Courts of *Versailles* and *Copenhagen*, for five Years, for 600,000 Crowns a Year, and also a new Treaty of Commerce between both Nations. The King of *Denmark* likewise recalled his Troops in the Pay of *Great-Britain*, as the Subsidy Treaty expired this Year ; and notwithstanding the close Application of Mr. *Titley*, our Minister at *Copenhagen*, he refused to renew the Treaty, and likewise acceding to the Treaty of *Breslau* ; which Circumstances make it probable, that the *French* Ministry had an Ascendant over us at that Court.

Conduct of
France.

THE *French* Court being much alarmed at the Change in our Ministry, as they judged it might be a severe Curb to their ambitious Schemes, held, on the first Account of it, an extraordinary Council at *Versailles* ; and new Instructions were sent to M. *Buffy*, the *French* Resident at *London*, how to proceed on this Occasion. Directions were also given for raising 11,000,000*l.* by the Addition of the *Dixieme*, or Tenth Penny, and some other Revenues, to support the War : And in order to recruit their Forces, and put the Marine on a good Footing, the following Expedients were resolved upon. As to the former, they

augmented their Militia, by raising 30,000 additional Men ; for which End, an Edict was published, " That
 " an exact List should be given of all the unmarried Men in every Town, from Sixteen to Forty,
 " not under five Feet high ; and that, in case any
 " Town or Parish was deficient in its Quota, the
 " Deficiency was to be supplied by married * Men ;
 " that those enlisted should serve six Years, and not
 " quit their respective Corps, without Leave from their
 " Officers, under Pain of being punished as Deserters." As to the latter, the necessary Orders were dispatched for fitting out twenty-three Men of War, viz.
 five at *Brest*, eight at *Rochfort*, and ten at *Toulon* ; and the registered Seamen were forbid to enter into the Merchants Service. They likewise sent Orders in June, to forbid the *East-India* Fleet from stirring out ; such an Effect had the Change of our Ministry upon them, and being suspicious that our new Administration would be averse to the Steps of the old, they were resolved to be in a Condition to award the Shock, and make Reprisals, when the Scene should open to their Advantage. They likewise had the Mortification, to see the King of *Prussia* desert their Alliance, and accommodate Matters with the Queen of *Hungary*, as by the Treaty of *Breslau*, it being insinuated, that this Monarch took that Step, on the Discovery of the Cardinal's treating privately with that Princeps ; on which the Prelate, in his own Vindication, wrote a circular Letter to the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, absolutely denying the Charge : On this, the Court of *Vienna* published a Letter of his Eminency's to Count *Koningsegg*, dated, *Versailles*, July the 11th, 1742, by which it fully appeared, that he had made some private Propositions of Peace to M.

* The married Men were to serve by Ballot.

1742. *Waznaer*: But the Cardinal, in a Letter to the Count, complained of this Procedure as very unfriendly and impolite. But however they soon seemed disposed to treat on reasonable Terms; for in September, the following Declaration was made to M. Stainville, the Grand Duke's Minister at Paris, " That the Most Their Proposals to the Queen. " Christian King was ready to receive the Proposals made him in the Name of that Prince, that his Troops should have Orders immediately to evacuate Bohemia and the Empire; and that on the setting of those Preliminaries, Marshal Maillebois should be ordered to suspend his March, and return into Alsace."

Rejected. THOSE Proposals, in all Appearance so equitable, were rejected by the Queen, though not without Conjectures on a certain Court: For 'tis evident, if the Tranquillity of Germany had been by this Means restored, and that the King of Prussia and the Dutch had guaranty'd its Conservation, it might have enabled the Queen to have preserved her Dominions in Italy, and have laid a good Foundation for a general Peace.

Spain re- *Prince of Campo Florida*, the Spanish Resident at Versailles, having in August demanded the Succours promised to Don Philip, received for Answer, " That the Troubles in Germany, and the unhappy Situation of the Emperor's Affairs there, occasioned by the King of Prussia's Defection, and the Austrian Successes, had rendered it impossible for the King to fulfil his Engagements with his Catholic Majesty, whom he hoped to be in a Capacity of assisting powerfully in the Spring." From which Circumstances we may infer the perplexed Situation of France at this Time, and judge her Proposals to the Queen to be in reality sincere, when we take a

Vicus

View of the exhausting, unsuccessful War they carried on in Germany.

1742.

THEY, in the mean Time, made strong Remonstrances, by the Marquis de Fenelon, an able Minister at the Hague, on the Subject of the British Troops sent to Flanders ; and that the States General might embrace a Neutrality ; and even offered to give Dunkirk into their Hands during the War ; but the States were too penetrating, not to see through their Design, and took their Measures accordingly ; which you'll see in the Sequel.

FOR T-MAHE * was this Year relieved by M. *Fort-Mahé relieved.*
de la Bourdenaye's Squadron, which withstood a suc-
cessive Siege of eighteen Months against 181,000 Men
under the *Indian Rajas*; the Garison, which consisted
only of 300 *French*, and 900 *Blacks*, was reduced to
the last Extremity; but on the Admiral's landing with
1500 Men, they raised the Siege, and sued for Peace.

THE French had this Year the Misfortune to lose ^{French Losses at Tabarca.} 400 Men in a Descent from their Garrison of *la Cella*, on the Isle of *Tabarca*; where they were so warmly received by the *Moors*, that having killed about 200, they made the rest, with forty Officers, Prisoners, who were cruelly beheaded at *Tunis* by Order of the *Bey*. To this Miscarriage may be added the Conflagration at *Brest*, by which the great Magazine was consumed, ^{Fire at Brest.} with a beautiful Building about 400 Yards in the Front, the Comptroller General's Office, the Board of Marines, and Pay Master's Office; with the *Grand Louis*, a First Rate Ship of War of 100 Guns, that lay in

I 4

* A French Settlement on the Malabar Coast, within the Ganges.

† La Celle, or the Bastion of France, a small Fort opposite the City of Bona, in the Kingdom of Tunis, has a Garrison of 1000 Men.

[†] Tabarca, an Island in the Kingdom of Tuscis, formerly possessed by the Genoese, has a good Port, and Pearl Fishery.

1742.

the Dock. The total Damage was computed at above 1,000,000/. This the Populace imputed (as is usual), to some Emissary hired by the *English* to fire their Magazines; but whether real or imaginary, I shall not take upon me to say, but will leave them to recruit their innumerable Losses they this Year sustained, and return to *Old England*, to see what Effect the Branches of our new grafted Oak had this Year, and how far they extended.

Affairs of
Great-Bri-
tain.

Lord Stair
Ambassa-
dor at the
Hague.

The Change in our Ministry, as I remarked in the preceding Part of this Year, gave our Affairs a different Aspect in the principal Courts of *Europe*; for on the Arrival of our Troops destined for *Flanders*, at * *Ostend*, the *French* began publickly to repair the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and formed a Camp without the Town; and seemed under the greatest Uneasiness lest we intended the Siege of that Place, which they had repaired in Violation of Treaties. Lord *Stair*, Commander of those Forces, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General, in order to awaken them to their real Interest, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Eu-
rope*; with which View he arrived at the *Hague*, in April, and had his publick Audience;

warm

* *Ostend*, a well fortified Town on the Coast of *Flanders*, on the River *Gude*, in a Moorish Soil, has a good Harbour, and is remarkable for a Siege which begun in 1601, under the Archduke *Albert*, and continued unsuccessful, till he was reinforced by the Spanish General *Spinola*, who took the Direction of the Siege upon him, and obliged it to surrender, according to a precise Calculation, after three Years, three Months, three Weeks, three Days, and three Hours; the Besieged having no more Room left to form Retrenchments. It cost 100,000 Men on both Sides, of which the *Dutch* and their Allies lost 30,000, but had always the Sea open, to throw in fresh Men, and take out the Wounded. It was taken by M. d' *Asserghem*, in July, 1706, after a Siege of ten Days; ten Miles W. of *Bruges*, and twenty-one N. E. of *Dunkirk*.

warm and manly Speech he represented to their High Mightinesses, "The Confidence the King his Master
 " reposed in their Friendship and Wisdom ; the Ad-
 " vantages of a strict and mutual Union between their
 " Republick and Great-Britain ; and how much it
 " was the Interest of both Nations to support the
 " House of Austria ; and that the King his Master
 " had designed the transporting of a considerable Body
 " of Troops to Flanders, in order to cover their
 " Frontier, and defend that Country against the am-
 " bitious Designs of France ; he wished that the States
 " would concur in such Measures as were necessary
 " for fulfilling their mutual Engagements to the Queen
 " of Hungary, and preserving the Liberties of
 " Europe."

Mr. Van Haren, President of the Assembly, in the Name of the States, returned an Answer, expressing, "the Satisfaction they took in this Mark of his Britannick Majesty's Regard, and their Desire to confirm and establish the Harmony so long subsisting between the Maritime Powers on solid and lasting Foundations." His Excellency soon after made a Declaration ; that the King, in order to shew that he had no View of appropriating to himself such Places in Flanders as should be mortgaged to him by the Queen of Hungary ; proposed, that the Garisons of those Places should consist of half English and half Dutch Troops.

ON the other Hand, France seemed to be greatly alarmed, and neglected nothing to bring the States ^{French Officers to the States.} into her Measures, and even offered to cause the ^{*} Barrier Towns to be united to the Republick for ever,

* The Barrier Towns are Menin, Dendermond, Ypres, Tournay, Mons, Namur, and Maestricht ; all which France conquer'd in the present War.

1742. ever, and guaranty'd by the Emperor, Spain, and Prussia, provided the States would consent to a Neutrality.

Seconded
by the Imperial Mi-
nister.

COUNT Sinsheim, the Imperial Minister, gave in a Representation, deplored "the melancholy Condition of the Empire, which he imputed to the obstinate Conduct of the Queen of Hungary, and alleged, that the Repose of Europe depended on the agreeing to the Proposals of France, and embracing a Neutrality; that without entering into a War, or failing in the Alliance with the Queen of Hungary, they might, by their powerful Medication, gain a lasting Glory, and preserve the Friendship of the Emperor and his Allies." To which the States answered, "That their View was to provide for the Security of their own Territories." In May, the Earl of Stair made a further Declaration, in Answer to the Remonstrance presented by the Marquis de Fenelon, on the English Troops landing at Ostend, in which he represented; "That the King had no Intention to give any Disturbance to his Most Christian Majesty by this Step, his Design being not so much to assist the Queen of Hungary, tho' bound to it by Treaty, as to secure the Interests of his Subjects, who had advanced several considerable Sums to that Prince; and that to give a Proof of his Moderation, or Desire of Peace, his Majesty was willing to send no Troops to Flanders, provided France would withdraw her Army from the Empire." He again presented three successive Memorials; the first was on June the 16th, wherein he pressed the States, "to join their good Offices with those of his Britannick Majesty, for obtaining a Cessation of Hostilities against the Queen of Hungary, and for yielding up, by Way of Caution, some strong Places for this Purpose. The second was

Answere
d by the Earl
of Stair.

was on the 27th, wherein he insisted on " a strict Con-
junction between the Maritime Powers, and the
Advantages which might be drawn from the Peace
of *Breslau*." The third was on July the First, in
which he proposed " an offensive and defensive Al-
liance between the Republick and the King, as E-
lector of Hanover ; complaining of the Fortifica-
tions of *Dunkirk*, as contrary to the Treaty of *U-
trecht*, and intimated that nothing was wanting but
the States declaring, to form such a Confederacy,
as might give Law to *France*, and force her to act
so, that none of her Neighbours might, for the fu-
ture, have just Cause or Apprehension of Com-
plaint."

BEFORE I enter on the Issue of these Memorials, it may be proper to take a Retrospect of the Conduct of the States General. In February, notwithstanding the Endeavours of the French Ambassador to prevent it, and the Opposition of some of the Provinces, they issued Orders for a third Augmentation of their Troops, which increased them to 115,000 Men, to be in Readiness to march on the first Notice ; and for twenty-five Men of War to be put into Commission, and as many more to be immediately built ; and laid a Tax to defray the Expences. They likewise ordered fifty Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, in all 47,500 Men, to be in Readiness to march on the first Notice, and made a Promotion of General Officers ; in which the Prince of *Orange* was declared General of the Infantry, and several Foreign Officers taken into Pay. But his Serene Highness refused to serve in that Quality ; it being inconsistent with his Honour to act in an inferior Capacity, he being already Hereditary Captain General and Stadholder of three of the United Provinces, as *Gelderland*, *West-Friesland*, and *Groningen* ; the States of which entered their Protests

1742.

Protests in Favour of the Prince, against the Promotion made of Foreigners, as contrary to the fundamental Rules of the United Provinces ; assuring them, that they would pay no Arrears that should become due to the Foreign Generals. These Protests were lightly regarded by their High Mightinesses ; for the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, which bore the greatest Weight in the Republick, were too jealous of this Prince to consent to the conferring on him any Honours, which would facilitate his Recovery of the Power once enjoyed by his ever-memorable Ancestors, which he has since attaiped to.

WHETHER it was owing to Lord *Stair's* Memorials or not, is undetermined : But in *July*, they ordered an Encampment of thirty Battalions and fifty Squadrons, yet avoided any Alterations of their Measure ; or if they were any way inclined, seemed rather to lean to a Neutrality : For as there was a *French* Army on their Frontier, and their Commerce in Danger, their Councils were somewhat distracted ; or perhaps they looked with no favourable Eye on our transporting Troops to *Flanders*, or gaining any Footing in that Country. And it was, towards the End of the Year, reported, that they threatened to declare against those who would strike the first Blow.

THE March of M. *Maillebois* from the Frontiers of *Hanover*, to the Relief of the *French* Army at *Prague*, freed that Electorate of its Apprehensions ; and enabled his Majesty of *Great-Britain*, on the Defection of the *Danes*, to draw 16,000 Troops from that Country ; which, being joined by the *Hessians* in *British* Pay, marched into *Flanders*, and formed a Camp at *Deigheim*, near * *Brussels*, where they were to be joined

* *Brussels*, a spacious, fortified, and delightful City of the Low Countries, the Metropolis of the Dukedom of *Brafaw*, and Seat of the

joined by the British Troops, then in *Flanders*; in ^{1742.} order to march to the Assistance of the Queen where-
soever she judged most convenient. But the Season
being far advanced, before those Troops could assem-
ble, they soon retired into Winter Quarters. The
British Troops were assigned those of *Flanders*, and
the *Hanoverians* and *Hessians*, * *Luxemburg* and
† *Liege*; where I shall leave them till early in the
Spring, when they began their March towards Ger-
many, and return to examine the Conduct of our
Fleets in the *Mediterranean* and *West-Indies*.

COMMODORE *Loflock* (soon after created Rear-Naval Ad-
miral) was sent, the latter End of the preceding ^{fairs.}
Year, to re-inforce Admiral *Haddock* in the *Mediter-
ranean*; he joined the Admiral in *February* at *Port-
Mahon*, where the latter being in a bad State of
Health, resigned his Command the 5th of *March*, in
order to return Home. Pursuant to the Instructions

he

the Governor of the *Afrijs Netherland*. It was abandoned by
the French in *May*, 1706, and possessed by the Duke of *Marlborough*;
the Elector of *Bavaria* made several furious Assaults on it in *Novem-
ber*, 1708, but on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s passing the *Scheld*, he
was obliged to a precipitate Retreat. It is sweetly situated on the
River *Sasse*, twenty-four Miles S. of *Anwerp*, thirty S. E. of *Ghent*,
and 190 E. of *London*.

* *Luxemburg*, the Capital of a Dutchy of its Name, in the Low
Countries, being a splendid, strong City and Castle. It was taken
by the French in 1664, who restored it by the Treaty of *Rijswijk*
in 1667. The French took it again in 1701, but restored it to the
Emperor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; it is situated near the *Elbe*, 100
Miles S. E. of *Brussels*, and eighteen S. W. of *Tiara*.

† *Liege*, a free Imperial City of the Low Countries, the Metro-
polis of the Bishoprick of *Liegi*, subject to the Elector of *Cologne*, by
whom it was delivered to the French in 1701, but recovered by the
Confederates in 1702; the French laid close Siege to it in 1705, but
raised it on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s expeditious March from the
Nefelle to the *Maeze*: It was restored to the Elector in 1714, by the
Treaty of *Baden*. It is situated on the *Maeze*, fourteen Miles S. of
Maastricht, and fifty-four E. of *Brussels*.

1742. he left his Successor, Cruizers were properly stationed on the Coast of Spain ; and the 12th of April, the Rear Admiral weighed Anchor from Minorca, and on the First of May, arrived off Antibes, on the Coast of Provence, with twenty-three Sail of the Line. Mr. Matthews, who had been restored to his Rank on the Change of the Administration, and promoted to a Vice Admiral's Flag, had Orders to repair immediately to Spithead, and sail with four Men of War to take the Command of the Fleet in the Mediterranean. He was vested with the Character of his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, and the Princes and States of Italy ; and had Orders, as is probable from his subsequent Conduct, to prevent the combined Fleets of France and Spain, in Toulon, from putting to Sea.

On his Arrival, he found Admiral Leflock in * Villa Franca Harbour, who resigned † the Command to him ; soon after which, a French Man of War passing in Sight of the Fleet, refused to pay the Honour of the Flag. The Admiral gave him a Gun to bring to, but the Commander persisting in his Obsturacy, a Man of War was ordered out to compel him to the Compliment, who, on his Refusal, poured a Broadside into him, and sunk him. Such should always be the Fate of unlawful and ill-timed Presumption. Capt. Norris, on his Station between Villa Franca and Cape Rou, having Intelligence that five Spanish Gallies had sailed from St.

Mar-

* Villa Franca, a well fortified Town, with a good Harbour, in the County of Nice. It was taken by the French in 1691, and restored by a separate Peace in 1696 ; it was again taken by the French in 1704. 'Tis situated on the Mediterranean, three Miles E. of Nice.

† 'Tis probable, from the Misunderstanding that afterwards appeared between these Admirals, which proved so fatal to the Interest of their Country, that he was disgusted at being superseded in his Command.

Margaretta, to * *St. Tropez*, immediately pursued them ; but as the Spaniards broke the Rules to be observed in neutral Ports, by firing on the British, the Captain gave Orders to Capt. *Callis*, in the *Drake* Fire-ship, to burn them, which he accordingly executed ; two of our Fireships likewise fell in with some French Barques, with Troops for the Garrison of † *Monacco*, which being conducted to the Admiral, he immediately released, and gave Orders to his Captains to avoid such Mistakes for the future. Toward the End of *May*, he detached Commodore *Rowley*, with eight Sail to cruize for six Weeks off *Toulon*, in which Station he took upwards of thirty Sail of Merchant Ships bound to different Ports of *Provence* and *Languedoc*. In the Beginning of *August*, he likewise dispatched Commodore *Martin* to the Bay of *Naples*, to oblige the King of the Two Sicilies to a Neutrality, which he effected ; the Particulars and Consequences whereof you have under the Affairs of *Italy* for this Year. And about the same Time, Part of the Fleet bombarded the Towns of ‡ *Palamos* and || *Matara*, on the Coast of *Catalonia*, where they made a Descent, and levied great Contributions, even in the Neighbourhood of *Barcelona*, burning several Villages along the Shore ;

two

* *St. Tropez*, a small Town in *Provence*, with a considerable Port, thirty-six Miles E. of *Toulon*.

† *Monacco*, the Capital of a Principality of its Name, a Port Town well fortified with a fine Castle, in the Gulph of *Genua*, protected by the French, but subject to its own Prince, eight Miles E. of *Nice*.

‡ *Palamos*, a small well fortified Town on the Coast of *Catalonia* ; hath a good Harbour. It was taken by the French in 1694, and restored to Spain by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, 1697, seventy Miles N. E. of *Barcelona*.

|| *Matara*, a noted City and Port of *Spain*, in *Catalonia*, on the *Mediterraneus* Sea, nineteen Miles E. of *Barcelona*.

1742. two other Ships entered the Port of * *Vigo*, and destroyed two Privateers and other Vessels; which shews what Damage might have been done on their Coast, as by the Absence of their Fleet it was left exposed, had the War been prosecuted with Vigour. This Month the Admiral sailed from *Villa Franca*, and anchored at the Isles of † *Hieres*, being a safe Road, and advantageous Situation, by which he so commanded the Port of *Toulon*, that no Ship could pass to or from it unobserved; which Station he kept the rest of the Year, without any Thing happening worthy of Notice, except his Demands on the State of *Genoa*, which he caused to be delivered by the British Consul there to the Senate; requiring, “ That they should forbid their Subjects carrying Provisions to the Spanish Squadron on the Coast of Provence; that they would also deny them a Land Passage through their Republick.” Their Answer was, “ That they were determined to observe a strict Neutrality; but as to the Passage of Troops through their Territories, they were not equal to oppose them, otherwise than by openly protecting against such as should attempt it without their Consent.”

Destroy
the Maga-
zines of St.
Remo. This Reply not being satisfactory, the Admiral, on Information, that the Spaniards had collected large Magazines at St. † *Remo*, ordered some Men of War to seize and destroy them; which they effected. The Genoese Ministers, on this, and that of the British Fleets refusing to perform Quarantine, made great Complaints.

* *Vigo*, a Town of *Gallicia*, on the Western Ocean, noted for the Destruction of the French and Spanish Fleets and Galleons, by Sir *George Rooke*, and the Duke of Ormond.

† A small Cluster of Islands opposite the Town of *Hieres*, in *Provence*, a little to the East of *Toulon*.

‡ *St. Remo*, a Town of *Genoa*, on the *Mediterranean*, thirty Miles E. of *Nice*.

Admiral
Matthews
off *Toulon*.

Harmenaces
Genoa.

Complaints to that Court, which were slightly regarded. The Admiral also, on Intelligence, that the *St. Isidore*, a Spanish Man of War of sixty Guns, had put into the Port of * *Ajaccio*, dispatched two Ships to that Harbour, who summoning the Commander to surrender, he prepared to defend himself; but finding the Fort gave him no Assistance, landed his Men, and set the Ship on Fire, leaving all the Sick to perish in the Flames; which concludes the Transactions of our Domestick Fleet for this Year; from whence I shall proceed to the West-Indies.

In the Conclusion of my Military Detail of our Fleet in the West-Indies the preceding Year, I left Admiral *Vernon* and General *Wentworth* in *Jamaica*; who were joined by the Transports and Land Forces from *Cork*, on their Return from the Expedition of the Isle of *Cuba*. These Commanders, on this Reinforcement, seemed alert inconcerting for a new Enterprise; which was, to sail to *Porto-Bello*, where they intended leaving a Garrison to secure their Fleet, and retreat, while they proceeded over the Isthmus of *Darien*, to attack *Panama*.

ACCORDINGLY the Land Forces were ordered on Sails for Board, and Mr. *Trelawney*, Governor of the Island, with several Voluntiers, joined them; and on March the 9th, they weighed Anchor from *Jamaica*, and the 28th, arrived at *Porto-Bello*, after a tedious Passage of three Weeks, occasioned by tempestuous Seas, and contrary Winds. In three Days after their Arrival they held a Council of War, in which it was unanimously agreed, " That as the Troops became sickly, the rainy Season setting in, and several of the Transports not arrived, particularly the major

K

" Part

* *Ajaccio*, a Town, with a strong Castle, and good Harbour, on the West-Side of the Island of *Corsica*, subject to the Commonwealth of *Genoa*.

1742. " Part of the Negroes, the intended Expedition was
 " become impracticable ; and it was determined they
 " should return to *Jamaica* ; " where the Fleet ar-
 rived about the End of *May*.

And re-
turns.

I M U S T beg Leave to remark, that it seems sur-
 prizing, that some of those Difficulties were not fore-
 seen before they left *Jamaica*, and must rather impute
 the abandoning the Scheme to some fresh Misunder-
 standing between the Commanders, or some mysterious
 Causes which are not come to Light.

As General *Wentworth* had a Manifesto, which he
 was to publish, " inviting the *Spaniards* and *Indians*
 " to submit to the *English* Government, with Pro-
 " mises of a free Trade, and being treated as *British*
 " Subjects ; " our Fleet did not exert them-
 selves worth the Reader's Notice the remaining Part
 of this Year, except in the taking of a few Prizes,
 and the sending of the *Litchfield*, with about 300
 Land Forces, to form a Settlement in the Isle of *Rattan* ;
 and in *September*, Admiral *Vernon* with General *Went-*
worth and the Land Forces, had Orders to return to
England ; upon which, the Governor of *Jamaica* in-
 vited the Officers to an Entertainment at his House,
 where was held a Council of War ; and on General *Went-*
worth and *Blakeney*'s withdrawing, the Gover-
 nor waited on them to the Door, where he was pre-
 sented with a Memorial by the Master of a Merchant
 Ship, whose best Seamen had been impressed ; which
 he shewed to the Admirals *Vernon* and *Ogle*, being a-
 lone, on his Return : These Gentlemen remarked,
 that if he expected Redress, he should have applied to
 them, and that they believed it to be from one *Dicker*,
 whose Character they greatly ridiculed ; which was as
 strongly opposed by the Governor, which produced
 harsh Words on both Sides ; so that Sir *Chaloner Ogle*
 and Mr. *Trelawney* attempted drawing their Swords,
 but

but were prevented by Mr. Vernon. This Affair was afterwards put into the Hands of the Attorney-General of *Jamaica*, in order to prosecute Sir Chaloner Ogle, for the Assault of the Governor in his own House, and the Jury brought in a Verdict in Favour of Mr. Trelawney.

ADMIRAL *Vernon* soon after failed from *Jamaica*, leaving the Command to Sir Chaloner Ogle, accompanied with General *Wentworth* and the Land Forces, and arrived in *England* in *January*; the Admiral narrowly escaped being shipwrecked, and on the 6th, landed in *King's-Road, Bristol*, where he was received with great Marks of Distinction and Respect, after an Expedition attended with an immense Loss of Men and Money, and inexpressible Fatigues, though great the Expectation from it, that conduced but little remarkable to the Advantage of *England*. There were thirty Chests of Treasure landed with the Admiral, which were sent up to *London*; where, on his Arrival, he was presented with the Freedom of the City in a Gold Box of 100*l.* Value, and with General *Wentworth*, was graciously received by his Majesty.

THE Spaniards, greatly spirited by our unsuccessful Enterprizes, formed a Design against our Colony in *Georgia*; for which End they, in *May*, fitted out a large Armament at the † *Havanna*, consisting of fifty-six Sail, and 7000 or 8000 Men, which were to rendezvous at *St. Augustine*, and to be commanded by Don *Manuel de Monteano*, Governor of that Fortress.

K 2

CAPTAIN

* There scarce returned one in twenty, that were sent on that Expedition, to view their native Shore.

† *Havanna*, is the Capital of the Isle of *Cuba*, a well fortified City, the Rendezvous of the Galleons on their Return to *Spain*. "Tis situated in the Bay of *Mexico*, over-against the Cape of *Florida*.

^{1742.} CAPTAIN *Haymer*, of the *Flamborough Man of War*, who fell in with Part of their Fleet, brought the first Intelligence to General *Oglethorpe*, who took Measures accordingly for a vigorous Defence ; he laid an Embargo on all the Shipping in *Georgia*, and sent Express to *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, for the Assistance of the Men of War on that Station. On the 21st of *June*, the *Spanish* Fleet appeared off the Coast, and nine Sail attempted to enter * *Amelia* Sound, but were so warmly received by the Guard Schooner, Capt. *Dunbar*, and the Cannon of † *Fort-William*, that they were obliged to sheer off.

THE General, on this Advice, went with a large Detachment in Boats, to support the Forts in *Cumberland Island*, and fought his Way through fourteen of the Enemy, who were so roughly handled, that they thought fit to put to Sea ; on the 22d, he returned to ‡ *St. Simon's*, and put that Fort in the best Posture of Defence, and manned the *Success Merchantman*, Capt. *Thompson*, of twenty Guns, for the King's Service ; he also called in the *Highland Company* from *Darien*, and the Rangers.

ON the 28th, the *Spanish* Fleet came to an Anchor off *St. Simon's Bar*, where they continued hovering about for seven Days, having a strong Easterly Wind a-head ; but on the Wind's shifting on the 5th of *July*, they entered § *Jekyl Sound* ; and after exchanging a brisk Fire for three Hours with the Fort, proceeded

up

* *Amelia*, an Island, forty-five Miles long, and six broad, extending to the *Alatamaha*, the Boundary of *Georgia* to the South, eighteen Miles from *St. Augustine*.

† *Fort-William*, and *St. Andrew's*, are two Forts on *Cumberland Island*, N. of *Amelia*.

‡ *St. Simon's*, a Fort on an Island of the same Name, about thirteen Miles long, has some Houses and Barracks for Soldiers.

§ *Jekyl*, an Island between *St. Simon's* and *Cumberland*.

up the River, without once attempting to board any of our Vessels. The Admiral hoisting a red Flag at his Topmast Head, proceeded out of the Reach of the Fort, and landed that Evening 4000 Men below *Gascoigne's*. Whereupon, the General having annoyed them as much as possible at Landing, nailed up the Guns, burst the Bombs and Cohorns, and destroyed the Stores in *St. Simon's*, retired with his Troops to *Frederica*, for the better Defence of that Place; where, on his Arrival, he employed all Hands in perfecting the Works, and prepared himself to receive the Enemy.

THE 6th, the *Creek Indians* brought in five Prisoners, from whom the General had Information, that their Force consisted of above 5000 Men, and that they were mounting a Battery of near thirty Eighteen Pounders, between *Gascoigne's* and *St. Simon's*.

THE 7th, a Ranger on the Scout bringing Advice, that the Enemy were advancing towards *Frederica*, the General took with him the *Highland Company* and *Indians*, ordering four Platoons of the Regiment to follow; and having marched about a Mile, observed the Enemy entering the Plain, to the Number of 160, with the Captains *Santio* and *Magaleeto* at their Heads; the General immediately charged them with three Companies of *Indians*, and the *Highlanders*, with the Captains *Gray*, *Jones*, and * *Toonabowwi*, at their Heads, who rushed with such Vivacity on the Enemy, that they soon routed them; Capt. *Santio* being taken Prisoner, and Capt. *Magaleeto* killed, who having shot *Toonabowwi* in his Right Arm, as he rushed

K 3

upon

* *Toonabowwi*, an Indian Chief of the Creek Nation, Nephew to *Toms-Chichi*.

^{1742.} upon him, the latter seized a Pistol with his Left Hand, and shot him through the Head. The General continued the Pursuit above a Mile ; when coming to an advantageous Piece of Ground, he halted till the rest of his Troops came up ; and having posted them in the Woods fronting the Road, that the Enemy must necessarily pass, if they attempted *Frederica*, he returned to hasten the Boatmen and Rangers.

In the mean Time, two Companies of *Spaniard* Grenadiers, supported by a Detachment of 300 Men, advanced on our Troops, and threw them into some Disorder ; but the Lieutenants *Sutherland* and *Mackay* disdaining such a Repulse, bravely rallied their respective Corps, and brought them afresh to the Charge, and maintained the Action till the Arrival of the General, who renewed the Attack, and entirely defeated them, having Don *Antonio de Barba*, their Leader, wounded and taken Prisoner. In these Actions the Spaniards lost two Captains, one Lieutenant, and about 160 Men killed, with one Captain, and twenty Men, Prisoners ; the rest fled into the Woods, and were closely pursued by the Indians, who killed many of them, and brought in their * Scalps, while the General advanced to a Defile, which cut off their Retreat to the Camp ; so that most of them were either killed or taken Prisoners.

On the 8th, the General advanced before Day-break with a Party of Indians, towards the Spanish Camp, and found that the Enemy had retired into the Ruins of Fort *St. Simon's*, under the Cannon of their Fleet ;

* Scalping, is a barbarous Custom, in Practice amongst the Indian Nations, of taking off the Tops of the Enemies Skulls with their Hair on. They preserve them as Trophies of their Victories, and are rewarded by their Chiefs according to the Numbers they bring in.

Fleet ; upon which he returned to *Frederica*, and drew a Party from *Fort-William* to reinforce him. The 9th and 10th were spent in perfecting the Fortifications, and sending out Scouts for Intelligence, and some Parties of *Indians* against the Enemy, who brought in one Prisoner, and several Scalps. The 11th, the *Spanish* Fleet came higher up the River, and a Settee of two Galleys approached within Gun-shot of the Town ; the General on this sent a Party of *Indians* to lie in Ambuscade in the Woods, lest the Enemy should intend an Attack as well by Land as Water, and ordered all the Boats to be manned ; and having lined all the Banks and Works with Men and small Arms, repaired directly to the Fort, where he gave the proper Instructions for receiving the Enemy, which soon obliged them to give Way : Then the General went on Board his Cutter, and with their Boats pursued them towards their Fleet, which was drawn up in Line of Battle, and that Evening returned to the Town. This Day a *Highlander*, who had been missing since the Action on the 7th, returned, having lost himself in the Woods in Pursuit of the Enemy ; of whom he killed five, and brought in one a Prisoner. The General, to reward his Bravery, and animate the Spirits of others, made him a Corporal, gave him new Regimentals, and some Money. The 12th, the General had Intelligence, by an *English* Prisoner that escaped from the Enemy, that since the late Action they were under great Terror and Desjection, finding that 240 *Spaniards* and nineteen *Indians* were missing ; that there was a Division amongst their principal Officers ; that Don *Antonio de Redondo*, who commanded the *Cuba Forces*, encamped separate from those of *St. Augustine* ; and that their Commodore had ordered all the Seamen on Board.

^{1742.} On this Advice, the General ordered 300 picked Men of the Regiment, the *Highland Company*, and two Troops of Rangers to be in Readiness, and marched at Four in the Evening within two Miles of the *Spanish* Camp, where he halted, and sent a Party to reconnoitre them, and intended that Night to surprize their Camp ; but was unfortunately prevented by the Treachery of a *Frenchman*, who entered himself Volunteer, marched down with the Party, and finding an Opportunity to slip aside, fired his Piece, and deserted to the Enemy. The General finding his Design discovered, ordered the Drums to beat the Grenadiers March, and returned to *Frederica*.

THE 13th, the General formed a Scheme to defeat the Informations of the *French* Deserter, by sending him a Letter, by a *Spanish* Prisoner, with Instructions how to behave : The *Spaniard* (as is the Case of all Prisoners) much rejoiced at his Enlargement, and in order to ingratiate himself to his Officers, delivered the Letter to the Governor of *St. Augustine* ; upon which, the *Frenchman* was treated as a double Spy, and laid in Irons. This, however, had its Effect in distracting their Councils ; for next Morning the *Spaniards* burnt the Barracks and Officers Houses at *St. Simon's*, and Capt. *Horton's* Plantation on *Jekyl Island*, and re-imbarked so precipitately, that they left some Guns, Ammunition, and Provisions behind them ; and the next Day their large Vessels, with the Troops from *Cuba*, sailed to the Southward. The Governor of *St. Augustine* encamped with his Troops on *St. Andrew's Isle*, where they seized fifty Horses with an Intent to carry them off ; but General *Oglethorpe* hearing of their Retreat, advanced with his Boats, on whose Appearance they shot the Horses, burnt the Town and Fort of *St. Andrew's*, and re-imbarked their Forces.

THE

THE General pursued them on the 16th, with his small Craft, but not being formidable enough to attack them, he that Evening sent a Man to inform Ensign Stuart, who commanded in *Fort-William*, of his Success, and that he was advancing to his Relief.

ON the 18th, twenty-eight Sail appeared off *Fort-William*, fourteen of whom came within Land to attack it, and attempted a Descent, but were repulsed by the Rangers behind the Sand Hills; so that after an Engagement of three Hours, they were obliged to put to Sea with a considerable Loss. The General arrived, the 20th, at *Fort-William*, and sent his Boats and Rangers to the River *St. John*; who returned the 21st, with Advice, that the Enemy had evacuated that Neighbourhood. The Men of War from the *Carolina* Station arrived soon after, but as none of the Glory of this Defence is due to them, I shall give them Leave to return from whence they came; and beg only to remark, that the *Spaniards* in this were secret Schemists, but daftardly Actors; for had they conducted this Expedition with Courage, equal to their Secrecy, it could not fail of proving fatal to this Infant Colony; their Force being so much superior to those stationed for its Defence: And hope my impartial Reader will allow the General, who so gallantly defended it, at such a Disadvantage, his merited Laurels.

WE had several private Commanders that behaved with much Bravery, and took some valuable Prizes from the Enemy. And many of the Masters of Merchant Ships signalized a true *British* Spirit in defending themselves, till they were overpowered by Numbers, of whom the Enemy's Privateers took several; some of whose Sailors were by Menaces and Hardships driven into the *Spanish* Service: But for the most Part,

1742. Part, notwithstanding the ill Treatment they met with, being lodged in damp Dungeons, and allowed only Bread and Water, and the incredible Fatigues they underwent, being sent one or two hundred Miles up the Country, driven barefoot, like Flocks of Sheep ; they remained inflexible in their Resolutions not to bear Arms against their King and Country. His Majesty's gracious Allowance of Six-pence a Day greatly conduced to their Firmness, which was regularly paid to support them in their Calamity ; and in May our new Ministry settled a Cartel with the Court of *Madrid*, for the Exchange of Prisoners, by which above six Hundred miserable Wretches were delivered from *St. Sebastian's*, and other Places.

As I am now come to the Close of the third Year of our War with *Spain*, I must remark, that however justly undertaken, it was not attended with Success, equal to the Expectation. Though *France* preserved a Neutrality in this Quarrel, and avoided giving any open Proofs of her Partiality, without doubt she favoured the *Spaniard* Interest. She assisted the Emperor with her Troops as Auxiliaries, and did not seem to take any Umbrage at our Succours to the Queen of *Hungary*, till she saw a *British* Army assemble in *Flanders* ; and finding our new Ministry were more penetrating than the former, she began to change her Views. The King of *Prussia* was in peaceable Possession of *Breslau*, and had concluded a Treaty of mutual Defence and Guaranty with his *Britannick* Majesty. - The King of *Poland* had his Demands. The Kings of *Great-Britain* and *Sardinia* declared openly in the Queen of *Hungary's* Favour, the Northern Powers were on the Point of accommodating their Differences, and the Court of *Petersburg* entered into a Defensive Alliance with that of *London* ; but the *Dutch* remained undetermined. In short, the State of *Europe* seemed in a

fluctuating Condition, and every Power, according to their respective Policy and Interest, appeared as if at a Loss how to act, so as to avoid involving themselves in the Calamities which threatened Europe from the Continuance of the War ; except such as appeared visibly under French Influence ; where I shall leave them, till their real Interests enlightened their Understandings.

THUS stood the State of Affairs, when the British Parliament assembled. November the 18th, 1742, the Parliament Session was opened by his Majesty, with a Speech, in-meets forming them, " what Measures he had taken to support the Queen of Hungary, by assembling an Army in Flanders, composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops, in our Pay ; and that by the Fidelity and Firmness of the King of Sardinia, with the joint Operations of our Fleet, a Stop had happily been put to the Progress of the Spaniards in Italy ; that, by his Mediation, a Peace was likely to be effected between Russia and Sweden, and that he had concluded a Defensive Alliance with the Courts of Petersburg and Berlin ; Events, which were owing to the Spirit Great-Britain had shewn in Defence of its Allies, and which must be of great Advantage to the Common Cause." He concluded, " with hoping the Commons would grant the necessary Supplies, suitable to the present Emergency of Affairs, and such as might enable him to pursue the Measures he had taken, for securing the Balance of Power, and restoring the Tranquillity of Europe."

BOTH Houses presented his Majesty with very dutiful and loyal Addresses ; and the Committee of the Year. Supplies sat November the 23d, and on the 2d of March, 1743, the Total of the Grants amounted to 5,932,482*l.* and the Committee of Ways and Means settled

1743. settled the following Sums to answer the Supplies : Land-Tax, at 4s. the Pound, 2,000,000*l.* Malt-Tax, 700,000*l.* Duties on Spirituous Liquors, 1,800,000*l.* Duties on Licences, 518,600*l.* Sinking Fund, 1,000,000*l.* Overplus in the Exchequer, 12,492*l.* In all, 6,031,092*l.* being an Excess of 118,610.

Debate on the Hanoverian Troops. THE most material Debate that happened this Session, was in respect of taking the 16,000 * *Hanoverians into British Pay*, as several † Lords protested against them, and moved to address his Majesty to dismiss them as Mercenaries ; however warmly carried on, it determined in favour of the Court. There were several other Debates about private Bills ; but,

as nothing of Consequence happened to my Purpose, I shall omit them. April 21st, his Majesty came to the House ; and, after passing the Acts ready for his royal Assent, closed the Session by a gracious Speech from the Throne, in which, “ He first returned the Commons his Thanks for their ample and cheerful Supplies, expressing his Confidence in the Duty and Affection of his Parliament ;” and then informed them, “ That he had ordered his Troops as Auxiliaries, in Conjunction with the *Austrians*, to pass the *Rhine*, in order to oppose the dangerous Measures.

* The *Hanoverians* are proportionable well-bodied Men, and extraordinary good Soldiers, bearing the most severe Shock with all the Calmness imaginable, seldom the least Disorder to be perceived in their Ranks ; they march with as little Concern to Action, as if they were going to a Banquet, and generally smoke Tobacco, which is their common Maxim in all Intervals throughout an Engagement ; they are of the Reformed Religion, and appear very devout, being seldom addicted to any Profaneness, and have commonly Prayers at the Head of their Lines twice a-Day, and sing Hymns as they march to Action ; which intimates, that good Christians seldom fail of being good Soldiers.

† The Earl Stanhope, the Lords Sandwich, Cobham and Gower, a* Principals of 26.

"Measures of the Enemies of the publick Repose of Europe ; that he had also continued two strong Squadrons at Sea ; the one in the Mediterranean to support our Allies in Italy, and the other in the West-Indies to distress the Spaniards, and reduce them to a just and honourable Peace." After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Order, prorogued the Parliament to the 7th of June, which continued in Recess till the 21st of December following ; and on the 25th notified to them his Determination of visiting his German Dominions, and appointed the following Regency, for the Administration of publick Affairs in his Absence, viz. the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Montague, Devonshire, Bolton, Newcastle, and Dorset, the Marquis of Tweedale, the Earls of Pembroke, Winchester, Harrington, Wilmington, Bath and Iſlay ; the Lords Carteret and Gower, and Henry Pelham, Esq; On the 27th he set out, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, to Gravesend, where he embark'd for Holland, but was detained by contrary Winds at Sheerness till the First of May, when he sail'd, and the next Day arrived at Hekvoetsluyſ in Holland, and on the 6th arrived at Hanover.

His Majesty, before his Intention of going Abroad was declared, made a grand Promotion of General Officers. Philip Honeywood, Esq; was appointed General of Horse ; Lord Mark Ker, General of Foot ; Clement Nevil, Esq; Sir John Arnot, Bart. William Hargrave, Henry Cornwall, Henry Harrison, Thomas Howard, and John Ligonier, Esqrs. Lieutenant-Generals ; the Duke of Richmond, John Guise, Esq; Earl of Albemarle, Duke of Cumberland, George Read, Stephen Cornwallis, Archibald Hamilton, and the Earl of Rothes, Major-Generals ; Alexander Irwin

1743.

Goes to

Hanover.

Promotion
of General
Officers.

1743. win, *Richard St. George, John Campbell, William Blakeney, William Handasyde, Humphry Bland, and James Oglethorpe, Esqrs.* Lord *Delawar*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ranked thus as Brigadier-Generals; and soon after, *Peter Campbell, John Jones, Richard Philips, Roger Handasyde, James Scott, Henry Hawley, Esqrs.* Lord *Tyrawley*, and Sir *Daniel O'Carrol, Bart.* were raised to the Rank of Lieutenant-Generals.

Queen of
Hungary's
Affairs.

HAVING thus settled our domestick Affairs at the Commencement of this Year, I shall now pass over to the Continent, and take a View of the remarkable Events on that Theatre of War; a Prospect which must be entertaining to the Impartial. Here I present you with a Queen emerging from the most apparent Distress; who, by the Conduct of her Generals, and the Bravery of her Troops, was not only recovering her Territories, but carrying the Calamities of War into the Dominions of her Enemies, who so lately threatened the Destruction of her Imperial House, and the Subversion of her Throne. In the Beginning of the Year, the States of *Hungary* having made a Remonstrance to the Queen, as to the Succours of Men and Money demanded of them, her Majesty held an extraordinary Council, wherein her Ministers, with the Nobility and Deputies from that Kingdom assisted, when she expressed herself in the following gracious Terms: "I have maturely considered the Representations made me by my faithful *Hungarian Subjects*, and find them so just and reasonable, that I resolve to grant their Requests, in Reward for their Fidelity, Zeal, and Courage in my Service, and the Blood they have shed to support me on the Throne of my Ancestors. My Desire is to see them restored to all their antient Privileges; and I hope this new Concession, and Mark of my Fav-

our

" your will attach them more firmly to me and my Family." This Declaration could not fail of having its happy Effect; for the Hungarian Dyet chearfully granted more than was requested, and that he-roick Nation seemed unanimous in her Cause, and by Recruits from thence her Armies were quickly compleated; from which, if her Ancestors had been equally studious to cultivate the Affections of those People, they might have drawn large Supplies, for the Protection of their Interests, and prevented the frequent and obstinate Revolts of that Nation against the Dignity of the Imperial House.

AT the Close of the preceding Year the Queen was again in Possession of Bohemia; and in January the French Troops that were commanded by M. *Belleisle*, returned to France in a most melancholy Condition. Upon their Departure from *Egra*, it was invested by Prince *Lobkowitz*, who sent Parties into the ^{Austrians} *Upper Palatinate*, that seized the Towns of *Schwandorf*, *Naaburg*, and *Falkenburg*, and cut off all Communication with the Garrison; which being of the utmost Importance to the French, they intended relieving at all Events. Accordingly M. *Broglio* came to * *Amberg*, and having concerted the necessary Measures, sent, on the 15th of April, a Detachment of 10 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons, as Convoy with the Provisions under the Command of General *de Chayla*; the *Austrians*, on their Approach, hastily abandoned the Blockade, so that the Place was supplied with five Battalions, and Provisions, which rendered it capable to withstand a Siege; but it was thought necessary to lay the Design of reducing it aside, till a more favourable Opportunity.

IN

* *Amberg*, a beautiful City of Germany, in the *Upper Palatinate*, on the *Welt*, 28 Miles N. of *Ratisbon*.

^{1743.} Campaign
in Bavaria. IN the mean Time Prince *Charles of Lorrain*, who was vested with the Command of the *Austrian Army*, set out from *Vienna*, on the 13th of April, and arrived soon after in *Bavaria*, where the Emperor and his Allies got such a Check, that he could never after recover. The Prince, on his Arrival, caused three Bridges to be thrown over the *Inn*; this Motion obliged the *Hessians* and *Palatines* in the Imperial Service to abandon their Quarters in the Archbischoprick of *Salzburg*, and retire to their main Army, assembled under Count *Seckendorff* near *Braunau*. Prince *Charles* ordered a Body of Observation on the other Side the *Inn*, and advanced, and took Post at *Griesbach*; from whence, on the 27th, he sent a Detachment, under the Generals *Berenclau* and *Nadaffi*, to surprize *Pfarkirken*, where there was a Party, commanded by the Partizan *le Croix*, who were obliged, after a short Resistance, to surrender Prisoners of War. The *French* immediately abandoned their Posts at *Eggenfeld* and *Thaun*, leaving their Magazines and Hospitals behind them, which became a Prey to the *Austrians*. Prince *Charles*, on this Success, marched on the 28th to *Liebab*, near *Braunau*; where, having reconnoitred the Enemy, he found them strongly encamped, having on their Front a deep Ditch with a Rivulet, and a marshy Ground impassable, except by Pontoons, and several Ravelins planted with Artillery for the Security of the Camp, and all the Acceses to it rendered impracticable; their Position was such, that the *Austrian* Officers agreed they had never seen a better fortified Camp. General *Minuzzi*, who commanded them, shewed on this Occasion the Vivacity and Skill of an experienced Commander. Prince *Charles*, not dismayed at their Security, gave Orders for the necessary Dispositions to attack them in the Front, while General *Baroni* with his *Hussars* attacked them

Battle of
Braunau.

them in Flank ; the Engagement continued with equal Bravery for some Hours, which was chiefly owing to some Pieces of Cannon posted on an Eminence near *Dobel*, which greatly galed the *Austrians*, till a brave Body of *Hussars*, contrary to their Rule of fighting, dismounted, and made themselves Masters of them : This threw the Enemy into the utmost Confusion ; who, after an Engagement of five Hours, were entirely broken and dispersed ; some of the Remains of their Foot got into *Braunau*, and the most of their Horse fell in the Action, or were lost in passing the *Inn*.: A fine Regiment of *Hessian Dragoons*, in the Emperor's Service, behaved with the greatest Bravery, and were almost cut to Pieces ; their Colonel and fourteen Officers were taken, and conducted to Prince *Charles*, who treated them with much Respect on account of their Bravery. There fell of the Confederates in the Field near 2000 Men, and about the same Number were made Prisoners ; amongst whom was the Count *Hollenstein*, the Emperor's natural Son, who was much regretted ; and in the latter were the Generals *Minuzzi*, *Preysing*, and *Gabrieli*, with several Officers of Note. Veldt Marshal *Seckendorff* was advancing to their Assistance, when he received the News of this Defeat ; on which he dispatched a Courier to M. *Broglio*, to advise him, “ That if he did not immediately oblige the Enemy to repass the *Inn*, his Imperial Majesty's Affairs would be utterly ruined.”

To add to these Misfortunes, three Bodies of *Cro-Austrians*, under the chief Command of Baron *Litwitz*,^{Successes in Bavaria} entered *Bavaria* through the Passes of the *Tyrolese* ; and having defeated the Troops posted to guard them, seized * *Rosenheim* and *Marquartstein*, and destroyed the open Country to the Gates of *Munich*.

L

THE

* Two fortified Posts on the Frontiers of *Bavaria*, near the *Tyrolese*.

1743.
The Emperor in vain applies to the French General.

THE Emperor thought it necessary to quit his Capital, and retire to * Augsburg. This unhappy Monarch in vain applied to M. Broglie, to risk a general Battle for the Preservation of his Hereditary Dominions, for which End his Imperial Majesty, attended by Generals Seckendorff and Thoring had an Interview of M. Broglie at Walhsfen, in which they disagreed; the Bavarian Officers were for defending their Country, especially the Capital; and the French were for keeping close to the Danube, to preserve the Communication of their Supplies from France, and, in case of ill Success, to secure their Retreat to Ingoldstadt and Donawert; which undoubtedly had been of great Advantage, if they had marched into the Empire on the Defensive: But it ill answered the Character of Auxiliaries to a Prince, whom they thus left in the Lurch; all the Answer the French General gave was, " That he had the Service of his Master, and " the Interest of his Country too much at Heart, to " hazard his Troops in fruitless Enterprizes." This Conduct of the French Marshal is the more to be censured, as he had just received a Re-inforcement of twenty thousand Men from France; his Non-compliance proved very prejudicial to the Emperor's Affairs, and the French Interest in Germany, and rendered the Bavarians inactive; which favoured the Austrians in the Collection of their Forces, who possessed themselves of all that Part of Bavaria beyond the Iser, as far as + Landshut, without Opposition, except that of a Body of 6000 French Troops, who smartly maintained their Post at Dinglefing, till the Town

* Augsburg, or Aufburg, a beautiful City in Germany, the Capital of Swabia; it was evacuated by the French after the glorious and ever memorable Battle of Hocchf in 1704; on the Leich, thirty-eight Miles N. W. of Munich, and 240 W. of Vienna.

+ Landshut, a strong and beautiful City of Germany, thirty-five Miles N. E. of Munich.

Town was fired about them, when they made a reasonable Retreat, with the Loss of 1000 Men.

1743.

M A R S H A L Seckendorff finding that the French ^{Austrians} were determined not to join him, or hazard a Battle, ^{retreat.} thought of nothing but a Retreat before a superior Force. Accordingly, May the 12th, he decamped with all possible Privacy from Newortingen, and having, as he marched, broke down all the Bridges in his Rear, prevented being attacked by Prince Charles, who closely pursued him; but was perpetually harassed by the Croats and irregular Troops, who put him to extraordinary Inconveniences, and did him considerable Damage. In the Interim, Prince Lobbowitz was no less alert in clearing the Upper Palatinate, and having driven the French from all their Posts, Count Saxe and his Corps were obliged to retire to Ratibon; while the main Body of the French, under M. Breglio, encamped at Fladling. Prince Charles thinking it of more Importance to pursue the French than the Imperialists, directed his March to the Danube, where finding the Enemy in an impenetrable Situation, he turned to the Right, and made a sudden Attack on ^{Austrians} ^{Post's Da-} ^{versia.} Deckendorf, where the French had a Floating-Bridge, which he secured, and took the Place by Assault. The French Marshal retreated, without halting, from Fladling to Ratibon, where he joined Marshal Saxe with his Corps. Count Kevenhuller advanced on Marshal Seckendorff, who, on his Approach, was obliged to retire to Ingoldstadt, by which Means the ^{Austrians} had a free Communication with Munich, of which, June the 8th, they the third Time took Possession.

The French Generals, on finding Prince Charles ^{French and} continued his March towards Ratibon, and was re-in-^{Imperialists} ^{reinforced by Prince Lobbowitz with his Corps from the Upper Palatinate,} retired with all Diligence towards Kelheim, thence to Ingoldstadt; where, June the 12th,

^{1743.} they joined the Imperialists; in this Retreat both the French and Imperial Armies suffered greatly; their Panick was such, that Prince *Esterhazy*, with his single Regiment of Hungarian Horse, fell in with a Body of 10,000 of the Enemy, whom he boldly attacked, and obliged them to fly with Precipitation, leaving all their Baggage, which, with that of Generals and Officers that fell into their Hands, was computed at 1,000,000 Florins; the Confusion and Terror of the French were much increased by the Hatred of the Country People, who took all Opportunities of being revenged on them, for the Excesses they had formerly committed, and obliged them to feel the Calamities they had been the Instruments of inflicting on others, while under the Pretence of supporting the Freedom and Peace of the Empire, they had made it a Theatre of War and Desolation.

French Marshal's Letter to the Emperor. On the French Marshal's leaving *Pladling*, he sent the Emperor a Letter to the following Purport, "That hood of the War being ended in *Germany*, as it was then carried on, he was not averse to his Imperial Majesty's accommodating Matters with the Queen of *Hungary*, and obtaining for himself the best Terms he could; notwithstanding which, his Master would always shew himself a faithful Ally and Friend." Which the Emperor answered in this sarcastical Manner; "That he would never receive Instructions for making Peace from those, who knew so little of making War."

Austrians pursue them.

PRINCE Charles pursued the French Army towards *Ingoldstadt*, and encamped in View of the Confederates, while Count *Palfi* and Marshal *Berenclau* took *Friedberg*, the Garrison consisting of two Battalions of Imperial Guards, and some French, who were allowed the Honours of War, but not to serve against the Queen or her

Allies for one Year. General Berenclau likewise reduced Landspurg, from whence he returned and joined Prince Charles ; on which a general Battle was expected, when the French Marshal decamped privately, and retired to Donawert, where he was joined by Count Segur with 12,000 Men from the Army on the Rhine. Here a Stand was likewise expected, as the French were by this Re-inforcement a full Match for the Austrians ; but they still continued their Retreat to * Hailbourn, and were closely attacked in the Rear by the Austrian Hussars.

The Emperor, while the Confederates were encamped at Donawert, called a grand Council of War, at which Count Seckendorff assisted ; wherein it was resolved to make Demands on Marshal Broglie, to find what Assistance was to be expected from that Quarter. The Answer of the General, tho' not satisfactory, was respectful to his Imperial Majesty, having notified, " That it was impossible for him to comply with his Requisitions, having express Orders from his Court, to march with all imaginable Diligence for the Rhine." On the Receipt of this there was a Council of State called, in which the Emperor resolved to leave Augsburg, and return to Frankfort, being divested of any Territory to support his Dignity. Count Seckendorff was likewise ordered to notify to Prince Charles, that he had his Master's Command to act inoffensively against her Hungarian Majesty, and to put his Troops into Quarters in Swabia and Franconia, and proposed an Interview, July the 26th, with Count Kevenbullen ; which being granted, they met at the Convent of Lowersconfield, where the following Treaty of Neutrality was agreed on.

L 3

I. THAT

* Hailbourn, a free Imperial City, Frontier in the Circle of Saus-
bie, on the Neckar, thirty-five Miles East of Philipburg.

Enters into
a Neutral-
ity.

1743.

- I. THAT the Emperor shall remain neuter during the Continuance of the present War.
- II. THAT his Troops shall not serve against the Queen of *Hungary* or her Allies, and shall take up their Quarters in Franconia till a Peace be concluded.
- III. THAT *Bavaria* shall till then remain in the Queen's Hands.
- IV. *BRAUNAU* and *Scharding* shall be delivered up to the *Austrians*, and the *French* and *Bavarian* Garisons shall have Leave to retire.
- V. THE *French* Garrison at *Ingoldstadt* shall be permitted to withdraw, and the Garrison to be replaced by the *Bavarians*, allowing the *Austrians* the Liberty of the Bridge, and that Part of the Town lying without the Castle..
- VI. ALL the Artillery, Magazines, and Warlike Stores belonging to the *French* in the said Towns, to be delivered up to the *Austrian* Generals.

PURSUANT to this Convention, the Towns were delivered up, except *Egra* and *Ingoldstadt*; the Governors refusing to surrender them, as they had strong Garrisons and large Magazines, the *Austrian* Generals formed a close Blockade, and invested *Egra* so narrowly, that Count *Heronville*, the Governor, was reduced to the Necessity of capitulating, to surrender the Fortress, if not relieved in a Month; which Term expiring, October the 1st, the Garrison, consisting of about 2500 Men (Officers 946) leaving their Arms, Artillery, and Magazines, marched out with their Baggage.

Ingoldstadt. THE Garrison of *Ingoldstadt*, to the Number of 4000 Men, surrendered Prisoners of War, with this Reserve, that they should not be sent to *Hungary*. This being the strongest Fortress of *Bavaria*, was made the

Repository of the valuable Effects of the Nobility and Gentry of that Electorate, as also the Emperor's Domestick Treasure in Jewels, Pictures, Plate, the Grand Furniture, Cabinets, and other Curiosities of the Electoral Palaces, with the Archieves of that illustrious Family; which had been sent here for Safety. The Booty they got consisted of 185 Pieces of Cannon, mostly Brass; thirty-nine Mortars; 500 Quintals of Powder; 100,000 Cannon Shot; 24,000 Muskets; 6000 Pair of Pistols; 10,000 Quintals of Meal, and other Stores proportionable; which Losses would undoubtedly be irreparable to this deplorable Prince, were it not for the Queen's Generosity, which she published by a Rescript, declaring, "That she intended " to take no Advantage of this Acquisition, but was " ready to restore all his Treasures, as soon as a Peace " was concluded on equitable and honourable Terms."

The Court of *Versailles*, in order to countenance her ^{French Po-}
withdrawing the *French* Troops from the Empire, ^{licy.} and to keep fair with the *Germanick* Body, ordered M. *de la None*, her Minister at the Imperial Dyet of *Francfort*, to deliver the following Declaration; "That the " King his Master being informed of their Resolution " to interpose their Mediation for terminating the " War, was highly pleased: That his Majesty was no " less satisfied with the Negotiation entered into by the " Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, for adjusting " their Differences in an amicable Manner: That as " his Troops had only entered *Germany* in Quality of " Auxiliaries, and not till they were called in by the " Head, and several Princes of the Empire, the Most " Christian King was no sooner informed that his " Imperial Majesty had embraced a Neutrality, than " he had given Orders to his Troops to return to " the Frontiers of his Dominions, being glad to give " the *Germannick* Body this Proof of his Equity and " Modera-

1743. " Moderation, and the Desire he had of maintaining
 ~~~~~ " a good Correspondence with the Empire." To  
 which the Queen of Hungary published an Answer,  
 intimating; " That the Design of France, by this  
 " Memorial, was to embarrass her Affairs, and de-  
 " prive her of the Assistance of her Allies: That it  
 " was evident the Elector of Bavaria could not, in  
 " his present Circumstances, be regarded as a neutral  
 " Party in his own Cause: That the ablest Civilians  
 " allowed, that a War unjustly commenced does not  
 " cease to be defensive, if, after the first Aggressor  
 " has made a fruitless Attack, it is carried into his  
 " own Dominions, to prevent his forming new En-  
 " terprizes: That the Treaties between her Majesty  
 " and her Allies, obliged them mutually to succour  
 " each other, till the injured Party had received just  
 " Satisfaction, and a proper Security against future  
 " Attempts: That the Aim of France was only to  
 " gain Time to breathe after Losses, and to suspend  
 " the Progress of the victorious Armies: That the  
 " Mediation of the Empire had no Effect, as it could  
 " produce but two Things, either a Peace, with the  
 " Concurrence of France, or one without it: That  
 " in the former Case no good or solid Peace could be  
 " expected; in the latter, it was easy to see that  
 " France would regard no Peace wherein she was ex-  
 " cluded."

Debates in the Empire. This Rescript of the Queen's was entered on the Journal of the Dyt by the new Elector of MENTZ, with the Protests against the suppressing the Vote of Bohemia, in the late Election; which the late Elector refused to receive.

THE Emperor, as this seemed to aim at the Validity of his Imperial Dignity, was highly offended, and complained of it in a circular Letter, which occasioned a warm Dispute in the Empire.

THE

THE King of *Prussia*, as Elector of *Brandenburg*, took Part with the Emperor; and the King of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, with the Elector of *Menz*. His *Prussian* Majesty likewise entered a Protest against a Grant of Investiture of the Dutchy of \* *Saxe Lawenburg* to the King of *Great-Britain*; and in September, had an Interview with the Imperial General Count *Seckendorff*, at *Anspach*, which created various Speculations: It was reported, that he went hence *incog.* to *Francfort*, and had a private one with the Emperor. This mysterious Tour had several Comments; but as the Designs of that Prince were always impenetrable, till ripe for Execution, it was the ensuing Year, before the proper Conjectures could be formed, or the Eyes of the World be opened to his Views in this Progress.

A F T E R the Surrender of *Prague* (which see in Queen of the preceding Year) the Queen of *Hungary* dispatched Count *Collowrath* to that Capital, with a Commission of Enquiry, to punish such as had forfeited their Allegiance by joining with the *French* and *Bavarians* in the late Revolution. On his Arrival, he ordered eighteen of the principal Nobility and † Clergy to retire to their Estates, till the Queen's Pleasure was notified to them; and on the 1st of *March*, published an Edict by Sound of Trumpet, declaring several, who had absented themselves, or fled, Traitors; and their Estates to be confiscated, if they did not surrender themselves in six Weeks. This Commissioner proceeded with such Dispatch, in condemning the Guilty, and seizing their Lands, that towards the End of *April*,

\* *Saxe Lawenburg*, a Dutchy bounded to the N. and W. by the Dutchy of *Holstein*, to the E. by *Mecklenburg*, and to the S. by the River *Elbe*; by which it extends ninety Miles. It was subject to its own Prince till 1692, when the last Duke died without Issue Male.

† Of whom the Archbishop of *Prague* was one.

1743. April, the Confiscations amounted to 3,000,000 of Florins ; and on the 30th, her Hungarian Majesty, accompanied by the Grand Duke her Consort, arrived at Prague for her Inauguration, where she made her magnificent Entry, and received the Compliments of the Nobility and Magistrates, which were graciously answered in a Latin Speech. And on the 12th of May, as she was entering the Cathedral to be crowned, she received an Account by Count Luchefi of the Victory of Braunau ; whereupon she ordered the Coronation Ceremony to begin with a *Te Deum*, in which the Bishop of Olmutz officiated, in the Room of the disgraced Archbishop of Prague.

She is  
crowned at  
Prague.

The Anniversary of her Majesty's Birth being the ensuing Day, was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoicings, which were greatly increased by her generous \* Act of Grace to the Prisoners in the City. Her Majesty, after conciliating the Affections of her Subjects, left Prague the 16th of June ; and on the 25th, at Lintz, the Capital of Upper Austria, received the † Homage of the States of that Province ; and on the 4th of July, returned to Vienna, and established a Regency for the Government of the Electorate of Bavaria, and required the following Oath of the Inhabitants. " That they should promise Fidelity to her Majesty, as long as she should continue in the Possession of that Country." She likewise this Summer returned her publick Thanks to the Deputies residing at Vienna from the Croatians, Pandours, and Warasdins,

\* Those confined for Debt she discharged by satisfying their Creditors ; those for slight Crimes she restored, and mitigated the Punishment of those for Capital Offences, according to the Nature of their Crimes.

† Count de Montijo, the Spanish Ambassador at Francfort, entered Protests against this, as well as her Majesty's Coronation at Prague, in Favour of his Master, as Successor of the Spanish Branch of the House of Austria ; which were slightly regarded.

*Warasdin*, presenting each with a Gold Chain, and Medal of considerable Value, as a Mark of her Favour.

1743.

This Encouragement to these remote Parts of her Dominions, was graciously observed, and as justly merited ; as those Nations, however neglected by her Ancestors, or however inconsiderable they had hitherto appeared to the World, afforded her continued and unexhausted Nurseries, that enabled her to defeat the Attacks of her Enemies, and contributed greatly to her Successes in *Germany*, and the Extirpation of the *French*. To the great Joy of her Court, she was, on the 13th of *August*, safely delivered of a Princess ; in which happy Situation I shall leave her Affairs, and take a View of the Allied Army.

The Allied Troops that had taken up their <sup>Allied Army</sup> Quarters in *Flanders*, began their March about the End of *February*, in Divisions, for the *Rhine*. The *English* and *Austrian* Infantry in the Van, were joined in their Route by the *Hanoverians* in *British* Pay ; and the *Hessians* were ordered to replace the *Austrians* in the Garisons of the Barrier Towns, who were soon after relieved by a Body of *Dutch* Troops, and ordered to proceed to the Army, and were re-inforced in their Route by 6000 additional *Hanoverians*, which Corps could not come up to the Army, as you'll see in the Sequel, till after *Dettingen* Battle. The *British* Horse, under the Generals *Honeywood* and *Albemarle*, marched from *Brussels*, \* May the 1st, and towards the latter End of that Month, joined the Allies near *Haecht*, on the *Main*.

The Earl of *Stair*, as he intended to continue his Route to the Neighbourhood of *Francfort*, where his

\* It is probable, that the Scarcity of Forage, and the Difficulty of subsisting them at that Time of the Year, caused their Detention.

1743.

his Imperial Majesty resided, thought fit to send Quarter-Master General *Bland* with a Commission to assure him, " That as nothing more was intended by the March of this Army, than to contribute to re-establish the Peace of the Empire ; his Britannick Majesty had no Intention to violate the Respect due to his Dignity, or disturb the Place of his Abode." His Excellency also wrote to the Regency of that City to acquaint them, " That they had nothing to fear from the Neighbourhood of the Allied Army, either with regard to their Freedom or Territory ; that as the Troops should pay ready Money for whatever they had, he hoped they would make the proper Dispositions with General *Bland*, for their Subsistence, with as little Inconveniency to themselves as possible." To which the Magistrates returned a complaisant Answer, and declared their Intention of observing a strict Neutrality. The Emperor, whether distrusting these Assurances, or not liking the Neighbourhood of the Allies, set out from *Francfort*, with the Prince Royal his Son, for *Munich*, from whence he was soon obliged to return with the Loss of his Hereditary Dominions, as before recited.

*French Armies assemble.*

THE French Court, somewhat alarmed at the Motion of the Allies, and in order to prevent a Point of such Consequence as their Junction with Prince *Charles of Lorrain's* Army, ordered two numerous Armies to assemble ; the one under M. *Noailles*, of 60,000 Men, to make Head against the Allies ; while the other, not much inferior, under M. *Coigny*, was appointed to defend *Alsace*, and the neighbouring Provinces, and to oppose Prince *Charles*, if he attempted passing the *Rhine*.

T H E

THE first Step M. Noailles took in Execution of his Command, was to seize \* Spire, + Worms, † Oppenheim, and all the Posts on the Rhine above Mentz, with the City of || Heidelberg on the Neckar. And about the Beginning of June, he passed the Rhine, and took Post above Frankfurt; of which when Lord Stair was apprized, he determined to advance: Accordingly he took Post at Hellinback, between the Verge of the Forest d'Arnsstadt, and the River Main, where he formed, in the Opinion of all the Generals, an impregnable Camp; but was obliged, for the Security of the Communication of the Upper Main, and the Protection of the Forage and Provisions from Franconia, to make a forced March from thence, by which he made himself Master of § Aschaffenburg, which the French were on the Point of seizing: Here he established his Head Quarters, and as the Towns of \*\* Miltenburg, Clingenburg, Wurtz, &c. were of the greatest Consequence, he wrote to the Duke d'Armenberg, who was two Marches behind with the Austrians, " That as the Interest of his Mistress was in Question, he desired to know, if he would advance

" vance

\* Spire, a famous City of Germany, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine; it was taken in 1689, by the French, and burnt; 'tis famous for a memorable Battle between the French and Imperialists in 1703; twenty-two Miles S. of Worms, on the Rhine.

+ Worms, a free Imperial City, taken and burnt by the French in 1689.

† Oppenheim, a City of Germany, in the Palatinate, burnt by the French in 1688, near the Rhine, seventeen Miles N. of Worms.

|| Heidelberg, a compleat City, with a strong Castle, the Metropolis of the Palatinate, and the Elector's Seat: It was betrayed to the French in 1693, who burnt it. It stands on the Neckar, twenty-two Miles S. E. of Worms.

§ Aschaffenburg, a strong Town, with a Castle, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, on the North Side of the Main, over which is a large Stone Bridge, twenty Miles E. of Frankfurt.

\*\* Advantageous Posts on the Main.

1743.

Lord Stair  
encamps on  
the Main.

1743. "vance with his Troops." The other, in Dislike to the English General's Measures, answered, "That as his Lordship had brought himself into the Scrape, it was his Business to get out of it as well as he could." Therefore being too weak to spare the necessary Troops to possess himself of those Posts, till it was too late, the Enemy, who knew their Importance, took Care to secure them, by which the Allied Army were entirely cut off from their Supplies of Forage and Provisions; so that in two Days they were reduced to great Extremity.

King and  
Duke join  
the Army.

IN the mean Time, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland joined the Army; and on June the 9th, his Britannick Majesty arrived in three Days from Hanover, to the great Joy of the Troops. Duke d'Aremberg likewise advanced with the Austrians; but as it was impracticable to attempt dislodging the French from their Posts on the Upper Main, and the Boats with Provisions from the Rhine, were either retarded by the Impetuosity of the Current, or seized on by the Enemy's Parties, it was resolved the 16th, to decamp, and retreat to \* Hanau, the better to subserve the Army, and to facilitate the Junction of the 12,000 Hessian and Lunenburg Troops, under Prince George of Hesse, with whom his Majesty was informed the French intended cutting off his Communication.

ACCORDINGLY, they that Night had Orders at the beating of the Tatoe, to strike their Tents, and remain under Arms till Day-break; then to march in two Columns, and take Place according to the Order assigned them in Line of Battle. Then Van was composed of the British and Austrian Cavalry, the Centre

of

\* Hanau, the Metropolis of a County of that Name, well fortified, in the Circle of the Upper Rhine, situated on the Rivers Kintz and Main, eleven Miles E. of Francfort.

of the Infantry, and the Rear of three Battalions of English Guards, four of Lunenburgers, and the Hanoverian Cavalry, with some Artillery, where his Majesty chose to place himself as the Place of Action, being persuaded that the first Attempt would be on the Rear Guard, which seemed the more probable; for before his Majesty had well Time to quit Aschaffenburg that Morning, the French entered and possessed themselves of it, and erected a Battery near Hockstadt, which began to play on his Rear, and was smartly answered by the British and Hanoverian Artillery. About Five o'Clock the Army halted below Klein-Ostein, waiting the King's Orders; during which Interval, the Enemy were perceived in great Motion on the other Side the River, and soon after Intelligence arrived, that 30,000 French had passed the Main at \* Seligenstadt the preceding Night, the Infantry on two flying Bridges, and their Cavalry, with the Household Troops at their Heads, over the Fords, by which they had inclosed the Allies; having Aschaffenburg in their Possession, which secured their Rear, the Plain from the Main by Dettingen to the Mountain, which intercepted their March, and a large Morass in Front; the River Main on their Left, planted with Cannon, and the Mountain to their Right; so that, in all Probability, they were in Danger of being reduced to the Extremity of surrendering Prisoners of War.

THIS Confusion was soon redressed by his Majesty's Presence, who, on perceiving two Lines of the Enemy's Foot extending from Dettingen to Welsheim, at the Foot of the Mountain, which were covered by two Columns of their Horse, ordered the

Gene-

\* Seligenstadt, a Town of Trier, on the Main, between Aschaffenburg and Francfort, a little below Dettingen.

1743. Generals of the Day to form a Front immediately to the Enemy, by extending their Right to the Mountain, and their Left to the *Main*, to prevent their being taken in Flank. The two Lines of Horse were quickly formed, and the Infantry, as fast as they arrived, were ordered on the Right, as well as the Ground would admit (being woody) and some Battalions sent to secure the Baggage. The Left Wing of Infantry was composed of *British*, *Austrians*, and *Hanoverians*, supported by two Lines of Horse. The Earl of Stair, Duke *d'Aremberg*, and M. *Neuperg*, the chief Allied Generals, shewed great Activity and Prudence in this Disposition, which was allowed by all who had the Honour of seeing it, to be, considering the Nature of the Ground, and the unexpected Surprise, as well judged, as it was afterwards executed. This Interval took up from Eight to Twelve at Noon, during which Time the *French* Cannon, on the opposite Side of the *Main*, did great Execution, flanking the Allies from Left to Right within 200 Paces. In this Situation were both Armies, when the Duke *de Gramont*, whether thro' Impetuosity or Mistake; yet contrary to his \* Orders, passed the Defile, and became accessible by all his Front, which gave the Allies an immediate Opportunity of extricating themselves out of their Labyrinth. Accordingly his Majesty gave Orders, that the Lines of Horse should march through the Intervals of Foot, and fall on the *French* Household Troops, who were advancing in their Front, in order to open their Way, and take his Majesty Prisoner, as M. *Noailles* had promised

\* Which were to fortify the Pass at *Dettingen*, and not advance, till further Orders. M. *Noailles*, on hearing the Battle began, expressed, in a violent Passion, " That he had ruined his whole Scheme."

promised a great Reward to such as would bring him in. The first Line of Foot was led by the Lieutenant-Generals *Clayton* and *Somerfeldt*, with his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*; the second was commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*: The first Line of Horse was conducted by the Generals *Honeywood*, *Campbell*, *Ligonier*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and Baron *de Couriere*; and the second was headed by the Generals *Cope* and *Howley*. In this Disposition, after a short Time to breath<sup>q</sup>, the Allies advanced with the greatest Alacrity, and began the Attack with a loud \* Huzza, so that the Engagement became general in all the Front, at which Time a Body of *Gens d'Arms* were observed to move towards the left Flank, which were received by the Royal Regiment of Blue, the King's Regiment, and *Ligester's* Horse, with *Bland's* Dragoons; between whom ensued a warm and bloody Engagement. The French had all the visible Advantage that could be desired, being armed *Cap-a-pie*, and so far superior in Numbers, that, tho' drawn up in nine Ranks, they out-flanked the Allies, who were but three deep, yet soon made their Way thro' four Ranks of the Enemy; but fresh Numbers still coming on, they were at first repulsed; but the latter Regiments returning to the Charge, made a bold Resistance, till the brave Regiment of *Johnson* came up to their Aid. The whole Line kept still pressing on the Enemy, till the Front, which had been severely handled, gave Way, and got with great Difficulty beyond the Morass; upon which the Earl of *Stair* ordered the Generals *Campbell* and *Ligenier*

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\* It is a general Maxim with the British Troops; when they enter on Action, to begin with a Huzza, as it has a great Effect on animal Spirits, especially that of Soldiers in Action, who always catch their Courage or Panick one from another, the sympathetick Warmth or Coldness of Spirit running through their Blood like Wildfire, which either stirs or bears them with a kind of prophetick Force to Victory.

1743.

Battle of  
Duisingen.

1743. to advance with the Horse in Pursuit of them towards *Dettingen* and *Welsheim*, which the Enemy had abandoned, tho' strongly barricadoed, and retired into the Woods. As it was thought nececessary that the Horse should not attempt the Woods till the Foot came up, it gave some of the Enemy Time to repass the River, but in such.\* Confusion, that Hundreds were drowned. Thus ended this Day, in Favour of the Allies, wherein the Bravery of their Troops eminently distinguished itself, the Infantry successively gaining Ground, till they became Masters of the Field. The Horse, after as severe a Cannonade as ever, perhaps, was known, attacked the French Household, who, to do them Justice, supported the antient Reputation of their Corps with great Resolution. The French had in this Action thirty-one † Officers of Note, either killed or wounded, thirty-four taken Prisoners, and about 4000 Men killed, wounded, and taken, besides their Loss in repassing the River, which was considerable, with six Standards. The Prisoners chiefly consisted of the Life-Guards, *Gens d' Arms*, Musketeers, and Grenadiers, who were the Flower of France, and have suffered considerably. The Allies lost in the Engagement above 2000 Men; the principal Officers killed or wounded were, the Lieutenant-General ‡ *Clayton*, who

\* The Confusion and Terror of the French was so great, that, had the Allies passed the River in Pursuit of them, they might have obtained a compleat Conquest, which was said to be the Advice of Lord Stair, having ordered a Hanoverian General to cross the Main and pursue the Enemy; which was disobeyed.

† The principal of which were the Duke de *Rocbeourt*, Messrs. *de Sabran*, *de Chevigny*, and *de Chatelé*, killed; the Prince *de Dombes*, the Dukes *de Harcourt*, *de Boufflers*, and *de Ayen*, the Count *de Eu*, Marshals *de Lambelly*, *de Rassing*, *de Cheyla*, and *Bouffron*, wounded; the Marshals *de Mongiboul*, and *de Merouville*, Prisoners, &c.

‡ This brave Commander was killed between Three and Four in the Evening, as he was going himself (one of his Aid de Camps be-

who was shot in the Heat of the Action, and found  
script; Major-General *Monroy* of the *Hanoverians*,  
died of his Wounds at *Hanau*; his Royal \* Highness  
the Duke of *Cumberland* shot in the Leg; Duke of  
*Aremberg*, Earl of *Albemarle*, General † *Hayte*, and  
the Colonels *Ligonier* and ‡ *Piers* wounded. An in-  
considerable Loss, in respect to the Difficulties they  
surmounted, and the singular Advantages that accrued  
from this signal and ever memorable Victory. Our  
Generals, on this Occasion, behaved like experienced  
Warriors: His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumber-  
land* appeared with a Resolution much superior to his  
Years, and bravely offered the First-fruits of that  
active Patriotism that has since so sufficiently distin-  
guished itself to the World. The Allies, tho' they  
remained Masters of the Field, were obliged, thro'  
Want of Provisions and Forage, having had little for  
three Days before, to leave their Killed and Wounded

2743.

## M 2

to

ing killed, and the other wounded) to give Orders for the Artillery  
to play on the Bridge as the *French* retreated. He was interred in  
Prince *George* of *Hesse*'s Chapel with great Military Pomp.

\* His Royal Highness's Generosity was no less conspicuous on  
this Occasion than his Courage; having found a *French* Officer in the  
Field covered with Gore, whose Bravery he had noted in the Action,  
he ordered him to the Surgeons, and had his Wounds dressed before  
his own; this Hero disregarding his own Safety, to shew how much  
he honoured Valour in a Foe, which is always the Maxim of brave  
Men, to manifest that generous Spirit, when their Adversaries are  
no longer capable of defending themselves.

† On General *Hayte*'s being wounded in the Heel, the following  
Lines were adapted, in Reference to *Achilles*, so much fam'd in the  
*Trojan War*.

" Go on, great *Hayte*, and tread the Path of Glory,  
" A Fate like thine we read in *Grecian Story*;  
" Old *Homer*'s Hero, most renown'd in War,  
" Except his Heel, was Proof to every Scar.  
" Immortal Honour may attend his Deeds,  
" Who bravely fights, and like *Achilles* bleeds."

‡ Colonel *Piers* died of his Wounds.

1743. to the Mercy of the Enemy, and retreat to Hanau ; upon which Lord Stair sent a Trumpet to M. *Nouilles*, to acquaint him, " That his Majesty having thought proper to remove to Hanau, he had left an independent Company in the Field to take Care of the Wounded, who were strictly forbid to commit any Hostilities ; that therefore the Marshal might send a Detachment to bury their Slain, and hoped he would treat with Humanity those who were left behind." Accordingly the next Day the Dead were interred, and most of the Wounded taken to the French Hospitals, where they were treated with great Humanity, and had surprizing Cures perfected.

A REGIMENTAL PLAN of the Losses of the Allies at DUTTINGEN BATTLE.

1743.

THIS Scheme of M. Noailles was undoubtedly founded on the Art and Experience of a brave General, as nothing could be better concerted, than preserving the Posts on the *Main* above *Aischaffenburg*, by which the Allies were distressed for Subsistence; and his cutting off their Communication with *Hanau*, and seizing *Aischaffenburg*, must inevitably create a Famine, if they did not lay down their Arms; but the Duke *de Gramont*, whether owing to his Misapprehension of the Number of the Allies, or the Eagerness of the Princes of the Blood, who were willing to signalize themselves, as they then imagined, in so cheap a Conquest, passed the *Morass*, by which the Allies had an Opportunity of defeating the whole Scheme, which they as manfully embraced, to their ever memorable Glory, and the Honour of their respective Countries, especially the *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*; who, tho' most of them had never seen the Service, fully manifested the Valour that distinguished their Ancestors.

ON the Arrival of the Allies at *Hanau*, they were plentifully served with all Manner of Necessaries, made several \* Promotions, and were reinforced by the 12,000 *Hanoverian* and *Hessian* Troops, under Prince *George of Hesse*, with several Detachments, and a Train of Artillery, which rendered them on a Par with the *French*, who had removed their Camp to *Offenback* on the *Main*, directly opposite to the Allies. It is said Lord *Stair* moved, that the Allied Army should cross the River, and cut off their Retreat from the *Rhine*; however, both Armies continued in View of each other, till *July* the 12th, when the Approach of Prince *Charles* towards the *Neckar*, obliged

\* The Generals *Honeywood*, *Campbell*, *Cope*, and *Ligonier* were created Knights of the Bath, and the Vacancies compleated.

obliged M. *Neailles* to think of a Place of greater Security, which Night he decamped without Beat of Drum ; and having set Fire to his Magazines, never halted till he passed the *Rhine*, on the 16th, between *Worms* and *Oppenheim*.

1743.

The Allies remained encamped at *Hanau*, where, on the 27th, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, and Count *Kevenhuller* visited his *Britannick* Majesty, in order to concert the future Operations of the Campaign : Two grand Councils of War were held, in which they determined, that the Armies should act separately ; and after several military Compliments, the *Austrian* General repaired to their Army, on the 29th. On the First of *August*, there was a general Thanksgiving observed throughout the whole Allied Army at *Hanau*, on Account of their Deliverance and Victory at *Dettingen* ; and on the 4th they decamped, and marched towards the *Rhine*, which they passed on a Flying Bridge, the 27th, above *Mentz* ; and on the 30th, his Majesty took up his Head Quarters at the Episcopal Palace of *Worms*, where he was attended by the City Guard ; and, on the 30th of *September*, concluded here a Treaty with the King of *Sardinia* and the Queen of *Hungary* ; the chief Articles whereof were,

I. T H E contracting Powers confirm the Treaty of <sup>Treaty be-</sup>  
*Turin*, of *February*, 1742. <sup>tween the</sup>  
Kings of

II. T H E Y mutually guarantee each other's Possessions. <sup>Great-Bri-</sup>  
<sup>tain, Sardi-</sup>  
<sup>nia, and the</sup>

III. H i s *Sardinian* Majesty guarantees the *Progr-* <sup>Queen of</sup>  
*matick Sanction*, on Condition that his Troops shall *Hungary*.  
not serve but in *Italy*.

IV. T H E Queen, to preserve the Balance of Power in *Italy*, obliges herself to increase her Army to 30,000 Men compleat ; and the King of *Sardinia* to employ

<sup>1743.</sup> 41,000 Foot, and 5000 Horse, the Troops necessary to defend his own Dominions included.

V. His Sardinian Majesty and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia respectively reserve to each other, their Rights and Pretensions with Regard to the Milanese.

VI. THE King of Sardinia to have the chief Command of the Combined Army; but shall act in Concert with the Austrian Generals; one of whom shall constantly reside with him for that Purpose.

VII. His Britannick Majesty, for the better carrying into Execution the Measures concerted, shall, as long as the War continues in Italy, maintain a strong Squadron in the Mediterranean Sea, the Admiral or Chief Commander of which shall regularly consult with his Sardinian Majesty, and the Austrian Generals, the Motions necessary for the common Cause.

VIII. His Britannick Majesty, in Consideration of the extraordinary Expences, and great Zeal of the King of Sardinia, engages also, during the War, to pay an Annual Subsidy of 200,000l. in Quarterly Payments, commencing from February the 1<sup>st</sup>, 1742, the Date of the Turin Treaty.

IX. ON the same Account, her Hungarian Majesty yields to the King of Sardinia the District of \* Vigevano, with all that Part of the Dutchy of Pavia, as far as the † Lago Maggiore, as also ‡ Bobbio, with its Territory, and the City of Placentia, with that Part of the Dutchy of the same Name, lying from the Source of the River Nură to the Po. Her Majesty likewise

\* Vigevano, a considerable Province of the Milanese, on the Tifino.

† A Lake of the Milanese, thirty-six Miles long, and six broad, intersected by the Tifino.

‡ Bobbio, a small City of the Milanese, near the Frontiers of Genoa, the Capital of a Province, situated on the Tebia.

likewise cedes, by the same Article, all that Part of Novarese, situated on the Valley of \* *Sesia*, and the great *Alps* in full Sovereignty and Property.

X. As it is of the greatest Importance to the common Cause, that the King of *Sardinia* should have a free Communication with the Sea, her Majesty yields to him all her Right and Pretensions to † *Final*, in the just Expectation, that the Republick of *Genua* will consent to a Disposition so necessary for the Security of *Italy*, in Consideration of their being repaid the Purchase Money for the said Marquisate, which his Britannick Majesty by this Article engages to ; the said Town and Harbour of *Final* to be constituted a free Port, like that of *Leghorn*.

THE *Genoese* were the chief Protectors against this Treaty, as an Invasion of their Rights by the 10th Article. They imagined, that they had been unjustly dealt by ; and after several fruitless Complaints to the Courts of *London*, *Vienna*, and *Turin*, declared this their Reason for throwing themselves into the Arms of *France* and *Spain* for Protection ; by which Step they were, in the Sequel, reduced to great Extremity and Inconveniences.

ABOUT this Time, the Earl of *Stair*, who had the chief Command of the Allies, and who was allowed by his Enemies to be a brave and experienced General, obtained his Majesty's Permission to resign, and return to *England*. There were several Conjectures passed on the Reasons which induced his Lordship

\* *Sesia*, a Valley by the River *Sesia*, between *Cafal* and *Valentia*.

† *Final*, a strong Town, with a good Harbour, on the *Mediterranean*, the Metropolis of a small Marquisate of that Name : It was formerly governed by the Princes of *Carrero* ; but was sold by *Andrea Forza*, in 1599, to *Philip III.* of *Spain*, from whom it descended to the Emperor *Charles VI.* who sold it to the *Genoese* for 300,000*l.* Sixty Miles South of *Turin*.

1743. Lordship to this Step ; as, " That no Regard was paid to his Advice in the Councils of War ;" if so, he could not be said to command : Others asserted, " That he never was consulted, an undue Preference being constantly given to Foreign Generals ;" if so, it was high Time for him to resign ; but his Lordship's modest Expression in his Audience of Leave of the States General, is the most categorical, *viz.* " It is but natural, Princes should employ in their Service such as are most agreeable to them." This able Statesman must certainly have had sufficient Grounds for his Conduct on this Occasion, as he was always known to act with the strictest Principles of Integrity and Honour, which he maintained to the last. What is remarkable, he retained his other Posts, and did not seem the least diminished in his Sovereign's Favour : But to return.

Marshal Noailles's Scheme.

THE Army of the Allies decamped from Worms, September the 25th, and advanced to Spire, where they were joined by 20,000 Dutch Auxiliaries from the Netherlands. At which Time, M. Noailles formed an artful Scheme of bringing the Allies into a second Labyrinth, by retreating from his Lines and Intrenchments on the Queich, and sending a strong Detachment under the Duke de Harcourt into \* Landau ; while another made a Feint up the Rhine, as if they were apprehensive, that Prince Charles intended forcing his Passage, and retreated with the rest of the Army behind the Lauter ; so that when the Allies would advance, they were to engage them in Front, while the

\* Landau, a well fortified City of Germany, in the Circle and Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to France, since the Treaty of Munster, till taken in 1702, by the Germans. The French retook it in 1703, and in 1704, it was retaken, after the glorious Battle of Blenheim. It was afterwards taken and retaken, but left to the French by the Treaty of Baden, in 1714. It is situated on the Queich, sixteen Miles S. W. of Spire.

the Duke *de Harcourt* made a Sally from *Landau*,<sup>1743.</sup> and attacked their Rear ; by which Means they did not doubt, if they could get them between both Fires, but they might have ample Satisfaction for their Mis-carriage at *Dettingen*. The Allies, on Intelligence of their Retreat, sent out strong Parties to reconnoitre, who found they had abandoned their Lines, upon which they advanced, and took Possession of \* *Germerstein* ; whence a strong Detachment was sent to demolish the Enemy's Intrenchments on the *Queich* ; which they effected, *October* the 7th, without Opposition. The Marshal's Scheme was not so closely concerted, but they had Intelligence of it ; therefore it was thought adviseable to return to their Camp at *Spire* ; from whence, on the 11th, the whole Army marched back to *Mentz* ; where soon after they separated for Winter Quarters. Let us now turn our View to Prince *Charles of Lorrain*, and the Motions he made in Consequence of his Interview with his *Britannick Majesty*.

PRINCE *Charles*, at his Arrival at the <sup>Motions of</sup> *Austrian Army*, decamped from *Heidelberg*, and <sup>Prince Charles.</sup> marched up the *Rhone* in three Columns, with an Intent to pass that River, at the Time the Allied Army marched up towards *Worms* ; by which Means the French must inevitably come between two Fires ; but the French General, *M. Coigny*, who was posted with a numerous Army for the Defence of *Alsace*, on the Approach of Prince *Charles* to *Old Brisac* in *Brisgaw*, took Care strongly to fortify the Banks of the *Rhine* from *Hunningen* to † *Strasburg* ; however, tho' hazardous and desperate the Attempt seemed to be in Sight of an Army no way inferior, the Prince resolved to venture the Enterprise ; but thought it first expedient,

\* *Germerstein*, a Town of the *Palatinate*, on the Confluence of the *Queich* and *Rhine*, six Miles W. of *Philippsburg*, and ten E. of *Landau*.

† From *Strasburg* to *Hunningen* is fifty Miles, on the *Rhine*.

1743. pedient, in order to harass the Enemy's Country, to detach some Irregulars under the Barons *Trenck* and *Menzel*, and Colonel *Belafty*, who having passed the *Rhine*, made several brave Incursions.

Baron  
*Menzel's*  
Incursions.

BARON *Trenck*, it's certain, acted the Part of a bold Partizan, having made several hazardous Attempts in *Alsace*, while Baron *Menzel* made successful Incursions into *Lorrain*, where he dispersed a Manifesto in his Mistrel's Name, declaring, " That tho' she was resolved to improve the Advantages with which the Almighty had blessed her Arms, in penetrating into the Dominions and Countries of the Crown of *France*, which formerly belonged to the Empire ; that she signifies in particular, to the Inhabitants of the Provinces of *Alsace*, *Burgandy*, and *Franche Compte*, to those of the Duchies of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, of the Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdon*, and the District which has been dismembered from the Dutchy of *Luxemburg* ; that her Intention was not to make Reprisals, but extricate the People from their Dependence on *France*, which had so long exposed them to become the Seat of War ; assuring them of being unmolested, in case they continued peaceable, and paid the Contributions demanded." The Baron soon made an immense Booty of Horses, Cattle, Forage, and Contribution Money, and surprized and defeated an Escorte of *French*, that had seven Mules laden with Gold and Silver to pay their Army in *Alsace* ; at which the *French* were so irritated, that they published an Edict, ordering, " That if any of *Menzel's* Troops should be taken, they must immediately hang them." In Answer, the Baron declared with equal Spirit ; " That if these Orders were executed, he would spare none of the French that should come into his Hands." To such Extremities was that Affair carried on. The *French*

soon found Means to assemble a large Body of Troops <sup>1743.</sup> to oppose him ; on which the Baron thought necessary to retire with his Booty : And on the 25th of September, made an unsuccessful Attempt to fire the French Magazines at Landau ; in which Expedition he had the Misfortune to break his Leg by a Fall from his Horse, which ended his Exploits for this Year, tho' his Hussars continued very active and successful to the End of the Campaign. Colonel Belafny, with his Party, the 15th of September, fell on a French Detachment of 500 Men, commanded by M. Romberg, and Colonel *de la Basse* near *Kirtwiller*, whom they Action at <sup>Kirkwiller.</sup> so briskly attacked, that scarce forty escaped : The Behaviour of his Pandours, on this Occasion, was very remarkable, which may imprint an Idea of those surprizing Troops in the Reader. After the Action, they obliged the Peasants to strip the Dead, giving their Cloaths for a Reward ; then in their Blood and Sweat called for all Manner of Refreshments, for which they payed ready Money, and continued feasting, drinking, and dancing on the Field of Battle all Night in the Midst of the Slain ; having, when they laid down to Rest, made a Ridge of the Bodies to repose their Heads on, which seemed more agreeable to them than a Down Pillow. To return :

PRINCE Charles continued encamped in View of Prince the French, where they cannonaded one another for some Days ; but having made the necessary Preparations in the Night of September the 3d, he attacked the Isle of Rheinmark ; of which, tho' fortified by two strong Redoubts, he found Means to make himself Master, and with 12,000 Men maintained this Post the rest of the Campaign. There was another Detachment of 3000 Men sent to attack a Bridge of Communication, which the Enemy had near Fort Mortier ; which, notwithstanding the continual Fire of

*Charles takes Post on the Rhine.*

1743. of the Enemy, they passed, and took Post on the French Side ; while Prince *Waldeck*, with 8000 Men, was sent to attempt a Passage by Boats near *Rheinweillen* ; in which, the first Detachment of Soldiers proved successful, by taking some of the Enemy's Redoubts ; but a thick Fog arising, it was found impracticable to support them ; so that they were driven back, and most of them either killed or drowned ; which Miscarriage obliged the *Austrians* to retire from the Post they had taken above Fort *Mortier*, but they retained the Island, though the *French* had made several Attempts to dislodge them, till they thought proper, about the Middle of October, to evacuate it ; the Season being so far advanced, the Design was laid aside,

The Troops and the Troops sent into Winter Quarters ; leaving 14,000 Foot, with six Regiments of Horse, and Hussars, in *Brissagow*, to observe the Enemy's Motions ; and the Remainder were sent into *Bavaria* and the *Upper Palatinate* ; about which Time the King of Great-Britain having appointed Quarters for Troops, set out for *Hanover* ; the *British*, *Austrians*, and *Hanoverians*, in *British* Pay, returned to *Flanders* ; the *Dutch* to *Brabant* and *Gelderland* ; and the *Hessians*, with the additional *Hanoverians*, to their own Territories ; which Example was soon followed by the *French* Generals, as their Troops needed Refreshment, after so fatiguing and unsuccessful a Campaign.

Remarks on Prince Charles of Lorrain.

PRINCE *Charles of Lorrain* had this Year great Honours done by the Laurels he acquired ; having first defeated one of the Imperial Generals, and disabled the other from keeping the Field, regained *Bavaria*, reduced the Emperor to beg a Cessation of Arms, and accept a Neutrality, drove the *French* from Post to Pillar, and obliged them to abandon the Empire, and take Shelter behind the *Rhine*. To compleat those Trophies, on his Arrival at *Vienna*, he was blessed with the

the second Archduchess *Mary-Anne*, Sister to the Queen of Hungary, as his Consort ; having, on the 19th of November, advanced in Ceremony to Court, and made a Demand of her ; which Day the Espousals were celebrated, and the Marriage was solemnized the January following ; where I shall leave him to act the Soldier in the Enjoyment of *Venus*, as a Coronation to his celebrated Laurels in the Conflicts of *Mars* ; and pass over to the Queen's Affairs in Italy.

AT the Close of the preceding Year, I left the different Armies in their Winter Quarters, where the ambitious and impatient Queen of Spain did not long admit them to continue ; she pushed her Consort to send the following peremptory Orders to Count *Gages* : “ The Reasons offered me in Excuse of “ the Inaction of my Troops in Italy, are not satisfactory ; my Orders are, that you pass the *Panaro* in three Days, and give the Enemy Battle : “ If you have not Spirit enough to execute this, resign “ the Command of the Army immediately to Count “ *Mariani* ; for I will be obeyed.” As soon as these Orders reached Count *Gages*, he ordered the Gates of \* *Bologna* to be shut, not permitting any to pass or repass, without his Knowledge, as the only effectual Method to conceal his March, and to surprize the Austrian General, Count *Traun*. Though great his Precaution was, a Dominican found Means to pass the Walls, and informed Count *Traun* of the Spanish General's Design ; who, tho' at that Time weakened by the Retreat of 3000 † *Creats*, was resolved to wait for the Enemy, and having called in all his Detachments, held a Council of War ; at which Count *Afpremont*,

\* *Bologna*, the Metropolis of the *Bolognese*, in the Papacy, situated on the *Apofa*, twenty-five Miles E. of *Modena*,

† These Troops having served their limited Time, mutinied, and returned Home.

<sup>1743</sup> premont, the Piedmontese General, assisted. They resolved to draw up their Forces at *Buen-Porto*, to receive the Enemy, who having passed the *Panaro*, were in full March towards them. But on their Arrival at *Campo Santo*, they were informed the *Austrians* were ready to receive them. By which they were certified, that their Scheme had been discovered ; therefore turned off by the *Panaro* towards \* *Final*. Count *Traun* ordered his Troops to march and attack them. On the 8th of *February*, the Cannonading began about Three o'Clock in the Evening, and about Eight they came to close Engagement, which continued obstinate and bloody till Two in the Morning, when both Armies separated, each claiming the Victory. 'Tis certain, that at the first Onset the *Spaniards* seemed to have the Advantage, as the Left Wing of the Horse entirely broke the Right Wing of the *Austrians*, and made themselves Masters of some Cannon, two Pair of Kettle Drums, and three Standards, with several Officers, and private Men ; but this Disadvantage was immediately redressed by the Firmness and Vigour of the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Foot, which gave their Horse on the Right an Opportunity to rally and return to the Charge : They supported their Ground so well, that the *Spaniards* were obliged to leave the Field of Battle, and repass the *Panaro*, having posted a compleat Battalion of the Regiment of *Guadalaxara*, in some Defiles, to cover their Retreat ; which brave Battalion, tho' they knew they were destined to Destruction, in order to save their Countrymen, defended themselves with the greatest Bravery and Resolution, till they were informed, the Troops

*Battle of  
Campo San-  
to.*

*Spaniards  
retreat.*

\* *Final*, a Town of *Madras*, in *Italy*, taken and retaken by the *French* and  *Germans*, in 1703 and 1704, but was taken again by *Prince Eugene of Savoy*, in 1706 ; twenty Miles N. E. of *Modena*.

Troops had passed the River ; then the Remains that were alive surrender'd Prisoners of War.

*The Spaniards* burnt the Bridges, to prevent a Pursuit : Their Loss in this Engagement was computed at 4000 Men, including thirty-six Officers, killed ; and the Generals *McDonald, De la Suse, Carvajal,* and the Duke *de Areos*, wounded ; with twenty Field Officers, and near 1000 Men, Prisoners. The *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* lost 1780 ; the Generals *Beyerberg* and Count *Aspremont* were taken Prisoners, and died of their Wounds, the former receiving about twenty ; General *Ciceri* was wounded and taken. Count *Traun*, though he had two Horses shot, and a third wounded in his Shoulder, behaved with all the Calmnes and Spirit imaginable. Count *Gages*, tho' the Consequences evidently shewed that he had no great Reason to boast, sent his Trophies in great Triumph to *Madrid*, with a Dispatch, the better to ingratiate his Conduct, loudly claiming the Victory. Hence he removed to *Bologna*, in which March he lost great Numbers by Desertion ; therefore perceiving, as the *Austrians* had received several Re-inforcements from *Germany*, that he would not be long able to stand his Ground, he made repeated Instances to the Court of *Naples* for a powerful Succour ; but the Terror of the *British Fleet* prevented the Success of his Remonstrances. On hearing Count *Traun* was advancing to attack him, he thought it adviseable to decamp on the 17th of March, with his Army, which were reduced to 12,000 Men, recommending his Sick and Wounded, whom he left behind, to the Generosity and Care of the *Austrian General* ; and continued his March to *Rimini*, in the Papacy, in which he lost by Desertion <sup>Spaniards</sup> <sub>retire.</sub> 125 Officers, and 2000 Men. Here he fortified his Camp in an advantageous Situation, and was joined, in the Beginning of May, by the Duke of *Modena*, who took

<sup>1743.</sup> took upon him the nominal Command of the Army, and published a Manifesto in his Vindication, which gave the *Austrians* a Handle to treat his Subjects with greater Severity, and convert the Revenues of his Dutchy to their Use. In *August*, Count Gages received a Supply of Artillery and Ammunition, which was landed at \* *Civita Vecchia*, from on Board some Spanish Vessels; the Particulars whereof you'll see in the Sequel, under the Transactions of the Mediterranean Fleet.

*Austrian Motions.* COUNT *Traun*, instead of pursuing the Spaniards in their Retreat, remained inactive in the *Modenese*, till the Beginning of *September*, when he solicited Leave to quit the Command; his Request being granted, Prince *Lobkowitz* was ordered to succeed him, and arrived at the Army the 12th. The †Count, before his Departure for *Vienna*, had several considerable Presents, with a Letter from the King of *Sardinia*'s Hand, acknowledging the grateful Remembrance of his Merit and Services. The Prince, after reviewing the Army, decamped the Beginning of *October*, and entered the *Bolognese*; where, to amuse the Enemy, he issued Orders, as if he intended taking up his Winter Quarters; but on the 24th made a sudden March towards ‡ *Forli*, where the Spaniards had a fortified Bridge on the *Rone*, which they abandoned on his Approach with such Precipitation, that the *Austrian Hussars* cut in Pieces 700 or 800 of them, and pursued them almost to their Camp.

## WHERE-

\* *Civita Vecchia*, a Port of the Ecclesiastical State, on the Mediterranean, forty Miles W. of *Rome*.

† He was appointed Governor of *Moravia*.

‡ *Forli*, a City of Italy, in the *Romagna*, fourteen Miles S. W. of *Rovenna*.

WHEREUPON, Count *Gages* retired that Evening from his Camp, and marched without halting to *Pefaro* and *Fano*; which Prince *Lebkowitz* entered on the 25th, and took Possession of the City of *Rimini*, where he halted; upon which, Count *de Gages*, whose Army was at this Time reduced to 7000 Men, took a brave Resolution of fortifying the Passes of *Feglio*, in order to dispute the Passage of the River. In this Situation, both Armies remained the rest of the Year, partly inactive, except a few Skirmishes, while the *Spaniards* were greatly distressed by the Vigilance of the *British* Men of War in the *Adriatick*, who interrupted their Supplies by Sea.

1743.

THE Army under Don *Philip*, who, after the Re-<sup>Don Philip's Motions.</sup>duction of *Savoy* the preceding Year, took up their Quarters in that Country, continued in a State of Inaction till September, which, though somewhat surprising, seems agreeable to the publick Speculations thereon: "That there were some private Negotiations carried on by the Courts of *Madrid* and *Verailles*, with the King of *Sardinia*, in order by any Means to get him to their Side." But when they found that Prince's Interest irrecoverable by the Treaty of *Worms*, they unmasqued themselves, and entered into Action.

THEY defiled through *Dauphiny* towards \* *Briancon*, where, about the End of the Month, they were joined by 22,000 French Auxiliaries under the Prince of *Conti*. On the Junction of those Forces, the chief Generals held a Council of War, wherein they resolved to attempt forcing the Lines at + *Chateau Dauphine*,

N 2

*Dauphine*,

\* *Briancon*, a Town of *Dauphine*, strongly founded on a Rock, near the *Alps*, with an antique Castle; thirty-six Miles W. of *Turin*.

+ *Chateau Dauphine*, a strong Fortress on the Frontiers of *Dauphiny* and *Piedmont*, amongst the *Alps*, yielded by the *French* in 1713.

<sup>1743.</sup> *Attacks  
Chateau  
Dauphine.* *Dauphine*, which were defended by the *Piedmontese* Troops, commanded by the King of *Sardinia*; they began the Attack, *October* the 2d, which they carried on for eight Days, making several smart Approaches, in which they were unsuccessful, and obliged to retreat, with considerable Loss, and were severely handled by the \* *Vaudois*, who eased them of twelve Pieces of Cannon, Don Philip's Chapel Furniture, and 400 Mules laden with Baggage, besides their Loss of about 1200 Men killed and wounded, and near 5000 by Desertion; which concluded the Campaign in those Parts, with a singular Loss to the *Spaniards*, though no great Advantages gained, more than defeating their Attempts; after which the Armies retired into Winter Quarters, the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, and the *French* in *Dauphiny* and *Provence*; where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and pass over to *Petersburg*.

*Russian Affairs.* BEFORE I enter on a Detail of the Transactions of this Court, in respect to *Sweden*, it may be necessary, by the Mediation it created, and the Influence it had on their Councils, to give my Reader an Abstract of a Treaty of mutual Guaranty and Subsidy, concluded the 11th of *December*, 1742, at *Petersburg*, by Sir Cyril *Wynche*, on his *Britannick Majesty's* Part, and Count *Alexis Bestucheff Rumin*, Vice-Chancellor of *Russia*, and Count *Charles de Bevern*, on the Part of the Czarina; the Ratifications were exchanged the End of *February*, the principal Articles of which were :

*Treaty with Great Britain.* I. A MUTUAL Guaranty of their respective Dominions.

## II. THAT

\* *Vaudois*, a People, who by the Doctrine of *Peter Valdo*, dissent from the Church of *Rome*, in 1160. They inhabit certain Valleys between *Piedmont* and *France*: They are able Soldiers, subject to the King of *Sardinia*.

II. THAT if her Imperial Majesty's Dominions be attacked, *Great-Britain* shall immediately assist her with a Squadron of twelve Men of War of the Line; two Ships of seventy Guns, six of sixty, and four of fifty; carrying in all 700 Guns, and 4500 Men.

III. THAT, in case his *Britannick* Majesty be attacked, the Empress shall, on the first Requisition, send him 10,000 Foot, and 200 Horse, provided with Field Artillery, two three Pounders to each Battalion; these Troops to be recruited, and paid by her Imperial Majesty; but the King to furnish them with Provisions and Quarters on the usual Establishment.

IV. THE King of *Great-Britain* shall be dispensed with from sending his Succours, in case the Empress be attacked on the Side of *Tartary* or *Persia*; nor the Empress's be sent to *America*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, or *Italy*.

V. IN case either Party chuse to have the Succour stipulated in Money; the other contracting Party shall pay it, at the Rate of 500,000 Rubles, *Russian Money*, every Year.

His *Polish* Majesty was, by a separate Article, invited to accede to this Treaty.

AT the Close of the preceding Year, I left the Affairs of *Russia*, in a very prosperous Situation, being Masters of all *Finland*, by the Capitulation of *Helsingfors*; whereupon the *Swedes* requested a Congress, which was appointed to be held at *Abo*, and was opened *January* the 17th, by Baron *Cederncruitz* and M. *Nolcken*, on the Part of *Sweden*; and the Generals *Romanzoff* and *Lubras*, on that of *Russia*. But the Czarina insisting, that the States of *Sweden* should declare the Duke of *Holstein Utin* Successor to their Crown, previous to her restoring any Part of *Finland*,

1743. the Negotiations were protracted till June the 18th, when these Preliminary Articles were agreed to, and signed.

Treaty  
with Swe-  
den.

I. THAT as soon as the Conclusion of this Treaty is notified to the Court of Stockholm, the Dyet of Sweden shall elect Prince *Adolph Frederick*, Bishop of *Lübeck*, Successor to the Crown of Sweden.

II. SWEDEN to yield to *Russia* the Province of *Kymene-Garde*, with all the Branches or Mouths of the River *Kymen* or *Keltis*, which shall remain the Boundary of the Possessions of the two Nations in *Finland*; likewise the Town and Fortres of *Nyflot*.

III. IN Consideration of the faithful Performance of these Articles, the Czarina agrees to restore to Sweden the Provinces of *Ostro-Bothnia*, *Biorneberg*, *Abo*, and the Island of *Aland*; also *Tavastbus* and *Nyland*, with all their Dependencies; with that Part of *Carolia*, which, by the Treaty of *Nystadt*, belongs to Sweden; and all the Provinces of *Savolax*, *Nyflot* excepted.

IV. THE Imperial Prince of *Russia* renounces all Pretensions to the *Swedish* Crown, in Favour of his Uncle's Election; and the Empress engages, in Conjunction with the King and Dyet of that Nation, to concert such Measures as may prevent any Disturbance arising from, or any Opposition made to the said Election.

*Swedish  
Motions.*

IN the mean Time, the *Swedes*, tho' they entered rashly on this War, were resolved to try one Effort more, before the Choice of *Russia* should be accepted of, as a Successor, and they obliged to comply with Terms more exorbitant than what they formerly rejected. Accordingly, in February, they assembled 8000 Troops in *West Bothnia*, in order to penetrate into

into *Finland* on that Side ; but the Defiles being so well guarded by the *Russians*, they were obliged to abandon the Enterprize ; but in *March* they proved more successful in an Attempt on the Isles of *Aland*, which the *Russians* possessed themselves of, on their Reduction of *Finland*. Having ordered an Embarkation of Troops from *Stockholm*, they landed on the principal Island, and were attacked by 1200 *Russians*, whom they either killed, or made Prisoners, which created an extraordinary Rejoicing amongst the Population of *Stockholm* ; for on their Arrival there, they treated them with the greatest Humanity and Respect, ordering them the requisite Necessaries, and continually loaded them with Presents and Civilities ; so changeable are the Minds of the Vulgar, it not being safe two Years before to speak a respectful Word of a *Russian* in their Dominions. The *Swedes* likewise fitted out a Fleet under Admiral *Falkengreen* ; which did the *Russians* some Damage, by sinking one of their Ships, which had on Board a large Sum of Money for paying their Troops, and also burnt a great Quantity of Wood for Shipping. But those Successes proved short-lived ; for on *May* the 31<sup>st</sup>, he was engaged with sixteen *Russian* Gallies, under General *Keith*, on the Coast of *Finland* ; in which, tho' he was superior in Number, and had the Weather-Gage, the *Russians* received him so warmly by the Fire of their Fleet, covered with two Batteries from the Shore, that he was defeated, with the Loss of a \* *Prame*, and two of his best Gallies. On this Superiority at Sea, the *Russians* attacked and took the Isles of *Aland*, the *Swedes* retiring on their Approach ;

N 4

which

\* A *Prame* may be properly called a floating Battery, being a flat-bottomed Vessel, draws little Water, mounts several Guns, very necessary in covering the Disembarkation of Troops.

1743. which determined them, after several Debates in their Dyet, to conclude the preceding Treaty, and drew up the following Articles of Capitulation, to be signed by the Duke of Holstein Utin, as Successor to the Crown of Sweden,

**Articles of Capitulation on the Duke's Election.** I. THAT on his Accession to the Throne, at the King's Death, he shall govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Terms of Government the States shall agree upon.

II. THAT he shall always profess the *Lutheran Religion*, and marry a Prince of that Belief, according to the Advice of King and Senate.

III. THAT he shall not change the Regulations made by the States, except by their own Consent.

IV. THAT he shall not promote or admit Foreigners to any Civil or Military Employment in the Kingdom.

V. THAT he shall never introduce any Foreign Troops into Sweden.

VI. THAT he shall never go out of the Kingdom without the Consent of the States.

**He arrives in Sweden.** ON the 25th of August this Prince arrived at *Carels-sroon*, under a Convoy of four Men of War under Admiral *Taube*; and on the 16th of October made his publick Entry into *Stockholm* with great Magnificence, attended with the loudest Acclamations of the People; when the following Resolutions were passed by the Dyet in his Favour.

I. THAT he should be accommodated in a Pa'ace near that of the King.

II. THAT Part of the Royal Stables should be assign'd him.

III. THAT

III. THAT one of the Royal Houses in the City  
should be at his Disposal.

IV. THAT he should be present at all Debates in  
the Senate.

V. THAT in the King's Presence he shall have  
one Vote, in his Absence two.

VI. THAT his Civil List shall be fixed at 200,000  
Dollars *per Annum*.

1743.

THUS *Russia*, first by the Imprudence of *Sweden*, Remarks.  
in unjustly attacking her ceded Dominions, and then  
by their Impolicy and Misconduct in their Proceed-  
ings, gained a material Point in regulating their Suc-  
cession, which in all Probability she never intended  
aiming at : She, tho' crowned with these Successes,  
like other Potentates, not always free from the In-  
cursions of their neighbouring Princes, and the Com-  
motions of their Subjects, was threatened very for-  
midably in these Points, which for some Time at-  
tracted the Attention of her Councils, and were at  
the End attended with singular Services to her Go-  
vernment.

As to the first, she seemed apprehensive of a  
Breach with *Perſia*. *Kouli Kan*, that aspiring Mo-  
narch, having assembled an Army of 60,000 Men on  
the Borders of the *Caspian Sea*, with an Intent, as  
was said, to recover the Provinces conquered from his  
Dominions by *Peter the Great*; but this Cloud soon  
disappeared, and was attended with such Advantages  
by the Dread of this ambitious Prince, that several of  
the *Tartar* Tribes threw themselves under the Czari-  
na's Protection, especially the *Dagheſans* and *Hara-  
kalpacks*, who sent their Deputies to acknowledge the  
Empress their Sovereign with great Solemnity; which  
Nations are situate near the *Caspian Sea*, and had  
mostly been Opposites to the aggrandizing *Russia*, and  
are

1743. are able to bring into the Field 100,000 Men on the first Emergence ; which Accession of Power was not only of the greatest Consequence to her Imperial Majesty in that Quarter, but freed Numbers of her Subjects in Bondage amongst them. As to the last, several Signs of Discontent appeared early in the Spring amongst the Foreign Generals, on what Motives is not fully determined ; but the Generals *Keith*, *Douglas*, *Lieven*, and Count *Lowendahl* desired Leave to resign ; however the Court, too sensible of the Importance of Officers of their Rank and Merit, took Care, by enquiring into the Causes of their Discontent, to remove this Obstacle ; which proved effectual, except in the latter, who obtained Leave to retire to his native Country.

THO' the Czarina had taken all the Care imaginable to promote the Happiness and Content of her Subjects, there were still some Remains of the former Commotions fomenting against her Person and Government, in Favour of the Prince *Anne* ; some Hints whereof being whispered, when the Plot was almost ripe for Execution, her Majesty's Physician, who was an Accomplice in it, finding the Scheme upon the Point of being made publick, in order to save himself, discovered the Scene ; whereupon, towards the End of July, several Persons of Distinction were arrested, and their Papers seized and examined ; and on the Report of the Committee, the Empress called the Senate, to whom she made the following pathetick Speech ;  
" That though notwithstanding her undoubted Right  
" to the Imperial Dignity, as the sole Daughter and  
" Heiress of *Peter I.* she had not assumed it, till  
" called by the Voice of the whole Nation ; and  
" that tho' since her Elevation to the Throne she had

" con-

" constantly studied the Welfare of the People, as 1743.  
 " appeared by her bringing the War of *Sweden* to so  
 " happy an Issue, without imposing any new Tax ;  
 " yet, to her Grief and Surprize, she found there were  
 " some so disaffected to her Person and Government,  
 " as to be desirous of overturning the one, and de-  
 " stroying the other." This, as it drew Tears from  
 several of the Audience, ingratiated her Majesty the  
 more to her Subjects ; who ordered the whole Process  
 should be read, and the original Papers laid before the  
 Assembly, whereon they pronounced Sentence of Death  
 against twenty-five Persons of Distinction of both  
 Sexes : But her Imperial Majesty was so gracious,  
 when they were brought on the Scaffold for Execution,  
*August 31st*, to \* mitigate the Sentence, by exiling  
 them to *Siberia*. The Marquis *de Botta*, who had Marquis  
 been Resident here from *Vienna*, was accused of Pri- *de Botta's*  
 vacy to this Affair ; but however grounded, after a  
 tedious Paper-War, he was recalled from his Embas-  
 sy at the Court of *Berlin*, and had his Conduct laid  
 before a Committee, whose Report was, " That they  
 " saw no Cause to believe him guilty :" But the  
 Court of *Peterburg* insisting on further Satisfaction,  
 created a Misunderstanding betwixt the two Powers,  
 which gave the *French* the wished for Opportunity of  
 gaining the Ascendant in *Russia*. For which Purpose  
 they sent an able Minister, the Marquis *de la Che-  
 tardie*, who, it was supposed, was very active in ad-  
 vancing the present Empress to the Imperial Dignity,  
 and to whom she had shewn great † Marks of her  
 Favour .

\* General *Lapachin*, his Wife and Son, and the Countess *Anne Biscucbeff*, were knotted, and had their Tongues cut out ; Prince *Pu-  
 terin* knotted ; and Commissary *Sibin* whipt ; and with Lieut. *Muß-  
 koff*, Chamberlain *Lilienfeldt*, his Wife and Brother, and some o-  
 thers, were banished to *Siberia*.

† She conferred on him valuable Presents of the greatest Varie-  
 ty, to the Amount of 60,000*l.*

1743.

Favour at his Departure the preceding Year; this Minister did not escape the Fatality of the Air of this Court, for the succeeding Year he fell under Disgrace no way inferior to that of the Marquis de Botta. In this Posture I shall leave the Affairs of this Court, and proceed to *Denmark*, and observe their Motions, in order to support the Election of the Prince Royal to the Crown of *Sweden*.

Affairs of  
*Sweden*.

THE Prince Royal of *Denmark*, in whose Favour the House of Peasants were unanimous, engaged, on his being declared Successor to the *Swedish* Throne, to obtain from *France* 3,000,000 of Dollars, and a strong Squadron to be employed in the *Baltick*, to which he would join a Squadron of twelve Men of War, and 12,000 Men, for the Recovery of *Finland*. However, whether this was their Inducement, or the general Affection they had for that Prince, they unanimously elected him *March* the 8th; which Step so alarmed the other Colleges, that violent Debates were likely to arise; the Deputies of *Finland* having protested, "That if the Election took Place, they should think themselves freed from all Dependance on the Crown of *Sweden*, and submit to *Russia*." To which the Peasants answered, "That, if the *Russians* were to keep *Finland*, they could not see the Advantages *Sweden* had to receive from a Handful of distressed Refugees." This Debate having continued till the 26th, a Motion was made in the Dytet to set aside all the Candidates, and name \* one that was unexceptionable, which Proposel was rejected; the Peasants seemed vigorous in their Choice, but the Ministerial Party found Means to wave Matters with them, while they hastened

\* Some imagined the Person hinted at to be his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

hastened the Congress of *Abo*, which finally determined the Point in Favour of the Duke of *Holstein Utin*, the nominal Successor. Whilst this grand Affair was deliberating, the *Dalicarlians*, said to be spirited by the Court of *Denmark*, to the Number of 20,000, took up Arms, declaring openly, that they would suffer no Levies to be raised in their Country, of either Men or Money, for the War in *Finland*, till the succeeding Demands were complied with.

1743.

*Dalicarlians*  
revolt.

I. THAT the imprisoned Generals, Count *Lewenhaupt* and M. *Bodenbrock*, should be executed.

II. THAT the Authors of the present War should be prosecuted, and punished.

III. THAT the Prince Royal of *Denmark* should be elected Successor, and immediately be brought into the Kingdom.

IV. THAT the Nobility and Clergy should, for the future, pay Contribution in the same Proportion as Peasants.

NOT content with these Demands, they marched directly to *Stockholm*, publishing a Manifesto in justification of their Proceedings ; upon which the King, June the 22d, contrary to the Remonstrances made him, attended with a few General Officers, went out to visit them. On his Majesty's approaching their Camp, they sent out a Deputation to meet him, to whom the King in a mild Manner represented, “ the Injuries they did themselves and Families by so rash and precipitate an Expedition ; that by taking Arms, and violating the Laws of their Country, they had forfeited all Protection ; that, for his Part, they might be assured, while he wore the Swedish Crown, they should not, with Impunity, trample on its Dignity, or the Rights of the Dyt ; ” that

1743. " that he was desirous of giving the utmost Satisfaction to his Subjects, but it should be in a legal Way ; and, as in the whole Course of his Reign, he had never given Occasion to Tumults or Sedition, so they might be satisfied he neither wanted Will nor Power to chastise such as forgot their Duty to him and their Country." The Deputies, having Permission to consult their Leaders, answered, " That his faithful *Dalicarians* were willing to leave their Concerns in his Majesty's Hands ; only entreating Leave that a few of them might be allowed to attend him to *Stockholm*, the rest to remain where they were." On this the King was fully persuaded that Matters were pacified, and returned to the City ; upon which 3000 or 4000 *Dalicarians* were admitted without Scruple, who soon discovered their Intention, by seizing some Cannon and Ammunition ; whereupon the King signified to them, " That if they did not immediately restore the Cannon, deliver up their Arms, and depart the City, they should be proclaimed, and treated as Rebels." These Revolters rejecting the Proposal in a contemptible Manner, took Post in the North Suburbs ; and, planting their Cannon, stood upon their Defence. Upon this the King ordered the Garison, and Militia of the City, to the Number of 17,000 Men under Arms, to seize all the Passages, and sent the Aldermen *Rose* and *Alderfelt* with a Body of Troops to treat with, or dislodge them. In the Interim, the Marshal of the Dyet endeavouring to interpose with them, they imprudently fired upon him ; upon which the Garison, in their Turn, began with two Pieces of Cannon loaded with Cartridge Shot, and some small Arms, which soon obliged them to lay down their Arms, and take to Flight, leaving fifty killed, and about 100 Prisoners, wherein they were so closely pursued,

pursued, that most of them were taken; on which the remaining Part retired home, and were soon followed by 300 Men under General *Lagenerentz*, with some Cannon; the Approach of these Troops so terrified them, that they seized their Chiefs, and delivered them up, taking a new Oath of Fidelity. This Insurrection, in Favour of the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, produced a contrary Effect, by excluding him from it; the Dyet having determined to declare a Successor (no Doubt they thought it beneath them to receive Laws on so important a Head from the lowest Order) unanimously the Day after those Rioters were defeated, elected the Duke of *Holstein*.

THE Provinces of *West Mania* and *Upland* proceeded to redress their Grievances in a different Manner, tho' they were absolutely in the Interest of *Denmark*; they acknowledged the Election of the Successor, and that they were satisfied as to the Peace concluded with *Russia*; and sent the following Demands, to which they entreated the King and Dyet to have Regard.

I. THAT a Commission be appointed to inquire into the true Motives and Management of the War in *Finland*.

II. THAT the Sentence pronounced against the two condemned Generals be forthwith executed; and that all who contributed to the ill Success of the late War may be rigorously punished.

III. THAT the Practice of farming the Revenues be abolished, and the Duties put upon the ancient Footing.

IV. THAT an Act of Amnesty pass in Favour of the *Dalicarlians*, whose late Proceedings shall be declared not criminal, since they were owing to no evil Design,

1743. Design, but only to procure the Redrefs of Grievances, and some other less material Particulars.

Generals executed.

THESE Proposals were graciously received, and the Generals ordered for Execution ; in whose Behalf, the popular Clamour being so great, none durst interpose. Accordingly General Bodenbrock, who was the first Victim, underwent his Sentence, *July 16th*, with great Resolution, and Composure of Mind. And the 30th was appointed for the Execution of Count Lewenhaupt ; but when the proper Officer came for taking him to the Scaffold, it was found he had made his \* Escape. But, as the Rage of the Populace was so extraordinary on this Disappointment, and that they accused the Ministry and Senate of contriving at his Escape, his Majesty thought it necessary to offer a Reward of 20,000 Crowns, and a free Pardon to any concerned in the Affair, that would apprehend him, and a close Search was ordered to be made on board all Vessels outward bound ; on board one of which this unhappy General was found in a Sailor's Habit, who calmly said, "It is me you look for ; here I am." On his Return to Stockholm, there was close Intercession made for his Pardon, but without Effect ; which when he heard, he said, "There is no further Hope, I see now I must die." According to his former Sentence, he suffered, *August* the 4th, with the greatest Resolution imaginable, having not discovered the least Dread or Weakness, after his being retaken. This Nobleman's Fall was greatly regretted, with whom the Hatred of the Nation, and other Commotions seemed to expire.

THOSE

\* By desiring Privacy to prepare for Death, he found Means, by the Help of his Servant, to make a Hole through the Floor under his Bed, and to pass through the Guards, undoubtedly by a rare Magick.

THOSE Victims appeased the popular Resentment, <sup>1743.</sup>  
while the Ministers who advised the War were un-  
molested; for, according to the Provinces, a Secret  
Committee was appointed to enquire into, "The  
" Motives of the first Transportation of Troops to  
" *Finland*, the Schemes and Alliance on which  
" the late War was grounded, and the Reasons why  
" the Dyt was not summoned on the first Miscal-  
" riages that happened." Towards the End of Au-  
gust they brought in their Report; but the College of  
Nobles came to a Resolution, "To drop all further  
" Enquiries, and send a Deputation to the other Orders  
" to represent the Expediency of laying aside, and  
" burying in Oblivion all past Disputes, that they  
" might part in perfect Terms of Friendship." Which  
shews, tho' innocent and virtuous, the Consequence  
of avoiding a Trial, when the publick Odium runs  
high, after which, Guilt, tho' never so heinous, may  
find Forgiveness.

BUT to return: The Court of *Copenhagen* carried <sup>Affairs of Denmark</sup>  
on her Armament with great Vigour, and began seri-  
ously to think of all possible Expedients to promote  
the Interest of the Prince Royal in the intended Suc-  
cession of *Sweden*; for which Purpose they sent an able  
Minister and Politician, M. *Berkentin*, to *Stock-  
holm*, fully equipped with the most prevailing Terms  
to succeed in his Embassy, who, with great Address,  
" magnified the Danger of the *Swedes* from the grow-  
" ing Power of *Russia*, and that the only sure Method  
" of relieving *Finland*, and preserving their Independen-  
" cy, was a Renewal of *Calmer* Treaty; that the Prince  
" Royal's Election would effectually unite the King-  
" doms of *Sweden* and *Denmark* in the common  
" Cause; a Union which alone could curb the in-  
" creasing Force of *Russia*, that already threatened all  
" the neighbouring States." These Arguments pro-  
perly

<sup>1743.</sup> ~~1743.~~ perly seconded, had, no doubt, their Weight, and contributed much to Motions made in his Favour.

THE Swedes perceiving, that this portending Cloud threatened a Storm, were resolved to guard against it ; accordingly they assembled two Armies in *Schonen*, on the Frontiers of *Norway* ; and applied to the *Russians* for the Auxiliaries stipulated by the Treaty of *Abo* ; whereupon a Body of 12,000 *Russians* were transported to *Sweden* under General \* *Keith*, where they were received with great Marks of Distinction. However, the *Swedish* Court was willing to use its Efforts, to prevent a Rupture with *Denmark* ; for which Purpose, Count *Tessin* was sent Ambassador to that Court in *August*, where, soon after his Arrival, he had a Memorial presented him from the *Danish* Ministers in the King's Name, declaring ; “ That as “ the Prince Royal of *Denmark* was legally called to “ the *Swedish* Throne, his Majesty could not regard “ the Election of Duke *Adolph* as valid ; therefore “ was resolved to maintain his Right in this Point “ by all the Means God had furnished him with ; that “ though, during the Congress at *Abo*, the King's “ Minister at *Stockholm* was assured, the Interest of “ *Denmark*, in Regard to the Dutchy of † *Sleswick*, “ should be taken Care of, it was neglected ; that as “ the States of *Sweden* had resolved in the Dyet, that “ the Prince of *Denmark* should be declared Success-“ for, if reasonable Terms could not be procured “ from *Russia*, his Majesty had Reason to doubt, if “ the

\* The Czarina presented this General with 4000 Rubles, for his Equipage, and allowed him 500 Monthly for his Table, besides his usual Appointments, to create the greater Lustre in his Appearance abroad.

† *Sleswick*, a Dutchy that borders on the Ocean to the West, the *Baltick* to the East, *Jutland* to the North, and *Holstein* to the South. It formerly belonged Part to *Denmark*, and Part to *Holstein* ; but the former is now possessed of almost all, after the Effusion of much Blood.

“ the Conditions of Peace they obtained, were favourable to *Sweden*; and therefore thought himself authorized to take such Measures as were suitable to his Honour, and the Dignity of his Crown.” To which the Count answered, “ That as the first Nomination of the Prince of *Denmark* was only made by the lowest Order of the States, it could not be regarded as a legal Election : That the Dyet having approved the Peace of *Abo*, the Conditions in Favour of the Prince Royal of *Denmark* became void : That, as to *Sleswick*, all Endeavours had no other Effect, than to refer it to a separate Negotiation : That their Views of uniting *Sweden* and *Denmark* in the Person of the Prince Royal, must be satisfactory to the Preservers of the Balance of Europe, and the Swedish Nation in particular : And that, if *Denmark* supported her Pretensions by Force of Arms, the Justice of the Swedish Cause could not fail of finding them a powerful Assistance and Supply : ” The Czarina’s Minister likewise seconded him, by declaring, “ That his Mistress had sent 12,000 *Ruffians* as Auxiliaries to *Sweden*; and that in Case of an Attack, she would assist that Crown with all her Force.” This had a visible Influence on the Danish Court, and produced the desired Effect ; for in October, their Ministers, after a due Deliberation, thought it expedient to make the following Proposal : “ That his Danish Majesty’s sole View was to preserve his Dominions, and remove all Animosities between him and *Sweden* ; for which End, he only required the States of that Kingdom to guaranty to him the Dutchy of *Sleswick*, and not concern themselves in the Pretensions of the House of *Holstein*, directly or indirectly, for ever.” To which Count *Tessin* replied, not in the most satisfactory Manner, “ That *Sweden* could not

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" decently act at this Juncture without the Concurrence of *Russia*, and the Approbation of the Duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, nominal Successor to that Crown, and immediate lineal Heir to the Dutchy of *Slefwick*." Which at this Time determined the Differences between these Courts; for as the *Swedes* were supported by a powerful Alliance, and the Court of *Denmark* wanted a sufficient Power to make good her Pretensions, and the Season being far advanced, the Fleet was disarmed, and the Troops ordered into Winter Quarters. I cannot pass over this Affair, without remarking, that the *French* Court seemed deeply interested in fomenting a Difference between those Crowns, as it must undoubtedly favour their Affairs in *Germany*, which they now looked on as in a sinking Way; by which Policy they might in the Sequel involve the *Danish* Court in as great Difficulties, as that of *Sweden* had been brought into by their Influence in promoting the War between them and *Russia*.

Prince  
Royal of  
*Denmark's*  
Nuptials.

THE Affairs of *Denmark* this Year concluded with the Acquisition of a happy Alliance: The Prince Royal having obtained the Princess *Louisa*, youngest Daughter to his *Britannick* Majesty, as his Royal Consort, she accordingly set out from *Great-Britain* in her Way to *Hanover*, October the 19th, where she arrived on the 29th, attended by the Baron *Solenthal*, the *Danish* Envoy, the Countess of *Albemarle*, and several Persons of Distinction, and advanced, on the 17th of November, to *Arena*; where they were received by his Royal Highness in the most graceful Manner; and on the 21st, this illustrious Couple proceeded to *Copenbagen*, where they made their publick Entry, December the 11th, with great Magnificence, being received by a numerous Company, amidst the loudest Acclamations and Applause; the Populace flocking

flocking from all Parts on this joyful Occasion ; with 174 3. which singular Blessing I shall leave them content, and pass over to *Holland*.

THE States, from the Commencement of the War on the Continent, seemed dilatory in their <sup>The Affairs of Holland.</sup> Motions to favour the Queen of *Hungary*, and support the common Cause, which was undoubtedly much owing to the Disunion of the Provinces, and the Care they had for the Protection of their Trade, by keeping fair with *France* : However, they voted the Queen a pecuniary Supply of 840,000 Florins, in lieu of 5000 Men, they were obliged to furnish by Treaty ; and in 1742, the Provinces of *Holland* and *West Friesland* voted to double the Sum, and accordingly paid their Quota ; yet none of the other Provinces, nor even the States General would agree to it. In May, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of the Marquis de *Fenelon*, the French Ambassador, the States came to a Resolution of assisting the Queen of *Hungary* with 20,000 Men, which Body of Troops marched in July for *Germany*, under Prince Maurice of *Nassau* ; but did not join the Allies, till the Year was so far advanced, that they were at that Time of small Importance to the common Cause. The King of *Prussia* began loudly to exclaim against this Transaction, and refused them a Passage through his Territories, declaring, " That if they presumed to do it, he would not only regard them as Aggressors and Enemies to the Empire, but assist the Emperor in Person, at the Head of 50,000 of his best Troops." This Step obliged them to take their Route through *Munster* and *Hesse*, which protracted their March so, that they did not join the Allies till the End of September ; soon after which, the Earl of *Stair* arrived at the *Hague*, where he divested himself of his Plenipotentiary Character, by taking his Audience of Leave

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of their High Mightinesses, who thus expressed themselves on this Occasion, "That his Integrity and eminent Virtues merited the highest Sentiments of REGARD and ESTEEM at their Hands."

IN July, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis de St. Giles, as may be well supposed, spirited up by the French, on Account of their Jealousy of the Proceedings of the States, presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, complaining, "That the Dutch Settlement at \* Curaçoa, in the West-Indies, had on all Occasions shewed great Partiality in Favour of Great-Britain, by supplying them with Warlike Stores, and otherwise in assisting them in their Designs against the Spanish Settlements on the Continent; and that they were carrying on an illicit Trade, to the Prejudice of fair Commerce." To which their High Mightinesses answered, "That they would give the necessary Orders to the West-India Company to inspect into the Conduct of the Government and Inhabitants of Curaçoa, and issue their Commands for the Observation of a strict Neutrality in those Parts." Their High Mightinesses, on Account of the Interruption that their Trade in the Baltic had met with in the War between Russia and Sweden, from the Privateers of the latter Nation, ordered, in June, a stout Squadron of nine Men of War into those Seas, for the Protection of their Fleet, which they took under Convoy, at which the Swedes seemed to take a formal Umbrage, by remonstrating against this Armament; whereupon the Dutch Envoy at Stockholm had Orders to assure his Swedish Majesty,

" That

\* Curaçoa, a Dutch Settlement in the West-Indies, taken by them from the Spaniards in 1634. 'Tis one of the Lesser Antilles, ten Leagues from the Coast of Caracca, on the Spanish Main. 'Tis well cultivated, though the Inhabitants are mostly noted Smugglers and Pirates.

" That their Design was only to secure their Com-  
 " merce from Insults, and hoped he would pay such  
 " Regard to their repeated Memorials, as to cause the  
 " Ships taken last Year from their Subjects to be re-  
 " stored." Their High Mightinesses were in the  
 Beginning of this Year invited, by the respective Mi-  
 nisters of *London* and *Turin*, to accede to the Treaty  
 of Alliance and Guaranty, which had been concluded  
 between their Sovereigns ; but the wary *Dutch*, by  
 an Oversight in their Interest, did not think proper  
 to comply ; by which you'll find in the Sequel, they  
 reaped no considerable Advantages.

HAVING taken the Tour of the Military Courts Affairs of  
 and Camps of Europe, I shall return with his Majesty <sup>Great-Britain</sup> again.  
 of Great-Britain to that Island, who arrived at  
*Gravesend* the 15th of November, from his German  
 Dominions, and proceeded that Evening to St.  
 James's, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of  
*Cumberland*; who were received by the Compliments  
 of the Nobility and Gentry, with numerous congrat-  
 ulatory Addresses from most Parts of the Kingdom.  
 The King, to his great Joy found, that the Princess  
 of *Wales* had been the Day before his Arrival safely  
 delivered of a Prince, who was baptized *William-*  
*Henry* ; where I shall leave his Majesty to the Enjoy-  
 ment of his Nobility, and take a Retrospect of a re-  
 markable Transaction in Great-Britain, during his  
 Absence.

THE Regiment of *Highlanders* under Lord <sup>Genl-Highland</sup> ~~Highland~~ <sup>Regiment</sup> ~~reviewed.~~  
 ple, that had been composed of independent Companies,  
 raised for the Protection of the Highlands of  
 Scotland, was ordered up to London, as was given out,  
 to be reviewed by his Majesty ; but their real Desti-  
 nation was for Flanders ; accordingly the Regiment  
 arrived in the Beginning of May, and were the 14th,  
 reviewed on Finchley Common, by General Wade,

1743. in his Majesty's Absence. Their Appearance and Discipline gained them the general Applause of an innumerable Multitude of Spectators; as immense Numbers had flocked to observe the Variety of their Appointments. But when they apprehended their Route was to *Gravesend* for Embarkation, they seemed concerned lest they were to serve in the *West-Indies*, and began to hold private Conferences, in which, "they constantly repeated the Fate of the Troops that had been on that Expedition under General *Wentworth*, while others presumed that they did not enlist in the Service, to serve out of their own Country, and that they had been greatly aggrieved, and retrenched in their Pay. However, a Body of 150 of Part desert. them assembled about *Highbate* and *Hampstead*, who under the Direction of Corporal *McPherson*, had provided themselves with six Days Provisions, and fourteen Cartridges, and marched off with their Arms the 17th at Night, with a Resolution to return to *Sestland*, or perish in the Attempt. The remaining Part of the Regiment were immediately ordered to proceed for Embarkation, while the Lords of the Regency sent a special Command to General *Blakentry* at *Northampton*, to take the necessary Measures for reducing them; who accordingly sent out Scouts for the Intelligence of their March, and sent Capt. *Bull* of General *Wade*'s Horse, towards *Stilton*, where he received an Express from the General, intimating, that they had crossed near *Wellingborough*; and on finding the Horse in Pursuit of them, they had taken Shelter in *Ladywood*, four Miles from *Oundle* in *Northamptonshire*. Major *Creed*, one of the Justices of the Peace for that County, had discovered them on the 21st, who endeavoured to persuade them to lay down their Arms; to which they seemed somewhat inclinable, on Promise of Pardon. Whereupon Major *Creed* engaged

ed to write in their Favour to the Duke of Montague,<sup>1743.</sup> and wrote at the same Time to Major Orway, who commanded the Horse, to desire that Hostilities might not commence, till he had his Grace's Answer; but the *Highlanders* having broke the Truce obtained for them, by retiring to another Part of the Wood, General Blakeney was applied to for further Orders. Whereupon, Wade's Horse, with a Squadron of Churchill's Dragoons, were ordered to surround the Wood, while Capt. Ball, with Quarter-Master Car, endeavoured to bring them to a peaceable Submission, which they rejected; but on finding themselves surrounded, they sent to desire that Capt. Ball might again come with Conditions of Surrender; which being only at Discretion, they absolutely refused, and declared they would defend themselves: But the Captain found Means, by conferring with them separately, to bring them to his Terms, which undoubtedly prevented much Bloodshed; upon which, McPherson dropt his Piece, which Example was followed by the rest; and they were conducted to London under a strong Guard, and committed to the Tower. A Court Martial was immediately appointed for this Purpose, and being separately tried, three\* of their Leaders were sentenced to die, and, on the 18th of July, were shot on the Parade in the Tower; during which Tragedy, the rest of their Countrymen, who were drawn out to see the Execution, behaved with the greatest Composure and Resolution; as did the unfortunate Victims. The remaining Part of them were shipped off at Gravesend, in September, as Recruits for our † Garrisons

\* Samuel and Malcolm McPherson, Corporals, and Ferguber Shaw, Private.

† To Gibraltar thirty, to Minorca twenty, to the Leeward Islands twenty, to Jamaica twenty-eight, and to Georgia thirty-eight; the last were allowed to carry Wives with them.

1743. risons abroad, who marched from the Tower with a Piper playing before them, and seemed in as great Spirits, as if at a *Highland Ball* in their own Country. I must beg Leave to remark, that this Affair, though the greatest Lenity was shewn by the Government that could be expected, in making so few Examples, had imprinted no favourable Idea of their Humanity in the Clans ; who, at that Time, tho' they shewed no publick Discontent, concealed some Embers, which in a short Time after blazed to the Nation's Alarm ; but in the End to their own Destruction.

Conduct of the Mediterranean Fleet. The next Point that requires our Inspection, is the Conduct of our Fleets in the Mediterranean and West-Indies. The former was left stationed off Toulon, to prevent the combined Fleet's sailing, which had its Effect; the Consequence whereof I shall have Occasion to treat of at large the ensuing Year. In the mean Time, our Cruizers did considerable Service, in preventing the Enemies Supplies by Sea in Italy, and paying them some unexpected Visits; the most material of which are: In February, the *Rupert*, Capt. *Ambrose*, and the *Feveringham*, Capt. *Hughes*, being stationed off the Coast of Valencia, where they had taken several Prizes, in particular, Vessels laden with Stores and Provisions for Toulon, made an Attempt on the Town of \* *Vineros*, where they destroyed several Settees, hauled ashore for Safety, beat down the Spire of the principal Church, with several of the Houses, and did such considerable Damage, as 50,000 Dollars would scarce repair.

CAPTAIN Holmes, of the *Sapphire*, on receiving Information, that there were five Privateers in the Har-

\* *Vineros*, or *Binarux*, a small Town of the Kingdom of *Valencia* in Spain, bordering on *Catalonia*, situated on the *Binarux*, by the Mediterranean.

Harbour of *Vigo*, bravely resolved to attack them. The Enemy received him with a brisk Fire from a Battery they had on the Quay, as well as from their Vessels, which the Captain gallantly withstood, and sunk two of their Privateers that were a-float; and so disabled the other three, that they were rendered unserviceable, till rebuilt.

CAPTAIN *Windham*, in the *Monmouth*, and Capt. *Cockburne*, in the *Mediterranean*, with a Frigate of twenty Guns, attacked in *May*, the Town of \* *Santa Cruz*, in the Isle of *Gomera*; and after a smart Cannonading on both Sides, in which he did them great Damage, finding it impracticable to land his Men, he stood off to Sea, and continued his Cruize.

IN April, Admiral *Matthews*, being on his Station off *Toulon*, some of his Sailors went on Shore at the Town of *Hieres*, to refresh themselves, but being refused Entrance by the French Garrison, a smart Fray ensued, and mutual Assistance coming on both Sides, there were thirty French, and 150 English killed, before the Affair was determined; the Garrison having the Advantage of Arms, and the Sailors not intending or expecting an Offence, were unprepared; upon which there was a Re-inforcement of 600 Men sent to the Garrison, and a complaisant Letter to the Admiral by the Governor of *Provence*, to acquaint him, That as he did not imagine him blameable, he would represent it in a Light, that he hoped would prevent the ill Consequence that might attend it. The Admiral, in *May*, gave his Cruizers a Caution of touching on the Ports of *Sicily*, on account of the Plague, that began to rage with great Vehemence; about the End of which Month there died 100 Persons daily

in

\* *Santa Cruz*, the chief Town of the Isle of *Gomera*, in the *Canaries*; has a good Harbour defended by three Forts.

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Plague at  
*Messina.*

in \* *Messina*; and from the 8th to the 12th of *June*, there died 6000; on the 19th, the Slaves and Grave-diggers were almost all carried off; so that the Bodies lay in Heaps in the Streets. The Pestilence arose to such a Height, that of 72,358 Souls which were computed in that City, there remained, when it ceased, which was not till towards Winter, but 26,233. The Government took a wise Precaution to prevent its spreading farther, by ordering Lines to be thrown up, and a strong Barricade kept from *Taormina* to *Melazzo*, which had its Effect; but a Broker of *Reggio*, through Avarice, went to *Messina*, where he bought some Goods, and on his Return exposing them to Sale, was the first that was destroyed by the Contagion of his Wares; too small a Recompence for the Number of Lives that were soon swept away in that City; which was on the Brink of being fatal to *Naples*, and in all Probability to *Europe*; were it not, that, at the first Appearance of it, there were 6000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, with several armed Vessels, sent to cut off all Communications with that Province, by which it was happily prevented from spreading farther, and ceased towards Winter: But to return.

Admiral  
*Matthews*  
at *Genoa.*

THE Admiral, about the End of *June*, having Intelligence, that fourteen *Zebegues*, under Convoy of a *Spanish* Vessel, which had been chased by the *Kensington*, got by favour of the Night into *Genoa*, sailed on the 26th, from his Station at *Hieres*, with six Men of War, and three Bomb Vessels; and *July* the 1st, anchored in the Road of *Genoa*: Upon which Deputies were sent to compliment him on his

Ar-

\* *Messina*, an antient, spacious, and one of the most considerable Cities in the Isle of *Sicily*, a beautiful Port, defended by a Citadel and two Castles, with a fortified Wall of fourteen Bastions, on the Straights, twelve Miles W. of *Reggio*, in *Calabria*.

Arrival, and know the Cause of this unexpected Visit : He answered them, " That it was to demand, " that those Vessels with their Stores should be forthwith obliged to leave the Port ; or that the Republick should sequester the said Artillery and Stores, till the Conclusion of a general Peace." It was, after some Difficulty, agreed, " That the Stores should be transported to *Corsica*, under a Convoy of the English Men of War, there to be deposited in the Castle of \* *Bonifacio*, to be guarded by a sufficient Genoese Garrison, till the Determination of the War : On due Performance whereof, the Spanish Vessels should have Leave to retire unmolested."

THE Genoese, tho' obliged to comply with those Terms, were greatly mortified to see the Supplies of their Friends in *Italy*, which they at that Time were in considerable Want of, sent to an Island which daily threatened them with a Revolution ; having scarcely accommodated Matters with the Malecontents, who created great Disturbances the preceding Part of the Year, in Favour of King † *Theodore* ; the Genoese suspecting his being favoured by the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*, presented Memorials on that Head ; to which they received satisfactory Answers, assuring them of their Friendship and Regard.

IN August, the Admiral having Intelligence, that some Vessels with Stores and Artillery had arrived at Civita Vecchia, dispatched some Men of War in Quest of them ; who, on their appearing before the Town, demanded, " That the Spanish Ships and Artillery should be delivered up, otherwise they would bombard

\* *Bonifacio*, a City on the S. of *Corsica*, founded on a Rock, well fortified, and surrounded by the Sea, with a Caff'e that commands the Entry of the Port.

† The Baron de *Newhoff*, called King *Theodore* by the *Corsicans*, is a Native of *Saxony*.

1743. "bard the Place." 'Tis certain, that before the Arrival of the Men of War, the *Spaniards* had privately landed their Stores, which were conveyed to the Army. For, on their Arrival, there was an Express sent to *Rome*, for Orders how to act in the Affair; but they, doubting of the Success of it, took the Opportunity of relieving their Troops at any Risk; on the Courier's Return, the Governor received positive Orders to command them to quit the Coast. The *English* Menaces, who had them blocked in, occasioned the Dispatch of a second Courier; but the *Spaniards*, being favoured by a fair Wind, and a dark Night, found Means to get clear off. Upon this, as the Resentment of the Commodore ran high, Matters would have been carried to Extremities, were it not for the Arrival of an Advice-Boat, with Orders from the Admiral to the Commodore to retire; which was occasioned by the King of *Sardinia*'s Interposition, who undertook to procure Satisfaction for that Breach of Neutrality from the Court of *Rome*.

Affists the  
King of  
*Sardinia*.

THE Admiral, to favour the King of *Sardinia* in repulsing the *Spaniards* at *Ghatean Dauphine*, landed some Troops, and a great Number of Cannon from his Squadron at *Villa Franca*, to secure that important Post from the Enemy's Incursions, which prevented them this Year from attacking that Pass.

Remarks.

SEVERAL of our private Commanders behaved this Year with great Bravery, in taking some very valuable \* Prizes, and suppressing the Enemy's Privateers; even our Merchant Ships shewed the true *British* Spirit, in withstanding formidable Attacks, and bravely rescuing

\* The *Romney*, Captain *Grenville*, took a Prize, Value 120,000*l.*  
the *Squirrel*, Captain *Geary*, took a Prize, Value near 300,000*l.*  
the *Menabout*, Captain *Windham*, took a Prize, Value near 100,000*l.*

refusing the Property of their Owners from Destruction. The Spaniards greatly molested our Mediterranean Trade by small Privateers fitted out at \* Tariffa, and other Creeks on the Straights; while they were no less successful on the Guinea Coast in picking up our Negro Traders: But as these trifling Advantages did no great Damage on either Side, I must remark it to be far short of the due Exertion of a Naval Force on an unguarded Coast, and proceed to the Affairs of America, which afford not much more interesting.

In the Beginning of this Year the War in those Parts seemed to be carried on with Vigour; for Commodore Knowles, with a Squadron of † Men of War, and three Sloops, with some Land Forces and Marines, was sent to attack La Guiana, on the Coast of Cearcas, off which he arrived on the 18th; but a high Swell prevented his coming nearer than within a Mile's Distance; when, about One in the Afternoon he began to attack, and soon blew up a Magazine near one of their Batteries: But the Enemy had the Advantage, as the Men of War were at such a Distance, that they could bring all the Guns of the Fort and Batteries to bear upon them, and so disabled the Burford, Norwich and Eltham, that they were obliged to quit the Line, and fall to Leeward. This Disaster occasioned the Commodore's desisting from the Enterprize with considerable Loss, having Captain Lusington of the Burford mortally wounded, of which he died; Captain Gregory of the Norwich wounded, and Captain Smyth of the Eltham, with one Lieutenant, and ninety-eight Men killed, and 180 wounded. The Shipping having received 367 Shot, they retired to Curasoa.

\* Tariffa, a small Town, fifteen Miles W. of Gibraltar, in Andalucia.

† The Burford, Affiance, Norwich, Advice, Eltham, Scarborough, and Lively.

1743. ~~sea~~ to refit ; in which Harbour he found six Ships of the Enemy on his Arrival, and, as reported, was informed to his Surprize, that the Dutch Governor residing there had sent a seasonable Supply of Ammunition to the Enemy, and that they had Intelligence of his Expedition in December ; which evidences, that the Spanish Minister's Memorial at the Hague, in respect to that Government's Partiality to the English, was to prevent our making Remonstrances on that Head, in reference to the repeated Supplies and Partiality they were favoured with.

Departs from thence THE Commodore resolving not to leave the Spanish Continent without a second Visit, fitted for Sea with all possible Expedition, and, being joined by some Dutch Voluntiers at Curaçoa, weighed Anchor from that Island on the 20th of March ; but the Currents setting in, it was the Middle of April before he anchored at Barbarat, a little to the Eastward of \* *Porto Cavallo*. On reconnoitring the Enemy's Situation, he found twelve of their largest Ships, and three Gallies hauled up to the Head of the Harbour out of Gun-shot, and two large Ships of sixty and forty Guns, moored close to the Shore, and one Ship laid across the Harbour's Mouth, ready to be sunk, to prevent their entering, with a Chain from the Castle to her Stern, and another from her Head to three Faschine Batteries, that were newly erected to command the Entrance. On a lower Point, called *Ponto Brava*, were two other Batteries of twelve and seven Guns, which the Commodore perceiving to be ill appointed, and might be easily flanked, thought it necessary to attempt them, as they might be of great Service to him against the Castle. Therefore, in a Council

Attacks  
*Porto Ca-*  
*vallo.*

\* *Porto Cavallo*, the chief Harbour in the Gulph of Honduras, defended by a Castle.

Council of War the next Morning, it was agreed to send two Ships in, to cannonade these Batteries ; which, when silenced, were to be attacked by the Volti<sup>1743.</sup> a Detachment of *Dalziel's* Regiment, all the Marines, and about 400 Seamen under Major *Lucas*, making in all about 1200 effective Men. The Batteries being silenced about Sun-set, the Forces landed by Favour of the Night, and marched on a Beach by the Water-side, accompanied by the Commodore in his Boat ; but the *Spaniards*, apprized of their Approach, by firing on them with two Guns from their Fascine Batteries, and their small Arms, threw the Men into Disorder, which Panick they did not recover till they got on Board. On the 21st another Council was held, wherein their Miscarriage being debated, it was resolved to form a second Attack with all their Ships and Forces against the Castle and Batteries : Accordingly, the 24th, a favourable Breeze arising, the Commodore weighed, and made the Signal, having run down, as agreed on, with the *Affiance*, *Burford*, *Suffolk* and *Norwich*, to batter the Castle, and the *Scarborough*, *Lively* and *Elham*, to attack the Batteries. The Cannonading began about One in the Afternoon, and continued till Nine at Night, with great Obstinacy on both Sides, in which several of the Enemy's Guns were dismounted, their Embrasures beat down, and Batteries silenced ; but by Favour of the Night, they revived their Fire with much Success ; and as some of the Ships had expended their Ammunition, and the greatest Part were much shattered and disabled, the Commodore made a Signal for a Retreat, and next Morning came to an Anchor under the Quays of *Barbarat* to refit : And, on the 28th, it was resolved in a full Council, as the Squadron were not in a Condition to undertake a new Enterprize, to send off the Station Ships, and make an Exchange of

1743. Prisoners with the Governor, and retire ; which being effected, he was informed by some Seamen and Deserters, that as the Enemy were under some Apprehensions of this Visit, they procured a Re-inforcement of 4000 Indians, Mulatoes and Blacks, which compleated their Force to 5500, and had taken all other Precautions necessary for their Defence. The Admiral <sup>Returns to</sup> soon returned to his former Station at the *Lewward Islands*, where I shall leave him the remaining Part of the Year, annoying the Enemy's Trade, by picking up Prizes, and curbing their Privateers, and pass over to *Georgia*.

Affairs of Georgia. THE Spaniards in *St. Augustine*, not pleased with the Disgrace their Attack on *Georgia* met with the preceding Year, were intent, in March, on a new Enterprize against that Colony ; of which General Oglethorpe being informed, set out at the Head of a good Body of Indians, a Company of Grenadiers, a Detachment from his own Regiment, the *Highlanders*, and Rangers ; and, on the 6th, landed at *Matheo*, on *St. John's River*, whence he proceeded towards *St. Augustine* ; on which the Spaniards quitted their Camp, and retired into the Town with great Precipitation, being pursued with Success to the Walls. The General continued his Encampment for some Days ; but finding the Enemy would not venture to attack him, and not being capable of forming a Siege, returned to *Georgia* ; from whence he landed in *England* in September, where he was received with Marks of Distinction, by those that could form an impartial Judgment of the Services he had done, which concludes the Transactions material to my Purpose for this Year ; wherein, tho' our Fleet had not done much of Consequence, the Alliances we formed, and the Assistance of our Troops to the Queen of *Hungary* gave

gave a visible Turn to the Affairs of Europe, in Support of the common Cause.

THE Parliament continued in Recess till December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1743, when his Majesty opened the Session with a Speech from the Throne to both Houses, pur-

porting, "That, pursuant to their Advice, and in Consequence of their Support, he had successfully exerted himself for the Preservation of the House of Austria : That, by the States Generals joining a Body of their Troops to those of Great-Britain, who acted as Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, the French were compelled to evacuate the Empire : That, in order to improve these favourable Incidents, he had concluded a Definitive Treaty with that Prince, and the King of Sardinia, from whence it was to be expected, that great Advantages would result to the common Cause, in disappoiting the ambitious Views of Spain in Italy : That the Marriage of the Prince *Louisa* to the Prince Royal of Denmark, was an Event tending greatly to strengthen the Protestant Interest : And concluded, with desiring their Concurrence in enabling him to fulfil his Engagements he had entered into ; and for concerting such Measures, as should restore the Balance of Power, and procure a safe and honourable Peace."

To which both Houses returned loyal and dutiful Addresses ; and congratulated the Prince and Princess of Wales on the Birth of a Prince.

On December the 9<sup>th</sup>, there arose a great Debate, in respect to the Hanoverian Troops in British Pay ; the Earl of Sandwich having made a Motion, "to have them discontinued, in order to remove the popular Discontent, and the Murmurings of our Forces abroad ;" in which he was seconded by several Lords, and opposed by the Duke of Newcastle,

1744. Marquis of Tweedale, Earls of Winchelsea and Cholmondeley, and the Lords Hardwicke, Carteret, Bathurst, and Raymond : But on the Question being put, there being a Majority of twenty-five, it was rejected ; upon which a Protest was entered, signed by twenty-five Lords.

THIS Motion occasioned warm and sharp Remonstrances on both Sides, and was seconded by another from the House of Commons, to address his Majesty, " That he would proceed no further in the " War in Germany, without the Concurrence of the " States General ; " which was likewise, after a strong Debate, rejected by a Majority of 77. On the 31st of January, the Earl of Sandwich renewed his Motion, expressing, " That the continuing 16,000 " Hanoverians in British Pay, is prejudicial to his " Majesty's Interest, useless to the common Cause, " and dangerous to the Welfare and Tranquillity of " the Nation." This was likewise rejected, which occasioned another Protest, signed by seven additional Lords to the former.

<sup>An Invasion</sup> WHILE the Parliament of Great-Britain were thus threatened divided in trifling Debates, and almost lulled asleep, <sup>in Favour</sup> of the Pre. in Respect to the Security of their mutual Interest, tender. the Courts of France and Spain were privately fomenting the Subversion of their Government, and the Invasion of their Dominions, in Favour of the Pretender. For which Purpose, it is said, a secret Convention was signed, in which France engaged to supply the Pretender's Son with 25,000 Troops, to invade England ; and in case of Success, to maintain 30,000 Men, and Spain 18,000 in Great-Britain.

ACCORDINGLY, the young Adventurer, on this Encouragement, set out from Rome, January the 9th, with the Disguise and Passports of a Spanish Courier, having passed through Tuscany with a single Attendant,

Attendant, arrived at *Genoa* on the 13th, in the Morning, whence he proceeded to *Savona*, where, after three Days delay, he embarked with an \* *Eng-k/b* Gentleman that joined him, and landed at *Antibes* the 17th ; thence continued his Journey to *Paris*, where he arrived on the 30th, and having had a private Audience of the King, set out incog. for *Brest* ; where there was a *French* Squadron to receive him, and cover his Expedition, while the *French* King had ordered the March of a considerable Body of Troops to *Dunkirk* and *Calais*, in order to be shipped on Board the Transports prepared there for that Service ; and likewise sent *M. de Court*, the *French* Admiral, to *Toulon*, who hoisted his Flag on Board the *Terrible*, undoubtedly with an Intent to divert our *Mediterranean* Fleet (which had so successfully blocked them up in that Port) and decoy them up the *Streights*, by which Means they would certainly prevent them from sending any Succour to the Coasts of *Great-Britain*, to repulse the Expedition ; from whence ensued the Action off *Toulon*, which had the desired Effect, as our Fleet sailed from thence to *Port Mahon*, to refit ; the Particulars whereof you will find at large in the Sequel. Here we shall leave the Adventurer, till we see what Steps were taken at Home on this critical Juncture.

IT is certain, our Court must have had some Jealousy of the Designs of *France* in the Beginning of this Year ; the Commons having voted early in *January*, 40,000 Seamen, and 34,000 Landmen, for the Service of the Year ; and ordered a Fleet of twenty-nine

\* Some will have this Gentleman to be *Mr. Sullivan*, who accompanied him in his Expedition to *Scotland* ; others the *Beaillie de Tencbin*, Knight of *Malta*, the Cardinal's Brother ; but the former seems most probable.

1744. Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, to rendezvous at Spithead, under Sir John Norris. Orders were likewise sent to several Regiments to repair to the Southern Coasts; and on Information of the Pretender's Arrival in France, Orders were sent to Mr. Thompson, the British Resident at Paris, to complain to M. Amelot, Minister for foreign Affairs, of this Violation of Treaty, and to demand his being sent out of the Kingdom; which M. Amelot coolly received, but having communicated it to his Majesty, returned for Answered. Answer, " That Engagements entered into by Treaties are no longer binding, than those Treaties are religiously observed by the contracting Party on all Sides; when the King of England shall cause Satisfaction to be given, with respect to the Complaints made to him of the Infraction of those very Treaties, of which he now claims the Performance, (which Violations were committed by his Orders) his Most Christian Majesty will then explain himself on the Demand made by Mr. Thompson in his Master's Name." The Messenger, charged with these Dispatches, was detained at Calais, but found Means to deliver them privately to Mr. Ridley, Master of one of his Majesty's Pacquet Boats; who, on delivering them, gave Information, " That there was a formidable Armament carrying on at Dunkirk, &c. for the Embarkation of Troops, and that the Pretender's \* eldest Son was at Calais, with † Count Saxe,

Ridley's Account.

\* Mr. Ridley says, that the young Pretender was at Calais; but the Author of the *Perseus* positively affirms, that he embarked at Brest; both which Accounts we may credit, as it may be probable, he either disembarked, and went by Land, or kept the Coast in a small Vessel from Brest to Calais; as his Appearance there must be of Consequence in forwarding the Expedition, and animating the Troops.

† Count Saxe had under him the Prince of Monaco, and M. Martignan, as Lieutenants General.

"Save, and several \* Scotch, Irish, and English Gentlemen, supposed to be in his Interest." Accordingly, his Majesty, on the 15th of February, acquainted both Houses, "That he had received undoubted Intelligence of the Arrival of the Pretender's eldest Son in France; and that an Invasion was designed from thence in his Favour, to be supported by a French Squadron then cruizing in the Channel; that on this Occasion his Majesty hoped for their Concurrence and Support in the necessary Measures for defeating so dangerous an Attempt, for the Security of his Person and Government, and the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of these Kingdoms."

On this, both Houses being visibly roused, their mutual Interest pressing to oppose the apparent Danger, and all private Debates giving Way to the publick Welfare, returned a most loyal Address, assuring his Majesty, "of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection, and their Resolution to support, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, his Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, and the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House, in Opposition to, and Defiance of the Pretender and his Adherents, and all his Majesty's Enemies." Which Example was followed by most Parts of his Majesty's Dominions. The House of Commons likewise addressed his Majesty, "That he would at this critical Juncture make such an Augmentation of his Forces by Land and Sea, as he should judge proper, assuring him, they would make good all the Expences he should be at, for the Defence of his sacred Person, and national Security." Orders were immediately dispatched

\* The principal were, the Earl Marshal of Scotland, and Charlesfence Rotchiff, Esq; with several Absentees since 1715.

<sup>1744</sup> from the War Office, for all Officers in *England* and *Scotland* to repair to their respective Posts ; and the Forts, on the South Coasts, were ordered to be re-inforced, and the *Kentish* Militia to be in Readiness on the first Notice.

GENERAL *Wentworth* was sent on the 16th, to *Holland*, with Instructions to Mr. *Trevor* to request of the States the \* Succours stipulated by Treaty. The Earl of *Stair*, that disinterested Patriot, waited, accompanied by the Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Majesty, with an Offer of their Services. On the 21st, accordingly, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in *England*. The Nobility followed this laudible Example, and offered to raise Regiments of Horse and Foot at their own Expence for his Majesty's Protection, and that of his Dominions ; and on the 25th, a Proclamation was issued for putting in Execution the Laws against Papists and Nonjurors, commanding all such to depart in seven Days to the Distance of ten Miles from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* ; and also to hold a General Fast on the 11th of *April*. The Earl of *B——e*, an *Irish* Nobleman, and Member of the House of Commons of *England*, was arrested on Suspicion of treasonable † Practices ; as were Col. *Cecil*, Mr. *Beaufort*, and the

\* Six Thousand Dutch Troops landed in *England* in *March*, under General *Smilacari*.

† It was first reported, that the Detection of this Plot was owing to Advices received from the titular Duke of *Perris*, a Scotch Nobleman abroad ; which soon appeared a Falsity. It was then said, that the Earl of *B——e* had given the late Duke of *Argyll* a Letter from the Pretender, thanking him for his Opposition to the Court, and proposing a Match with his Daughter ; which Letter the Earl received from Dr. *Beaufort*, who had it from Col. *Cecil*, which was given by the Duke to his Brother, the Earl of *Hay*, to lay before the Council.

the Rev. Mr. \* *Carte*; but were afterwards admitted to Bail. A large Train of Artillery was prepared at the Tower, and Orders were sent to *Flanders* for the Return of 6000 † *British* Troops, in case of an Invasion, with several other ‡ Preparations for the Nation's Security; where I shall leave them fully prepared to ward off the Blow, and see what became of the Expedition.

The Squadron from *Brest*, which was designed to <sup>Brest Squadron fails.</sup> favour the Descent of the Troops, assembled on the Coasts of *Flanders* and *Picardy*, consisting of twenty-three Men of War, in two Divisions, under the Admiral M. de *Roquefeville*, and sailed, *January* the 26th, *O. S.* His Instructions were to prevent the Junction of the *English* Squadrons equipped at *Chatham* and *Portsmouth*, and to discover the Force of the Fleet at *Spithead*; and if a proper Opportunity offered, to attack them. The Admiral being joined off the *Land's End*, by some Ships from *Rochfort*, entered the *English* Channel, *February* the 3d, and was pestered with contrary Winds till the 17th, when he appeared off the *Isle of Wight*, where he sent a Frigate for Intelligence; but finding no *English* Ships were at *Spithead*, he concluded Sir *John Norris* to be retired to *Portsmouth* for Safety. In this he was disappointed, the *British* Admiral having, the 14th, sailed for the *Downs*, where he was joined by the Men of War from *Chatham*. The *French* Admiral, by this Mistake, continued his Course, and detached four Men of War under M. de *Bareil* to *Dunkirk*, to hasten the Transports with the Men on Board; and on the 22d,

\* Mr. *Carte* was a Clergyman, and had been Chaplain to the Duke of *Ormond* at *Avgnon*.

† These Troops were countermanded.

‡ There was an Order sent to the Tower for 10,000 Breast-Plates and Scull-Caps, 5000 Muskets, &c.

1744.

Sir John  
Norris fails  
to attack  
them.

They fly to  
France.

22d, at Night, he came to Anchor off *Dungeness* with his Fleet, and sent a Frigate a-head for Information; which, on the 24th in the Morning, made the Signals of discovering a numerous Fleet under Sail from the *Downs*, which they soon found, to their Surprise, to be Sir *John Norris* and his Squadron, tiding it round the *North Foreland*, who advanced within two Leagues of the *French* Fleet; when the Tide falling, he was obliged to veer and anchor. Upon which, the *French* Admiral called a Council of War, wherein they agreed, "to avoid an Engagement, by weighing their Anchors \* a-peck at Sun-set, and so remain, till the Tide made at Seven o'Clock, when the Admiral should get up his usual Lights, and get under Sail. By firing a Gun, each Ship should follow his Example, and doubling the Bay to the West, get out to Sea, and make the best of their Way, without regarding the Line of Battle, back to *Brest*." There was at this Time a dead Calm, the Continuance of which would undoubtedly have ruined them, their Fleet being embayed, and Sir *John* at anchor in the Offing; but when their Anchors began to loosen with the Tide, there arose a smart Gale at N. E. which soon increased to a Storm, to which their Preservation was owing, being drove at the Rate of four Leagues an Hour under a Mizen Sail; so that by Day-break they got off *Portland*, where they were separated by a thick Fog; but at length reached *Brest* in a disorderly and shattered Condition. The *English* Admiral, thus disappointed of attacking the Enemy, detached Sir *Charles Hardy* to *Portsmouth* with the Three-Deck Ships, and returned, on the 27th, to his Station in the *Downs*.

To

\* All the Cables hove in, except the Depth of Water.

To return : The Forces intended for the Expedition were embarking with all possible Diligence : At the very Time the French Fleet appeared off the British Coast, there were 7000 Troops actually on Board at *Dunkirk*, with great Quantities of Arms and Military Stores ; but the Storm, which saved the French Fleet, so damaged the Transports of this Embarkation, that they were rendered incapable of putting to Sea, there being seven Ships, and four Blanders, wrecked in *Dunkirk* Roads, and all the Crews perished, <sup>Transports destroyed at Dunkirk.</sup> with a considerable Number of Officers and Soldiers, they had on Board, from other Ships stranded, and in Distress. There were above 1000 Men sent to the Hospitals and Convents in a melancholy Way, and the Wind still continuing to rage with greater Violence, disconcerted this formidable Project, which <sup>The Project</sup> <sup>laid aside.</sup> necessitated the young Adventurer and his Adherents, to reserve themselves and their Fortunes for a more favourable Opportunity, and rest satisfied with seeing the French Generals return to *Paris*, and the Troops march up the Country.

*FRANCE* finding her Political Schemes thus disconcerted, and that *England* must certainly take Umbrage at her Proceedings, which she could no longer cloak, M. Amelot desired a Conference with Mr. Thompson, wherein he acquainted him, "That Ministers were come to such a Pass, that a Declaration of War must soon ensue on their Part." To which Mr. Thompson mildly replied, " That his Nation was prepared." Accordingly, March the 15th, the French King published his Declaration of War to the following Purport : " That on the Death of Charles the VIth, when the Troubles broke out in Europe, his Most Christian Majesty had evidently shewn his Desire of restoring the publick Tranquillity, which the King of England, if he had

1744.

" had consulted the Interest of the *English Nation*  
 " only, would in Equity comply with ; but as Elector  
 " of *Hanover*, had different Views, and aimed at  
 " nothing but the kindling a general War ; and not.  
 " only by his Councils prevented the Court of *Vienna*  
 " from hearkening to a Reconciliation, but irritated  
 " *France*, by disturbing her Commerce, and insulting  
 " her Coasts : That the King of *England*, as Elector  
 " of *Hanover*, had violated the Neutrality entered  
 " into with *France* for that Electorate, in 1741 ;  
 " therefore his Most Christian Majesty could no  
 " longer avoid declaring War, without failing in the  
 " Protection he owed his Subjects, the Fidelity due  
 " to his Allies, and the Vindication of the Honour  
 " and Dignity of his Crown, &c.

THE Duke of *Newcastle*, on receiving Mr. *Thompson's* Express, sent for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Representatives of *London*, on the 21st, and laid open to them the Purport of it, and the Proceedings of *France* : Accordingly, a counter Declaration was drawn up on the Part of *Great-Britain*, on the 23d, and published in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*,

War declared against *France*. — to the following Purport. " The Commotions of  
 " Europe, succeeding the Death of the Emperor  
 " Charles VI. were notoriously known to be insti-  
 " gated by the *French King*, with the sole View of  
 " overturning the Balance of Power, in direct Viola-  
 " tion of his Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction,  
 " in Consideration of the Cession of *Lorraine* by the  
 " Treaty of *Vienna*, in 1738 ; the true Motive of the  
 " French King's Resentment against his Majesty, was  
 " the Assistance he had given the Queen of *Hungary*,  
 " in Conformity to his Engagements, with that good  
 " Faith which is inseparable from him, and the real  
 " Interest of his Kingdoms, which was to support  
 " the House of *Austria*, against a Power which  
 " threatened

“ threatened its Destruction : That since the Commencement of the War with Spain, for maintaining the just Rights of his Subjects, France had all along acted a partial and unfriendly Part, by sending her Fleets into the American Seas, to favour and protect the Spaniards, and injure us in those Parts ; and by conniving at her Subjects acting as Privateers under Spanish Commissions, both in Europe and America ; and that her Squadron in the Mediterranean had openly interposed in Favour of the Spanish Fleet, in 1741, to prevent ours from attacking them : That the repairing of the Fortifications of Dunkirk, in open Violation of Treaty, and the Hostilities committed against our Fleet in the Mediterranean, with the Affront and Indignity offered, by an avowed Reception of the eldest Son of the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown, as well as the Invasion designed in his Favour, with the sending a French Squadron into the Channel, to support the said Invasion, will be lasting Monuments to Posterity, what little Regard the French Court paid to the most sacred Engagements, when their Observance thwarted her Interest, Ambition, or Revenge ; that the Charge of violating the Neutrality of Hanover, in 1741, was groundless and injurious, that Treaty regarding the Electorate only, having no Relation to the Conduct of Great-Britain.”

INTO this Situation, did so favourable an Event as Debates on the Miscarriage of the intended Invasion, bring our High Affairs with France. On April the 24th, a Bill was Treason sent up from the Commons to the Lords, for making it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender ; on which Lord Hardwicke (the Speaker) made a Motion to insert a Clause, “ for extending the Treason to the Posterities of the Offenders

1744. " senders during the Lives of the Pretender's Sons." This Motion was supported by several Lords, and as strongly opposed by others, intimating, " That no Man ought to be subjected to Punishments, who never deserved them : That the Clause proposed was against the Law of Nature, the Rules of common Equity and Justice, and the Precepts of \* Religion, as it involved the Innocent with the Guilty, and was indeed only calculated to serve particular Views, and to advance Ministerial Power." But, after a long and learned Debate, it was carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority ; against which eighteen Lords entered a Protest.

Affairs of Ireland.

THE Parliament of *Ireland*, under the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Lieutenant, were no less alert in exerting themselves for the Support of their happy Constitution and Government, having offered a Reward of 6000*l.* for taking the Pretender or his Son alive or dead, if they landed, or attempted to land ; and ordered the Arms to be delivered out to the Militia, who were to hold themselves in readiness to march on the first Notice. They seized several Quantities of Fire Arms, that were in the Hands of the Disaffected, and offered great Rewards for discovering and convicting any such as enlisted any of his Majesty's Subjects into Foreign Service ; which wise Precautions were a great Terror to the Native *Irish* ; of whom, if there be any disaffected, they chiefly consist ; but as those are for the most Part in a low Way, unexperienced in War, and unused to Arms, we need never dread a formidable Insurrection's taking Root, as their Conduct, in the Sequel, fully evidences, with the wise Precaution of the *Britons* esta-

\* Deut. XXIV. 16. The Fathers shall not be put to Death for the Children ; neither the Children for the Fathers ; every Man shall be put to Death for his own Sin.

established amongst them ; who are ready, on the least Information, and are always capable to assemble a Force sufficient to overawe them ; on whose unanimous Conduct and Councils Futurity will have ample Occasion to enlarge.

THE Magistrates of Edinburgh likewise proclaimed Affairs of a Reward of 6000l. for apprehending of either of Scotland. them, landing, or attempting to land : But as their Proceedings contained nothing extraordinary at this Time, I shall pass them in silence.

To return : The British Court, as they now had Affairs of experienced the political Schemes of France, were exerting themselves, in all possible Preparations, to carry Great-Britain. on the War with Vigour : Accordingly, a Proclamation was issued, offering Four Pounds to every able-bodied Man, that would enter voluntarily either into the Sea or Land Service, and to have his Discharge, if he did not chuse to continue, at the Expiration of three Years. But this Method not furnishing the necessary Supplies for recruiting the Fleet and Army, they were obliged to have Recourse to a general Press, with great Success, picking up all disorderly Persons, and such as had no visible Means of Livelihood ; so that in a little Time the Forces were on a reasonable Footing, Cruizers were ordered out, and several Commissions granted for Privateering. The sole Property of all Prizes being vested in the Captors, greatly animated young Men to enter on Board those Ships, which were attended with considerable Success.

IN the mean Time the Committee of Supplies Grants for having sat, granted for the Service of the current the Year. Year, 6,283, 537l. for which End, the Committee of Ways and Means made the following Provisions : The Land-Tax for 1744, 2,000,000l. the Malt-Tax 75,000l. for the Renewing the Charter of the East-India Company 1,000,000l. by Annuities at Three per

1744. per Cent. 1,200,000*l.* by a Lottery 600,000*l.* by the Coinage 36,000*l.* from the Sinking Fund 1,000,000*l.* in all 6,586,000*l.* by which the Surplus in the Supplies amounted to 302,463*l.* If 3,500,000*l.* was paid into the Sinking Fund, the Sums raised must be 10,086,000*l.* Sterling. For though there was 1,000,000*l.* borrowed from that Fund, the Surplus Duties not valued, were a reasonable Balance.

His Ma-  
jesty's  
Speech.

APRIL the 23d, his Majesty came to the House of Peers in the usual State, and in his Speech acquainted both Houses, " That the intended \* Invasion from

" France

\* I cannot pass this intended Invasion by, without remarking how the Attempts of the Enemies to the happy Constitution of Britain, have been for Ages repulsed by the Providence of the Almighty, and Vigour of the Nation. First, a Retrospect of its becoming a Roman Province, under the conquering Hand of *Julius Cæsar*, shews, that his first Attempt was repulsed by a Storm which destroyed a great Part of his Shipping; this was very near curbing the ambitious Views of that great Man, but the private Dissensions of the Natives encouraged a second Visit, in which he succeeded, and stript the Island of her Independency. Again, about the End of the 13th Century, *Charles VI.* of France, expected a cheap Conquest, by Reason of the Divisions that appeared in the Nation; but Providence protected them by violent Storms at Sea, which retarded the Expedition, created Differences in their Councils, and broughte to nought an Invasion which the King intended to head in Person. About the End of the 15th Century, the ever-memorable Fate of the Spanish Armado, the Preparations whereof were astonishing, with a considerable Body of Veteran Troops, assembled on the Flemish Coast, under the Prince of Parma, one of the ablest Generals of his Age, ready to be embarked, were soon dispersed by the Bravery of our Admirals, and the Winds, which fought in our Favour. The Invasion meditated by France in 1692, in Favour of King *James II.* met the same Fate, Providence having ordered it so, that the Fleet was detained by contrary Winds at *La Hague*, for six Weeks, which gave the English sufficient Time to prepare themselves. They were defeated by the brave Admiral *Ruffel*, with the Loss of thirteen of their capital Ships, either destroyed or burnt on the Coast of Normandy. In 1708, the same Design was renewed by France, but with the like Success, the Fleet that intended to favour

the

" France was followed by a Declaration of War on <sup>1744</sup> their Side. That he, on his Part, had declared " War against the French King, and made the proper Requisition to his Allies; particularly the States General, to fulfil their Engagements on this Occasion; and ended with thanking the Commons for their ample and seasonable Supplies at this critical Juncture; hoping, that by these Means, and the powerful Assistance of the Allies, he should be able to withstand and defeat the destructive Projects of that Power, which had so long aspired to universal Monarchy." To which both Houses returned dutiful Addresses, repeating Assurances to his Majesty of their firm and cheerful Support and Assistance in all his Measures, for the national Safety, and the Defence of the Liberties of Europe. In May, his Majesty, on passing the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, closed the Session with a most gracious Speech, " informing them of the vast Preparations of the French on the Side of Flanders, which evidently manifested to all Europe, the destructive Views of that Crown: That the States General, on his Request, agreed to furnish the stipulated Succours; and concluded with assuring them, the Supplies should be strictly applied

the Defcent, left Dunkirk, with the Pretender on Board, in a Storm, and were met off Scotland by Sir George Byng, who obliged them to abandon their Design, and with great Difficulty the Pretender returned with the shattered Fleet to Dunkirk. That Expedition seemed pretty well timed, as the Government had but little Strength in Scotland, and the People seemed generally disgusted at the Union. In the Series of all our Transactions it will appear, that if the Nation be unanimous, we have nothing to fear from Foreign Invasions; and may justly adapt, what was formerly said of the Metropolis of the World, " Britain can only fall by Britons." Those Lines of a late celebrated Writer paint the Dissentions of the Natives thus;

" People pamper'd so with Luxury and Ease,  
" No God can govern, nor no King can please."

1744. “ applied to the Ends they were intended, in such a  
 “ a Manner as should be most for the Honour and  
 “ Interest of Great-Britain.” After which, the Par-  
 liament was prorogued to the 21st of June, and con-  
 tinued in Recess to the End of the Year; where I  
 shall leave them, and take a Tour to the Continent,  
 to observe the new and unexpected Scene that opened  
 on that Theatre.

The Franck-  
fort Alli-  
ance.

IT may be proper, the better to give the Reader an Idea of the sudden Motions that have been taken on the Continent, to take a Retrospect of some material Occurrences between the Emperor, the Queen of Hungary, and her Allies; being the principal contending Parties. The Emperor, on his Part, made several seemingly equitable Propositions of Peace, by Prince William of Hesse, and the Baron de Haflang; but they having not had the desired Success or Reception, were staved off, till the Treaty of Worms threw the Emperor on a new Expedient of Politicks, to extricate his Affairs out of the disadvantageous Crisis they were in. Accordingly, the remaining Part of the Year he laboured hard for an Alliance, which not only strengthened him with France, but raised a powerful Confederacy in his Favour in Germany; and on the 21st of May, 1744, the following was signed at Franckfort, between his Imperial Majesty, the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the King of Prussia, and the Elector Palatine.

I. THE High Allies engage themselves to preserve the Constitution of the Empire, pursuant to the Treaty of Westphalia; to support the Rank and Dignity of the Emperor, and endeavour to establish the Peace of Germany.

II. THEY will use their good Offices with the Queen of Hungary, to induce her to acknowledge the

the Emperor, to restore his Hereditary Dominions,  
and give up the Archives of the Empire, at present in  
her Possession.

1744.

III. T H E contracting Parties guaranty to each other all their respective Territories and Possessions whatsoever.

IV. T H E T agree to leave the Disputes, as to the late Emperor's Succession, to the Decision of the States of the Empire.

V. If any one of them be attacked, the rest shall fly to his Succour, and not lay down their Arms till full Satisfaction be obtained from the Aggressor.

VI. T H E King of *Poland*, the Elector of *Cologne*, and the Bishop and Prince of *Liege*, shall be invited to accede to this Treaty.

THESE were all the Articles that this famous Confederacy afforded the Publick ; though the Queen of *Hungary*, in her Answer to the Emperor's Manifesto, on this Occasion, asserted, there was a separate Article, of which she published the following Heads ;  
“ That the King of *Prussia* engaged to reconquer *Bohemia* for the Emperor, who in Return was to  
“ yield him all that Part of it lying East of the *Elbe* ;  
“ and to guaranty him in Possession of it and *Silesia*.”  
But the Emperor, by his Ministers at Foreign Courts, solemnly denied this, or any separate Article, though the Event left little Room to doubt of its Certainty. However, this Treaty gave a great Turn to the Queen's Affairs, and instead of restoring the Peace of the Empire, kindled afresh the Flames of War in that unhappy Country ; of which the Sequel affords a tragical Description.

IN the mean Time, the King of *France*, resolved at once to bid Defiance to the Allies of the publick Liberty, changed his Stile from that of Auxiliary to

1744.

*France de-  
clares War  
against the  
Queen.*

a Principal ; therefore made a formal Declaration of War against the Queen of *Hungary*, in *April*, and published his Manifesto to the following Purport ;

“ That when his Majesty first assisted the Emperor,

“ he had no Intention to enter as Principal into the War ; but as this Prince seemed obstinately deaf to all Terms of Accommodation, and seemed resolved to carry the War into the Territories of *France*, his Majesty could no longer continue his Moderation, &c.” To which the Queen, in her counter Declaration in *May*, answered, “ That it was notorious to the World, how *France* had violated the most solemn Engagements, with regard to the Pragmatick Sanction; but immediately on the Emperor’s Death, she had not only spirited up different Pretenders to lay Claim to his Succession, but even endeavoured to arm against her the *Ottoman Porte*, the common Enemy to *Christendom*; that she had by her Intrigues kindled up a War in the North, in order to prevent the Czarina from giving the House of *Austria* any Assistance, while her numerous Armies overspread *Germany*, and carried Desolation through her hereditary Countries.

“ That therefore her Majesty having, by divine Blessing on her Arms, driven these perfidious Invaders out of the Empire, thought herself justified in carrying the War into *France*, in order to reduce that ambitious Power within due Bounds, and obtain for herself not only a Compensation for her past Losses, but a Security against all future Attempts.”

Having thus traversed the Cabinets, I shall repair to the Field, and take a View of the Transactions subsequent to those Declarations, &c.

PRINCE Charles of *Lorrain*, who had obtained singular Laurels the preceding Year, received in *January* a Reward equal to his Merit and Valour, by espousing

pousing the Archdutches *Mary-Anne*, only Sister to the Queen of Hungary, on whom she conferred the Government of the *Austrian Netherlands*. They set out from Brussels towards the End of the Month, where his Highness soon after left his \* Royal Consort to reside, while he went to take Command of the <sup>1743.</sup> <sup>Prince</sup> <sup>Charles of Lorraine's</sup> <sup>Joins the Army on the Rhine.</sup> *Austrian Army* assembling on the *Rhine*, in order to put his Project in Execution for passing that River, and carrying the War into *Alsace*; accordingly, about the End of May, Prince Charles joined the Army at *Heilbron*, from thence they marched towards *Mentz*, as if they intended passing the *Rhine* near that City. In this March some Parties of their *Hussars* skirmished with the Imperialists under Count *Seckendorff*, that were strongly encamped under the Cannon of *Philipburgh*: As this was an Infringement of the Neutrality entered into by the Emperor, both Parties seemed to alledge it to each other; tho' it is certain the Conduct of the Imperialists left no Reason to doubt them the Aggressors, as it appeared they secretly acted in Conjunction with M. *Coigny*, by a Bridge of Communication near *Philipburgh*, which they soon after passed and joined the *French Army*. The *French*, in the mean Time, made all possible Preparations to oppose a Passage so detrimental to the Repose of their Domini-  
nions; accordingly, they possessed themselves of

Q. 3

Spire,

\* This Princess had by her amiable Virtues and mild Adminis-  
tration so endeared herself to the Queen's Subjects, that with infi-  
nite Regret they beheld her noble Lord deprived of her in the Flower  
of her Age; her Illness was contracted by unskillful Management,  
after the Delivery of a dead Child, which continued ten Weeks.  
She died at Brussels, December the 5th; which Fate sensibly shocked  
the Queen her Sister, as well as her Royal Consort, whom Honour  
had called from her Arms so soon after their Nuptials, and who  
unfortunately left her that fatal Pledge of their mutual Endear-  
ments.

1744. Spire, Worms, Oppenheim, and all that Part of the Palatinate by the Rhine from Philippsburg, almost as low as Mentz.

PRINCE Charles, on the other Hand, was resolved to penetrate into Alsace, where he might not only subsist his Troops in the Enemy's Country, but give the French a powerful Diversion in Flanders; therefore, June the 26th, 4000 Hungarians took Possession of the Isle of \* Heron, with inconsiderable Loss, except that of the brave Colonel † Mentzel, who receiving a Ball in the Belly, died next Morning generally regretted. This Feint drew the Attention of the French on that Side, and obliged Count Sackendorff, on the 29th, to decamp precipitately, and pass the River, and join M. Coigny; having destroyed the Bridge of Communication, to prevent the Enemy's Pursuit. Prince Charles, finding the Opposition was likely to be obstinate, was resolved to have Recourse to Politicks to execute his Scheme; accordingly, on the 30th, he invited his chiefest Generals to an Evening's Repast, at which nothing was talked of but the Impossibility of passing the Rhine in the Front of the Imperial and French Armies; each General

\* An Island on the Rhine, a League above Oppenheim.

† This enterprizing Partizan, Son to a Camp Surgeon, was a mere Soldier of Fortune. He first took Arms in the Polish Service, whence he entered that of Russia, and attended Count Musich at the Siege of Damzeich, and in his Expedition against the Turks; he was sent by the Czarina in Commission to Keuli-Kan, and was solicited by that Monarch to enter into his Service; he then entered into the Service of Hungary, where the repeated Instances of his Valour and Conduct are a sufficient Idea of his glorious and active Spirit; here he obtained the Rank of a Major-General, and after an Evening's Repast with M. Berenczau, he mounted the West Parapet of the Island, where having too much exposed his Person in reconnoitring the Enemy's Situation, of three Shots levelled at him, one took Place in his Belly, of which he died generally regretted.

neral in his Turn exaggerated the Difficulties they had to encounter in such an Attempt ; and the Prince publicly approved of what had been said, in order to mislead the Spies that might over-hear them.

1744.

At their breaking up about Midnight, the Generals of each Division had sealed Orders privately delivered to them, which they were to open and execute with the utmost Dispatch, at the Signal of six Guns. At Day-break the Guns being fired, the Officers proceeded accordingly to effect the Passage, which they that Day executed ; General Berenclau, with his Division, a little below *Mentz* ; General Nadaſti, at *Schreck* ; while two other Divisions passed at *Wieſſenau* and *Ketk*, without any Opposition, except that of three Regiments of Imperial Horse, who were immediately broke and routed by the *Pandours* ; and even pursued to their Camp, which they precipitately abandoned. The French, on the first Intelligence of M. Berenclau's March, detached M. Montal, with 20,000 Men, to oppose him ; but the Austrian General took his Measures so as to secure himself at *Worms*, before the French could come up. Prince Charles immediately sent a powerful Re-inforcement under the Prince of *Waldeck*, to join General Nadaſti, who arrived the Evening before the French Army intended attacking that General ; for on the 2d of July, the Marshals *Coigny* and *Seckendorff* advanced to *Germersheim* ; but finding the Austrians too strongly posted, and protected by Woods and Defiles, they thought proper to retire with their whole Force under the Cannons of *Landau*, by which they left M. Montal enclosed by the Austrian Armies between *Worms* and *Germersheim* ; but that experienced General, not willing to risk an Engagement at so great a Disadvantage, cautiously retired along the Mountains, and rejoined the French Army. Prince Charles having

thus

<sup>1744.</sup> thus happily secured the Communication, passed the River with the remaining Part of his Army, and detached General *Nadaſti* to take Possession of the Lines of *Lauterburg*, which the *French* had abandoned ; but left a Garrison in the Town to annoy the Enemy, who being summoned by the *Austrian* General, refused to capitulate : Whereupon, Count *Nadaſti* sent an Express to his Highness (who was then advanced to *Rherexabern*) for some Cannon, and a Re-inforcement : Accordingly, there were four Regiments of Foot, and three of Horse, under the Prince of *Brunfwick Wolfenbuttle*, and General *Preyſing* sent to support him ; but before their Arrival, M. *Gensac*, the *French* Governor, capitulated ; the Garrison of 1700 Men to march out without Arms, and not to serve against her *Hungarian* Majesty, or her Allies, for one Year. Here the *Austrians* got an immense Magazine of Forage and Provisions, valued at 400,000 Florins : His Highness, on his Arrival, re-inforced the Garrison, and having Advice, that the *French* intended gaining the Lines of *Weiffenburg*, ordered General *Nadaſti* to advance and take Possession of the Town ; which he effected by defeating the <sup>and *Weiffen-*</sup> Enemy's advanced Guard, and making the Garrison of 300 Men, Prisoners of War. Here he likewise found large Magazines ; but he was scarce possessed of the Town, when the Enemy appeared before it ; on which, he ordered the *French* Garrison to march out, and lay down their Arms, and threw four complete Battalions into it, in order to maintain his Post, while the Army advanced. The *French* Van Guard began the Attack, July the 5th, about Sun-rise, with surprizing Resolution, and were speedily repulsed with considerable Loss ; but being sustained by their whole Force, and the *French* and Imperial Generals renewing the Attack in different Quarters, the Action recommenced

<sup>Battle  
there.</sup>

commenced in a most obstinate Manner, and continued for seven Hours, rather like a Butchery than a Battle ; for their Powder being soon expended, they fell to Work Sword and Bayonet, Hand to Hand, the *Pandours* refusing Quarters from the *French*, and the Imperialists from the *Austrians*. Prince *Charles*, in the mean Time, secured the Lines of *Lauterbourg*, which when he had effected, he sent Orders to General *Nadaffi*, to abandon the Town, and retire, in order to rejoin the Army. Accordingly, he ordered a Retreat, after as brave a Stand as ever was known by any General ; having with 12,000 Men, for a whole Day, sustained the Efforts of a combined Army, consisting of upwards of 40,000 Men, in which he lost about 1200 Men ; besides a Battalion of the brave Regiment of *Porgatsch*, that were surrounded in *Weissemburg*, and after a noble Resistance made Prisoners of War.

THE Loss of the Combined Army was computed in all at about 2500, with four Standards, a Set of French Kettle-Drums, and one Pair of *Hessian* Colours. The Combined Marshals, though dear the Recovery of this Post cost, and the Consequence it was of to them, retired from thence on the 6th, behind the *Motter*, and took Post at *Haguenau* ; upon which, General *Berenclau* advanced from his Station near *Worms*, in order to join Prince *Charles*, who proposed pursuing and attacking the Enemy.

IN his Route he took Possession of *Spire*, which the *French* precipitately abandoned, leaving their Provisions, Baggage, and Military Chest, a Prey to the Enemy.

ON the 13th, he was detached towards \* *Fort Lewis*, and the next Day he seized two advanced Re-

doubts

\* *Fort Lewis*, a fortified Island on the *Rhine*, between *Philippsburg* and *Straßburg*.

1744. doubts belonging to it. In the mean Time, the French had found Means to throw in a strong Re-inforcement; upon which, it was judged adviseable to raise the Siege. He detached General Nadaffi on the 17th, who made himself Master of the important Post of Werdt, and continued marching directly to force the Enemy's Lines on the Motter; but was prevented by a sudden Overflow of the Rhine, and all the other Rivers in that Country, occasioned by the excessive Rains, and the melting of the Snow in the Mountains of Switzerland. The Rivers at length subsiding, he decamped the 27th, in four Columns, and marched with such Diligence, that the next Morning he reached the Motter, which he found abandoned by the Enemy; they having timely Intelligence of his Approach, did not chuse to hazard a Battle, but retired the preceding Day towards the Foher, which River they passed the 28th, and took Post at Lampertheim, to cover Straßburg. In the mean Time, the Austrians possessed themselves of Haguenau, by which they became Masters of the Lower Alsace, and sent out two Detachments, the one to Dachberg to secure the Defiles between Lorrain and Neiger Alsace; the other to cut off the Communication between Philippsburg and Straßburg; while a Body of Croats surprized and plundered \* Saverne, and laid the open Country as far as the Queich, under heavy Contributions. These considerable Successes, as you will find in the Sequel, were but short-lived; for the impending Storm soon arose, and drove them to the opposite Shore.

*Campaign in Flanders.* WHILE Prince Charles was thus successful in the Enemy's Country, the French King was no less alert in Flanders. May the 1st, his Majesty set out

\* Saverne, a fortified Town on the Sûre, in Lower Alsace, eighteen Miles N. W. of Straßburg.

out from *Paris*, attended by a splendid Court, and his favourite Ladies ; and on the 12th, arrived at *Lille*, where in three Days he received his Army assembled in that Neighbourhood, which consisted of 120,000 Men, with a most formidable Train of Artillery, being 160 Pieces of heavy Battering Cannon, 100 Field-Pieces, 100 Mortars, forty of which throw Cominge Bombs of four or five Hundred Weight. With this considerable Armament he was resolved to enter immediately on Action ; therefore, on the 17th, he detached M. *Saxe*, who took Possession of \* *Courtray*, *Harlebeck*, *Pont d'Espiere*, and some other fortified Posts ; and on the 18th, his Most Christian Majesty invested † *Menin*, the Garrison of which consisted of 6000 Men, under the Baron *de Echteren*, which held out with great Vigour till the 5th of June, when the Governor thought it necessary to capitulate, it appearing that the Enemy's Attacks were so vigorous, and their Fire and Bombardment so incessant and terrible, that it could not possibly hold out. The Count *de Clermont* was immediately sent with a Detachment to invest ‡ *Ypres*, before which they opened *Ypres* their Trenches on the 7th, with 120 Cannon, and forty Mortars, which they played with such Success, that on the 12th at Night, they made themselves Masters

\* *Courtray*, an antique, fortified Town and Castle of the Low Countries, situated on the River *Lys*, fourteen Miles North West of *Tournay*.

† *Menin*, one of the strongest and most regular fortified Towns in Europe, tho' small. The Dutch keep a Garrison in it, being one of their Barriers. It surrendered to the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1706, after eighteen Days. The Governor desired Leave to march out through the Breach ; to which the Duke merrily answered, that he thought it not adviseable, unless he could procure Ladders. It stands on the *Lys*, five Miles S. W. of *Courtray*, and nineteen S. E. of *Ypres*.

‡ *Ypres*, another of the Dutch Barriers, on the *Yperles*, fifteen Miles N. of *Lille*, and fourteen W. of *Courtray*.

<sup>1744.</sup> Masters of the Covered Way, Sword in Hand, after having been twice severely repulsed, and took Possession of the lower Town, where several Officers and Soldiers were made Prisoners: Whereupon the Governor called a Council of War, in which it was agreed to demand a Capitulation. Accordingly, on the 14th, the Garrison beat the *Chamade*, and the Prince of *Hesse Philippsdabl* surrendered on honourable Terms. Hence a Detachment was sent under the Duke of *Boufflers* to attack *Fort Knocque*, which, after three Days, was surrendered by the Baron *de Hompesch*. \* *Furnes* was likewise given up on honourable Terms by the Baron *de Schartzenburg*, on the 5th of July, after a Siege of seven Days; where we shall leave them for a Time, and see what Step the Allies took to oppose the rapid Progress of their Arms.

<sup>Motions of  
the Allies.</sup> THE Allied Army assembled in May, at *Aische*, in the Neighbourhood of *Brussels*, which if the Quotas of the respective Powers had been complete, would have consisted of 76,000 Men, under the Command of the combined Generals, *Wade*, Count *Maurice of Nassau*, and the Duke *de Aremberg*. Towards the End of May, they decamped, and took Post at *Berlingham*, in the Neighbourhood of *Oudenarde*, behind the *Scheld*, where they received some Re-inforcements, with Recruits and Draughts from the several Regiments in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, to fill up the Vacancies occasioned by the preceding Campaign, and augment the Troops. The Allied Generals, as they were so much inferior to the Enemy's Force, did not think fit to change their defensive for an offensive Situation, and had the Mortification to see the Enemy recover Towns in a few Days, that cost Months to

wrest

\* *Furnes*, a small Town near the Sea, twelve Miles from *Duisburg*.

wrest them out of their Hands under a brave General  
in the last War. While they continued in this Situation,  
the French had two Bodies of Observation, the  
one under the Duke *de Harcourt*, in the Neighbour-  
hood of *Maubrige*, and the other under M. *Saxe*, of  
near 30,000 Men, posted behind the *Lys*, between  
*Ghent* and *Courtray*; and about the 15th of *July*, a-  
nother Detachment seized the Post of *Belem*, being of  
the greatest Importance, as it commanded the Canal  
between *Bruges* and *Ostend*, and cut off the Communi-  
cation of the Army with that Port; which obliged  
General *Smissaert*, on his Landing with the 6000  
Dutch Troops from *England*, to use the utmost Pre-  
caution to evade the Enemy, which he prudently ef-  
fected, tho' they had 15,000 Men posted within two  
Leagues of *Bruges*, to intercept him. Soon after  
General *Ginkel* arrived in the Camp with 12,000 Men  
from *Holland*. These Re-inforcements somewhat  
spirited the Allies, and was greatly augmented by the  
Advice of Prince *Charles*'s Successes; which, on the  
other Hand, proved as disagreeable in the elated  
Army, who were obliged to retard their Conquests, to  
re-inforce their Troops in *Alsace*.

The first Account of Prince *Charles*'s Progress <sup>French Re-</sup>  
marks.  
was treated as incredible and impossible in the French Army, as they flattered themselves, that M. *Coigny*'s Dispositions, and the King of *Prussia*'s declaring in Favour of the Emperor, would defeat any Efforts on that Side; but as the former proved ineffectual, and the latter seemed more dilatory in his Proceedings than they imagined, they thought it necessary to detach Part of their Army with the utmost Diligence, to prevent the ill Consequences of so unexpected an Event. Accordingly, his Most Christian Majesty ordered 30,000 Men in two Columns from the Army in *Flan-  
ders*, and sent Express to M. *Belleisle*, who commanded

on

1744. on the *Moselle*, and to the Duke *de Harcourt*, to forward what Troops they could possibly spare, for the Defence of *Alsace*. These Corps were all obliged to make forced Marches, and on the 4th of *August*, his Majesty arrived at \* *Metz* in *Lorrain*, with an Intent to put himself at their Head on this important Occasion ; and on the 7th, he received the Compliments of his *Prussian* Majesty, by the Veldt Marshal *Schmettau*, who sent to inform him he was resolved to declare for the Emperor, by which his Majesty was in so extreme an Extasy of Joy, that it was very near proving fatal to him. The next Morning he was seized with a violent Fever, which brought him so low, as to have his Life despaired of. Whereupon, the Royal Family, and the Princes of the Royal Blood, repaired from *Paris* with all Diligence, to visit the languishing Monarch ; so that this Court might then be called a *Pette Paris*. His Almoner, the Bishop of *Soissons*, having closely remarked the Errors of his loose Life, his Majesty ordered all the favourite Ladies, that attended him in his Journey, to depart the Court. Here I shall leave his Majesty recovering of his Disorder, and return to *Flanders*, to observe the Motions of the Allies on this Occasion.

*Motions of the Allies.* THE Allied Generals now became considerably superior in the Field by the Detachments sent from the French Army to *Alsace* ; therefore they called a Council of War, to concert the future Operations of the Campaign, in which the Duke *d'Aremberg* proposed " to detatch 20,000 Men towards the *Moselle*, in order to make a Diversion there in Favour of Prince *Charles* ; adding, it seemed most feasible to him, " as the French had not above 54,000 effective Men " in

\* *Metz*, a considerable City on the *Moselle*, and Capital of a Territory of its Name.

"in Flanders, exclusive of the Garisons." This was rejected by M. Wade and Count Maurice of Nassau, who added, "That the Time was past, and that it was better to see what Prince Charles would do, now the King of Prussia had entered Bohemia, and regulate their Motions by his." Those Propositions being laid aside, the Allied Army passed the <sup>1744.</sup> <sup>Past the</sup> <sup>Scbeld.</sup> Scbeld on the 20th of July, in order to bring Count Saxe to an Engagement; but that wary and prudent General, not willing to accept such an Offer at so apparent a Disadvantage, continued close in his Intrenchments behind the Lys, where he soon after received a Reinforcement under the Duke de Clermont, which completed his Army to 60,000 strong. On the 4th of August, the Allies, consisting of sixty-nine Battalions, and 112 Squadrons, advanced towards Helchin, where they formed an Encampment in two Lines; here another Council was held, wherein it was judged unadvisable to attack M. Saxe, while he continued in his Intrenchments; therefore a Diversion of entering French Flanders was resolved upon. Accordingly the Army defiled by Tournay, and took Post the 8th of August, at Cisogn, near Lille, on the same Ground <sup>Advance</sup> <sup>towards</sup> <sup>Lille.</sup> the French had rendezvouzed their Troops that Campaign.

THE Inhabitants of Lille, in the Neighbourhood of the Allies, were under the greatest Consternation, lest they intended attacking them; which City, at that Time, was so weakly provided with a Garrison, that it was their general Opinion, if there had been any Attempt made, they would have been obliged to surrender; but the Allied Generals not having Artillery equal to such an Undertaking, and being somewhat divided in their Opinions, gave the French an Opportunity of re-inforcing the Garrison with 4000 Men. Here the Allies continued till towards the End

of

1744. of September, making general Forages, mostly unopposed, and laying the open Country under Contribution ; when they concluded to send their heavy Baggage to Ghent, and return with the Army to their old Station on the Scheld : The French, in their Retreat, shewed a great Inclination of attacking them, having advanced in Sight, but did not pursue them.

Repass the  
Scheld.

COUNT Saxe, thus fet at Liberty, quitted his Lines, and in his Turn made some Incursions in the District of \*Waes, levied Contributions even to the Gates of Ghent and Bruges, by Way of Retaliation ; but was soon obliged to retire, General Chanclos having advanced with a strong Body to oppose them. Soon after, the heavy Rains coming on, and the Armies growing sickly, the respective Generals thought fit to send their Troops into Winter Quarters ; the French having previously abandoned Courtray, and demolished the Fortifications. So ended a Campaign, in which the Difference of Opinions in the Allied Generals, when an evident Superiority appeared, tended no Way to the Advantage of their respective Sovereigns ; where we shall leave them for the ensuing Year, and return to the Armies in Alsace.

Take Win-  
ter Quar-  
ters.

PRINCE Charles of Lorrain, on Intelligence that the French were advancing from Flanders and the Moselle, took Possession of the Defiles of Phaltzburgh ; whereupon the Enemy, under M. Belleisle, and de Harcourt, (not thinking it practicable to force them) were obliged to take the Route of St. Marieux Mines, which greatly retarded their March. However, soon after the Beginning of August, they joined M. Coigny, by which a numerous Army was assembled under the chief Command of M. Noailles. The first Thing he attempted

\* Waes, a small Country in Flanders, the chief Towns St. Nickolas and Rupelmonde.

attempted was to send a strong Detachment over the Rhine by Straßburg, to burn the Austrian Magazines ; which the *Austrians* being apprized of, prevented, and obliged them to retire without any Advantage.

IN the mean Time, the King of Prussia's Irruption into Bohemia, gave his Highness's Affairs a sensible Check ; that Monarch having, pursuant to the

Treaty of Franckfort, for some Time carried on a numerous Armament ; it caused several Conjectures on his Intent ; but he, no less a Politician than a Hero, never disclosed his Views, till the Moment he put them in Execution : For, in April, his Minister at the Court of Vienna, re-assured the Queen of Hungary, " That as the King his Master was inviolably resolved to observe the Treaty of Breslau, they need take no Umbrage at any Part of his Conduct." These Assurances were likewise repeated to the British and Dutch Ministers at Berlin ; but on Prince Charles's passing the Rhine, that Mafque was soon laid aside ; and about the End of August, his Majesty entered Saxony, at the Head of 68,000 Men, with sixty Pieces of Cannon, and thirty Mortars, with the Prince of Anhalt Dessaу, and Veldt Marshal Schwerin, while another Body of 20,000 Prussians, under General Marnitz, entered Bohemia, through Silesia. The King demanded a free Passage for his Troops through the Electorate of Saxony ; on which the Regency dispatched a Courier to his Polish Majesty at Warsaw, for his Pleasure on this Occasion ; who being justly alarmed, sensibly foresaw the Consequences of such a Step, and sent back positive Orders, " not only to refuse the Passage, but to repel Force by Force." The King of Prussia's Demand seemed only as Matter of Form ; for before the Courier returned, he continued his March, against which Proceeding the Saxons immediately protested ; but as

1744. they were not then in a Capacity to dispute his Passage, they made no Motion to that End ; by which Means this Prince, unopposed, entered Bohemia, where he published a Manifesto, declaring, " That his Intentions were only to re-establish the Peace of the Empire, and to support the Authority and Dignity of the Emperor, promising the Inhabitants, on remaining peaceable and quiet, his Protection ; but in Case of Opposition, they had no less to expect than Fire and Sword." At which Time he addressed a Rescript to the Ministers at Foreign Courts to this Purpose, " That the Queen of Hungary's Obstinacy, had been the Occasion of his taking up Arms, in her not acknowledging the Emperor, and her refusing to restore him his Hereditary Dominions, as also his endeavouring to disannul his Election, and drive his Troops out of Germany ; and as his Honour, Glory, and Duty, being one of the principal Electors of the Empire, would not suffer him to see its Head oppressed, he enter'd, for its Protection, into the League of Franchfort : However, he did not intend violating the Peace of Breslau, or to act as a Principal in the War with the Queen, but only an Auxiliary to the Emperor, for re-establishing the Tranquillity of the Empire, and obliging that Prince to a reasonable Accommodation." This alarming Procedure no Way removed the Firmness and Magnanimity of the Court of Vienna ; for when Count Dhona, the Prussian Resident there, communicated his Master's Resolution to her Majesty, she gloriously replied : These Trials are not new to me. I have a good Cause, a gracious God, and Allies that will not desert me ; your Master may act as he thinks fit. The Queen immediately resolved to use her utmost Efforts to oppose this formidable Invasion. Accordingly, she sent an Express to

The Queen's  
Answer to  
his Minister,  
and her  
Conduct.

Prince

Prince *Charles of Lorrain* to repass the *Rhine* with all possible Diligence, and march directly to *Bohemia*, to re-inforce Marshal *Bathiani*, who was posted there with 20,000 Men, for the Protection of that Kingdom ; and repaired herself to *Preburg*, and summoned the Assembly of the States of *Hungary*, who immediately appeared, with the highest Marks of Loyalty and Affection ; and after three Days Deliberation, an \* *Universalia* was unanimously resolved upon, in the Queen's Favour, and circular Letters issued to that Effect. In Return for this Zeal, the Queen granted them two Requests, suitable to their Desires, and highly agreeable to their Wishes.

1744.

I. T H E free Exportation of Corn, Cattle, and Wine.

II. T H E Protection of the Protestants in their Immunities and Religion.

COUNT *Palfi*, the Palatine of that Kingdom, soon assembled a Body of 30,000 Men, who marched to <sup>Count Palfi's Loyalty.</sup> the Confines of *Silesia*, and were of considerable Service, by repelling the *Prussian Hussars* from *Moravia*, where they had committed horrible Excesses, especially in *Tribau*. They tortured the principal Inhabitants to discover their Riches, ravished the Women and Maidens, and burnt and destroyed what they could not carry off. He, in his Turn, made equal Incursions into *Silesia*, and kept the Enemy in continual Alarm on that Side. The Queen, undoubtedly touched with the Duty and Loyalty of this noble Hero ; who, notwithstanding his great Age, and greater Infirmitie, vouchsafed thus to expose his Person in her Service ; sent him a Horse richly caparisoned,

R 2

soned,

\* When all the Nobility muster to take the Field in Person.

1744. soned, a Gold hilted Sword set with Diamonds, and a Diamond Ring of considerable Value ; with the following compendious and gracious Letter from her own Hand.

FATHER PALFI,

" RECEIVE this Horse, worthy of being mounted by the most zealous of my *Hungarians* ; use this Sword to defend me against my Enemies ; and wear this Ring as a Token of my Affection."

MARIA THERESA.

THUS we find the Queen's repeated Methods of ingratiating herself to her Subjects, has made a visible Impression, attended with the desired Effects throughout the whole Course of this War.

Prince  
Charles re-  
passes the  
Rhine.

To return. Prince *Charles*, on receiving an Express from *Vienna*, to repass the *Rhine*, and march his Army to the Relief of *Bohemia*, had a critical Scene to encounter, as the *French* in *Alsace* had then a Superiority by the repeated Re-inforcements they had received, he was in the utmost Danger of having a great Part of his Army cut off in the Attempt. On the other Hand, the King of *Prussia* flattered himself with the Conquest of *Bohemia*, before it could be relieved. However, this brave Prince was resolved to execute his Commands ; and after having in vain offered the *French* Battle, decamped *August* the 23d, and that Night happily repassed the *Rhine* at *Bentheim*, with the Loss of only thirty-two Men, tho' his Rear-Guard was attacked by the whole Left Wing of the *French* Army, commanded by three brave and experienced Marshals of *France*, *Noailles*, *Belleisle*, and *Coigny*. By this glorious Retreat, as great Encomiums were merited as before, in passing of it. Hence he continued his March without Opposition to the *Danube*, and laid

the

the Upper Palatinate under heavy Contributions, on account of the Elector's engaging in the Franck-<sup>1744.</sup>  
fort League, and joining his Troops with the Emperor; whence being called to assist in a general Council at Vienna, he rode Post to that Capital, where I shall at present leave him, and return to the King of Prussia.

THE King of Prussia, as there was no Army nor fortified Place in the Way to oppose him, advanced before Prague with his Van-guard towards the End of August; but, as his Artillery was not arrived, only formed a Blockade, it being sent by Land under General Haack, the Passage of the Elb having been choaked up by the Austrians. This General in his March on the 6th of September, was attacked by a Party of Austrians, who defeated his Escort, wounded himself, and took Part of his Train: But a timely Re-inforcement being sent from the Prussian Army, which the Austrians were not able to re-encounter, were obliged to give Way in their Turn, and abandon their important Prey. About the same Time, the King of Prussia sent six Battalions, eight Pieces of Cannon, and 800 Hussars to attack the Post of Beran, from whence ensued a bloody Skirmish. General Pfeffitz apprized of their Intent, took Post there with Part of his Corps, and was joined by M. Luchefi, with 1000 Horse, who so smartly attacked the Prussians, that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss. The Cannon being arrived, the Trenches were opened before Prague on the 13th, in which there was a Garrison of 16,000 Men, mostly Militia, under General Harsch: Three Batteries were immediately raised in order to carry on three Attacks at the same Time against the Town; two on the West Side of the Moldaw, one of which was commanded by the King in Person, the other by General

1744. neral Truchses, and a third on the East Side by the Veldt M. Schwerin, which began an incessant Cannonading and Bombardment: The Besieged, at first, returned the Compliment with tolerable Success; having that Night carried off Prince Frederick William, the King's Cousin, and only Brother to the Margrave Charles, by a Cannon-Ball, as he stood near the Royal Battery, with several private Men, dismounting some of their Guns; but these Grievances were soon redressed by the continual Discharge of their numerous Artillery, which fired such Numbers of hot. Balls, that the Town took Fire in several Places: This, on the 15th, created a Mutiny amongst the Inhabitants, so that the Garrison had Reason to dread, if they stood the Assault, the Mutineers would attack them in the Rear, there being at the same Time a Breach into the old Town; whereupon the Governor thought it necessary to beat the Chamade, and offered to capitulate on Condition of retiring with his Garrison into the Citadel; but the King of Prussia refused to grant any other Terms, than their surrendering Prisoners of War. The Fire was again renewed on both Sides, and briskly carried on till the 16th, when the Governor seeing two Breaches practicable, and the Enemy preparing for a general Assault, thought fit to surrender at Discretion; and on the 18th the Garrison laid down their Arms, and were conducted to the Place assigned them; so that his Prussian Majesty, after a short Siege, became Master a third Time of this important Fortress. When the City surrendered, the Students, conformable to their Zeal for her Hungariaq Majesty, were found under Arms; whereupon the King ordered it to be notified to them, " That as he perceived they were, fonder of " War than Literature, he would take Care to pro- " vide them proper Masters, by incorporating them " with

It surren-  
ders,

"with his Troops." He caused a Medal to be struck, on which, amongst other Inscriptions, was,

"By War, O Lord, make War to cease,  
And let this Conquest lead to Peace."

The King of Prussia threw a Garrison of 10,000 Men into Prague, and marched directly up the Moldau, while General *de Nassau* advanced to Tabor, with *Tabor* and *Budweis*, the Garrison thereof consisting of 2000 Men, on the 24th capitulated, on obtaining the Honours of War.

*Budweis* surrendered on the same Terms the 30th October the 1st, *Frauenburg* underwent the same Fate; *Frauenburg* and on the 2d, *Teyn* surrendered by Composition; so *Teyn*. that his Majesty soon possessed himself of all that Part of Bohemia to the East of the Moldau, which Successes were but short-lived, as this rapid Conqueror was soon repulsed in his Turn: Prince *Charles of Lorraine* having returned to the Command of the Army from Vienna, entered Bohemia the 2d of October, and was joined by M. *Bathiani* near Meratitzi; which in all Probability would not have been a Match for the Prussians, were it not for the Conduct of the Court of Dresden, who, at that Time, declared openly for the distressed Princes, and sent the Duke of Saxe *Weissenfels* with a Body of 24,000 Men, who entered Bohemia, and joined Prince *Charles's* Army. This gave them a considerable Superiority, and greatly disconcerted the vast Projects of Prussia, who now seeing himself on the Point of Destruction, began loudly to exclaim against the Courts of *Versailles* and *Dresden*: As to the former, he censured the Conduct of the French General, in admitting the *Austrians* to repass the *Rhine* unmolested; as to the latter, he ordered his Minister M. *Wollenrodt*, to declare at *Warsaw*, "That as the War in Germany was excepted

1744. " from the Case of Alliance between the Courts of  
" Vienna and Dresden, his Majesty could regard the  
" Junction of the King's Troops with Prince  
" Charles's, in no other Light, than as an Act of  
" open Hostility and Aggression, therefore he wash-  
" ed his Hands of the Mischiefs it might occasion."  
To which his Polish Majesty replied ; " That as his  
" own Preservation was necessary, nothing could  
" justly restrain him from entering into such Engage-  
" ments ; that it seemed strange, that the King of  
" Prussia should blame him for granting a small  
" Number of Troops as Auxiliaries to the Queen of  
" Hungary, while he himself, at the Head of so  
" large an Army, acted openly as an Auxiliary to the  
" Emperor ; that the forcible March of his Army  
" through Saxony, contrary to the Constitution of  
" the Empire, and against his Polish Majesty's Con-  
" sent, ought rather to be considered as an Act of  
" open Hostility ; that therefore, he thought him-  
" self fully authorized in what he did, and relied on  
" the Justice of his Cause, and Assistance of his  
" Allies."

*Prussians return.* THIS Reply, none of the most satisfactory to the Prussian Monarch, with the sudden Motion of the Combined Army, who passed the Moldau on the 18th at Wohlitz, obliged him to think of changing his Ground, and securing a Communication with Prague ; the Confederate Generals came up with him near Benischaw, where an Engagement seemed unavoidable ; but after making a Feint, as if he intended attacking them, he decamped the 25th at Night, and having four Bridges over the Sazaway, passed it with the greatest Secrecy, directing his March to Koningsgrot, in order to secure his Retreat behind the Elbe : By which Positions only, his Ground in Bohemia was to be secured, and his Supplies

plies from Silesia covered. While he continued this Route, the Confederates possessed themselves of all the Posts he had taken out of the East of Prague, defeated several of his Troops in flight Skirmishes, and took a considerable Number of Prisoners.

THE Allied Generals, willing to push their good Allies <sup>the</sup> Fortune, resolved to attempt the Passage of the Elbe, <sup>the</sup> and dislodge the Enemy, if possible, from their advantageous Situation, advanced to Tchelitz, where the opposite Banks of the Elbe were guarded by four Battalions and three Squadrons of Prussian Troops; while the King posted himself at Kolin, where a few Days before he had received a Re-inforcement of 12,000 Men from Silesia. However, Prince Charles, in Execution of his Scheme, advanced General Schellenburg with eleven Companies of Austrian Grenadiers, 2000 Foot, with a Body of Croats; who undauntedly entered the River, disregarding the Enemy's over the Elbe. Fire, gained the opposite Bank, and after a smart Dispute, put the Detachment to Flight; by which they opened a Passage for the whole Army, which was ranged in Order of Battle on the Prussian Side, as fast as they passed the River.

THE defeated Prussians soon apprised their Army of the Approach of the Enemy; at which unexpected Misfortune, the King ordered a Retreat with all possible Dispatch, and continued it with the utmost Precipitation, leaving considerable Magazines a Prey to the Enemy, and dispatched Orders to the Garrison of Prague to evacuate that Capital: Upon which, General Enfide the Governor, closed the Gates, and fell <sup>Prussians</sup> <sub>evacuate Prague.</sub> immediately to exact heavy Contributions, each Convent and Monastery 10,000 Florins, each House of Note 1000, and each Tradesman 100: But not even content with those Exactions, the Soldiery plundered a great Part of the Town; after which, they destroyed

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destroyed about 20,000 Stands of Arms of all Sorts, and threw several Pieces of Cannon, with considerable Quantities of Ammunition and Provisions into the *Moldova*; and on the 28th retired with such Confusion, that the *Austrians*, who were entering the Town in one Part, while they quitted the other, made their Rear, which consisted of about 2000 sick and wounded Prisoners.

THE *Prussians* continued their Route towards *Lestmaritz*; but were so harassed in their March by the *Austrian* Irregulars, that they lost most of their Baggage, some Copper Pontoons, with thirty Pieces of Cannon, and eighteen Mortars; but at length, escaped into *Silesia*; for which Province their main Army continued their Route with such Pre-celerity, as to march sometimes fifty-six Hours without halting; which ended an Expedition that no Way answered the aspiring Hopes of his *Prussian* Majesty, nor the Advantages he flattered himself by it; but rather tended to the Ruin of one of the completest Armies that ever took the Field, having of 70,000 effective Men that he headed into *Bohemia*, above one Half lost by the Sword, Imprisonment, Desertion, and Sickness, without ever coming to a Battle, or a decisive Action. It is certain the Superiority of the Enemy pressed him forward from *Bohemia*, while the Incursions of the *Hungarian* Insurgents, under Count *Palfi* in *Silesia*, hastened him for the Security of that Dutchy, where, on his Arrival, he cantooned his Troops in Winter-Quarters and returned to *Berlin*; which Example was soon followed, as the Season was so far advanced, by the Allied Generals having dispersed their Troops in *Bohemia*, *Moldavia*, and *Lusatia*, where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and see what became of the *French* and Imperial Armies we left on the *Rhine*.

Both Armies take Winter-Quarters.

THOUGH

THOUGH the Conduct of that valiant Hero, <sup>1744.</sup>  
crowned the Queen's Arms with Success, in repel- Campaign  
ling the Enemy from Bohemia, she had the Misfor- in Bavaria.  
ture to see those Advantages balanced by her Losses  
in Bavaria, and on the Rhine; for as soon as Prince  
Charles's Army had marched from the Danube,  
M<sup>r</sup>. Sackendorff drew a Train of Artillery from the  
Fortress of Philippsburg, and receiving a strong Re-in-  
forcement from the French Army under Count Segur,  
advanced to Hailbron, where he was joined by 6000  
Hessians and 5000 Palatines, pursuant to the Subsidies  
granted by the Treaty of Frankfort: The Imperial  
Army being thus increased to 50,000 Men, conti-  
nued their March for the Recovery of Bavaria, and  
on the 14th of September, the Van under the Count  
de St. Germain, raised the Blockade of Rothenburgh,  
which was for three Months closely invested by a  
Detachment under Col. Bachofen: Soon after Count  
Piafsgus was detached with a Body of Imperialists  
towards Donauwörth, which he made himself Master  
of; the Austrians having retired on his Approach to  
Nördlingen, Count Sackendorff here divided his Army, Imperialists  
sending one Part to invest Ingoldstadt, while he con- recover it.  
tinued his Route with the other to Munich; on  
whose Approach General Berendt, as he had not a suffi-  
cient Force to oppose him, thought fit to retire from  
that Capital, and took Post behind the Inn, with the  
most Part of his Army, to secure the Communi-  
cation of Upper Austria, the Imperialists took Possession  
of Münich for the Emperor, who entered that Capital  
the 22d of October, to the great Joy of the Inhabit-  
ants; and on the 26th, he set out from thence, to  
take the Command of the Army, and sent a Com-  
missarial Decree by the Prince de la Tour Taxis to  
the Diet, declaring "his Resolution of putting him-  
self at the Head of his Army, in order to restore  
" the

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*Emperor's Success.* “ the Tranquillity of his Country, maintain the tottering System of the Empire, and re-establish the general Dyst in its usual Residence ; adding, that it would be extremely agreeable to him, if by any Means he could bring about a favourable Accommodation.” On the 27th, he summoned the Town of *Wasserburg*, which surrendered at Discretion, and on the 28th, he took *Burgbaufen* by Assault, making the Garrison of 3000 Men Prisoners of War. The *Austrians* evacuated *Braunau*, and destroyed the Fortifications of *Straubingen*, while his Imperial Majesty proceeded to *Passau*, and having summoned Cardinal *Lamberg* to admit a neutral Garrison, he answered, “ That as the *Austrians* were in Possession, it was not in his Power to embrace the Proposal.” The Season being then so far advanced, the Emperor did not think it adviseable to undertake the Siege ; therefore he ordered his Troops into Winter-Quarters, and returned to *Munich*, where he received his Royal Consort and Family on the 17th of December.

*Austrian Successes.*

IN the mean Time, General *Berenclau* advanced very unexpectedly into the *Upper Palatinate*, and demanded of the *Bavarian* Bailiffs and Magistrates, to prepare Winter-Quarters for a Body of *Austrian* Forces, that were on their March for *Bohemia*, to enter that Province : Whereupon, the *French* Commandant there, promised the Subjects his Protection ; but on the Approach of the *Austrians*, he thought proper to retire, without making any Resistance, and was pursued to *Amberg*, where he left a Garrison ; but a Detachment of 700 *French*, and 200 *Bavarian* Horse, who had been ordered back to re-inforce the Town, were intercepted by a Party of *Austrians*, and almost cut to Pieces. Thus I shall leave their Affairs till the succeeding Year, and return to the *French* Army on the *Rhine*.

T H E

THE French King's Illness at *Metz*, it is certain, <sup>1744</sup> very much disconcerted the Projects of the Courts of *Versailles* and *Berlin*; but however, it at length took <sup>Take Win-ter Quar-ters.</sup> a favourable Turn, and the Strength of his Constitution soon enabled him to put himself once more at the Head of his Army; which for some Time seemed to continue in a State of Inactivity. For tho' they had passed the *Rhine* at *Fort Lewis*, soon after Prince *Charles*, they made no Motion in Pursuit of him, nor was it for some Time known which Way they would turn their Arms, till M. *Coigny*, after possessing himself of *Brisac*, *Rotweil*, *Nilengen*, and other Posts <sup>Their Suc-cesses.</sup> on the *Brigaw*, invested the Imperial City of *Friburgh*, on the 21st of September, with 180 Pieces of Cannon, and eighty-two Mortars, and was smartly received by General *Damitz*, who commanded in the Fortress with 9000 Men. The King of France having set out for *Metz*, arrived on the 11th of October at the Camp before *Friburgh*, attended by the Marshals *Noailles*, *Belleisle*, and *Mallebois*, with the Prussian Veldt Marshal *Schmettau*, and the Saxon and Palatine Ministers; where he had the Mortification to see the Siege go on slowly, and his Works and Batteries greatly retarded and demolished, by the good Conduct of the Engineers, the frequent Sallies, and numerous Mines of the Besieged. However, on the 9th at Night, his Majesty gave Orders, that the covered Way should be attacked with a numerous Body, under the Directions of Count *Lowendhal*, which, after a glorious Resistance, he made himself Master of, with the Loss of about 4000 Men. November the 3d, there being a considerable Breach made, the French attempted storming the Town, but were severely repulsed with the Loss of 1000 Men. Whereupon, they re-assumed their Batteries; so that by the 5th, the Breach was practicable, and the whole Town laid al-

1744. most in Ashes; which reduced that experienced General, after a gallant Defence of forty-five Days, open Trenches, against an Army of 80,000 Men, and a continual Fire from so numerous a Train of Artillery, to beat the Chamade, and capitulate; to retire with the Remainder of his Garrison, being but 4500 Men, into the Citadel, till the Return of a Courier from Vienna; with the Queen's Orders, and Hostilities to cease on that Account for fifteen Days; but their Answer not proving satisfactory, the Garrison held out till the 28th, when they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The French got in this Fortress sixty-two Colours and Standards, which were sent in great Pomp to Paris, with 370 Pieces of Cannon, 200 whereof were Brass; 200 Mortars, 8000 Bombs, 30,000 Gramadoes charged, 20,000 Cannon-Balls, 800,000 lb. Weight of Powder, &c. but they lost in this Siege above 18,000 Men, which brought those Advantages to a very dear Market.

In the mean Time, the Count *de Clermont*, with a separate Detachment ravaged and committed several Excesses in the *Bregaw*, having laid the open Country under heavy Contributions, and reduced the Forest Repulsed at *Bregentz*. Towns to a Submission to the Emperor; puffed on with those Successes, he advanced to *Bregenz*, the first Town in the *Tirolese*; on which the Inhabitants called in 1000 Hunters from *Tirel* to their Assistance, and assembled the whole Town and Province under Arms, to the Number of 40,000, who immediately fell to cutting Trees to bar up the Passes, throwing up Intrenchments, and making all other Preparations for their Defence; so that when the Count intended attacking them both by Land and the Lake of *Constance* at the same Time, he was disgracefully repulsed with considerable Loss, and obliged to quit the Enterprize, which is a plain Instance of the Impossibility of overrunning

running any Country, when its Inhabitants rise unanimously for its Defence. This Affair ended the Campaign on this Side ; his Majesty having ordered M. Maillebeis, with the major Part of his Troops, to take up his Quarters along the Rhine, in the Estates of the three Spiritual Electors, returned to Paris, where he was received with the utmost Acclamation, and soon after his Arrival, recalled his favourite Ladies, who were expelled his Court in his Indisposition at Metz ; to which the two following Lines were humorously adapted :

“ When the Devil was sick, the Devil a Monk  
“ would be ;  
“ When the Devil was well, the Devil a Monk  
“ was he.”

In this Situation I shall leave the Affairs of Germany this Campaign, and take the Tour of Italy.

*F R A N C E* having early this Year exerted herself <sup>Affairs of</sup> <sub>Italy.</sub> for the Interest of Don Philip in Italy, assembled an Army of forty-seven Battalions, and twenty-four Squadrons in Provence, under the Prince of Conti, which rendezvoused with the Spanish Troops (that had wintered in Savoy) in the Neighbourhood of Antibes. Towards the End of March, the Infant Don Philip called a grand Council of War, in order to concert the Operations of the Campaign ; in which, after several Military Debates, it was resolved to pass the *Var*, and penetrate into *Nice*. Accordingly, on the 20th of March, the combined Generals passed that River, and seized the Castle of *Aspremont*, and some other Posts in that Neighbourhood ; and on the 29th, the City of *Nice* made its Submission to them, while those two Princes were advancing with the utmost Rapidity, seizing all before them. The King of Sardinia neglected nothing to defend himself against the imminent Storm, having assembled near 20,000 Men

1744. Men near *Villa Franca*, and fortified the Passes in the Mountains there, and at *Mount Albon*, which rendered him almost inaccessible ; however, the Princes prepared themselves for a general Assault, and on the 9th of April, at Night, they advanced, and having seized the Out-Posts on the Side of *Nice*, they not only found Means to approach the Batteries, but to surprize the Marquis *de Suza*, who was posted betwixt them with five Battalions, which were entirely defeated, and the Marquis made Prisoner : At the same Time the Attack was furious and general on every Part of the Intrenchments, especially at *Mont Leuze*, which they took Sword in Hand. The *Piedmontese* defended themselves with such Resolution, that the Enemy were obliged to give Way in their Turn ; tho' in the main, they had suffered so greatly, that they were necessitated to abandon their Intrenchments, and leave the Fort of *Mount Albon* and *Villa Franca* to the Enemy, and embark their Troops and Stores aboard the British Fleet, which transported them to *Oneglia*. The French and Spaniards, by this Success, became Masters of all the Country of *Nice*, with the Loss of three Generals, 112 inferior Officers, with about 5000 Men killed, two Generals, forty-eight inferior Officers, and 900 wounded, with about 500 taken Prisoners. The *Piedmontese* Loss was about eighty Officers of Note, with 3000 Men killed, wounded, and Prisoners, besides eighty Pieces of Cannon, and eleven Colours. The victorious Generals proceeded towards the Confines of *Mantua*, and in their March made themselves Masters of *Aquadolce*, *Broglio*, *Savorge*, and *Castiglione* ; and having separated their Army, the French, under the Prince of *Conti*, marched towards *Chateau Dauphine*, in order to force a Passage on that Side, while the Spaniards marched to dislodge the *Piedmontese* from *Oneglia*, which they abandoned on the Approach of the

*King of Sardinia's*  
Attacks the  
Intrench-  
ments.

*He evacu-  
ates them.*

*Their far-  
ther Suc-  
cesses.*

the *Spanish Army*. Thence they seemed determined to proceed through the *Genoese Territories* into the *Milanese*; of which Admiral *Matthews* having Intelligence, who lay with a strong Squadron on that Coast, he sent to acquaint the Republick, “ That if she suffered the Combined Army to pass through her Dominions, his *Britannick Majesty* would regard it as a Breach of their Neutrality.” On this the Senate wrote to the Princes, to entreat they would abandon the Design. Whereupon, a Council of War was held, in which it was unanimously agreed to attack the King of *Sardinia* on the Side of *Piedmont*, and recall the *Spanish Troops* from *Oneglia*, to re-inforce the *French* with all possible Diligence, that had marched towards *Chateau Dauphine*. The *Piedmontese*, apprized of this Retreat, ordered the Country Militia to line the Ascents, and take them in Flank, while the Marquis *de Sinsan*, at the Head of six regular Battalions, attacked their Rear; by which they not only obliged them to run the Gauntlet thro’ those narrow Defiles, but threw them into such Confusion, that they lost about 1200 Men in their Retreat. The King of *Sardinia* likewise penetrating into their Design on *Piedmont*, ordered a considerable Body of Troops to fortify the Defiles and Passes of *Chateau Dauphine*, and repaired thither in Person to command. The Enemy <sup>They at-</sup> began the Attack on the 17th of July, and continued <sup>tack Chau</sup> it that Day and the next without Success, being sever-<sup>pass Dauphine,</sup> al Times severely repulsed; but on the 19th, they again renewed the Attack, with nine Battalions, under the Baily *de Givry*, who being favoured by a thick Fog, marched undiscovered almost to the Pallisadoes of the Fortres; but the Grenadiers of the Garrison, who lined the Works, received them so smartly with a continual Fire, and their Bayonets fixed, that they <sup>and take it,</sup> obliged them to retire with considerable Loss, being

<sup>1744</sup> so near, that almost every Shot did Execution, and often fired their Cloaths on their Backs. The Enemy renewing the Attack in Battalions, were four Times successively repulsed ; but, on the fifth Attack, the Grison Regiment of *Travers* in the French Service, entered the Fortress, which threw the Garrison into immediate Confusion, both for Want of Officers, who were almost killed, and of Ammunition, which was all expended in an obstinate Resistance of five Hours. The Garrison abandoned the Fortress, and joined the Army, who were obliged to quit their Trenches, and retreat to *La Fourette*, which they effected in good Order, without sustaining any Loss, except such as fell in the Fortress, which was almost 600, Officers and Soldiers included. This Advantage cost the Combined Princes 150 Officers, and about 4000 Men ; but the Consequence of it was of the utmost Importance, as it opened them a free Communication into *Piedmont* ; where, on the 26th, they caused the Fortress of *Demont* to be invested, but were at first vigorously repulsed, and found it necessary to form a regular Siege, which they began with red hot Balls, one of which having set fire to an Apartment adjoining to the Powder Magazine, so intimidated the Garrison with an Apprehension of being blown up, that they run to the Gates to save themselves, and invoked the Enemy to assist in extinguishing the Flames, by which Fatality they were made Prisoners of War. This Acquisition made the Princes Masters of the flat Country of *Piedmont*, which they laid under heavy Contributions ; for, besides 2,500,000 Livres raised, the Peasants paid 9,000,000, to be exempted from Pillage. The King of *Sardinia*, thus disputing his Ground with the Enemy Inch by Inch, thought it expedient at last (as he had not a sufficient Force to oppose them, nor dare hazard a Battle, the Loss of which

which might bring him to the last Extremity) to retire to *Salluzzo*, where he took Post, in order to cover his Capital ; while the Combined Generals advanced to *Coni*, which they having summoned, Baron *Lestrutum* answered, " He would consider of that Matter, " till next Year." They opened their Trenches *Sep-*<sup>1744.</sup> *Comi* invest-  
*ember* the 12th, when the Cannonading commenced <sup>ed.</sup> with the greatest Resolution on both Sides. Baron *Lestrutum*, who commanded in the Town; having a good Garrison, made an obstinate Resistance, and by the frequent Sallies, and the heavy Rains, their Works were much retarded ; but General *Pallavicini* arriving with a seasonable Re-inforcement of 10,000 Men, to join his *Sardinian* Majesty, it was resolved on the 18th, *Comi* Battle. to make a Motion for its Relief. Accordingly, the King advanced with his whole Army towards the *Stura*, and as he knew the Enemy were superior in Cavalry, took Care to chuse his Ground so, as to render that Advantage useless. This Disposition was so well judged, that it was even admitted by the Enemy's Generals. On the 19th, about One in the Afternoon, the Engagement commenced, and continued both bloody and obstinate till Night, when the King finding it impossible to force the Besiegers, retired to his former Camp ; the *Piedmontese* Troops, in this Engagement, made three vigorous Attempts to break in upon the Enemy ; but, as the *French* and *Spaniards* vied with each other for Bravery, they stood their Ground with surprizing Resolution and Firmness, tho' they lost 3000 Men.

In this Battle the Prince of *Conti* behaved with great Valour, continually spiriting up his Men, and had two Horses killed under him, and received two Musket Balls. His *Sardinian* Majesty lost near 4000 Men killed and wounded. The Body of *Wardens*, in his Service, did Wonders ; the Colonel

1744. of which Corps, after receiving three Musket Balls in his Body, rushed in upon the Enemy, and seized the Colours of the Spanish Grenadiers, whom they attacked ; which Intrepidity had its merited Encomiums from both Sides. His Sardinian Majesty again, on the 27th, assembled his Troops, and made a Feint, as if he intended attacking the Enemy ; but the real Intent of his Design was only to throw a Re-inforcement of 1400 Men into the Garrison, which he effected. This greatly discouraged the Besiegers, who, from the Approach of Winter, and the Loss of several Convoys, were reduced to great Extremity, and seemed sick of the Affair ; but on receiving a Re-inforcement of 8000 Men, under the Marquis de Mirepoix, they persisted in reducing the Place, till, on the 22d of November, they were informed, that the Chevalier Sore had found Means to re-inforce them with 600 Men ; which Night they raised the Siege with Precipitation, and retired towards Dement, leaving their Sick and Wounded behind ; and, as the Country People were mostly armed, and unanimous in expelling the Invaders, they possessed themselves of most of the difficult Passages, and killed and took a great Number of the Enemy in their Retreat. The King of Sardinia, and his Son the Duke of Savoy, entered Coni, on the 24th, where he was received by that gallant Commander Baron Leutrum, whom he honoured with merited Applause of his Courage and Conduct ; and not only appointed him to the Government of Coni, but of the whole District, with an additional Subsidy of 1000 Crowns per Annum.

THE Princes, on their Arrival at Dement, attempted raising that Fortification ; but the Train not having Success, the Piedmontese rushed forward, and four Grenadiers of the Regiment of Lombardy, on a Promise of a Captain's Commission to each, desperately

The Siege  
raised.

rately ventured amongst the Ruins, and having found Means to cut off twenty-five Trains, saved great Part of the Fortress, and returned to their Corps with Honour. In the mean Time, the Confederates continued their precipitate Route to *Dauphiny*, and were continually pestered by the *Vaudois* and light Troops, who infested their Rear ; which, with the Severity of the Season in that cold and mountainous Country, almost ruined their Army, and obliged them to abandon Piedmont to its rightful Sovereign, with Loss and Disgrace, and disperse, after a Campaign that promised such surprizing Events in the Beginning, but concluded so fatal to them, into Winter Quarters ; the Remains of the *Spaniards* again into *Savoy*, which they kept Possession of, and the *French* into *Dauphiny* ; where I shall leave them to recruit their despirited Army, till the ensuing Year, and pass over to the other *Spanish* Army, in that Country, under Count *Gages*.

P R I N C E *Lobkowitz*, with the *Austrian* Army under his Command, advanced on the 25th of February, towards *Fano* ; but Count *Gages* having timely Notice of his Intent, retired to *Pesaro*, where he made a Show of intrenching himself, as if he resolved to maintain the Post ; but on the *Austrians* Approach, he suddenly decamped on the 7th of March, and continued his Retreat towards the Frontiers of *Naples*, by *Ancona*, having broken down all the Bridges on the *Metauro*, to secure his Rear ; and on the 18th, entered *Naples*, and took Post under the Cannon of *Pisacara*. The *Austrian* Irregulars in this March often visited their Rear, and brought off several Prisoners. During these Transactions, the King of the *Two Sicilies*, who had been for some Time assembling a considerable Army under the Duke *de Vifville*, ordered him to join and act in concert with the *Spanish* General ; and on the 25th of March, his Majesty set out

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rates re-treat.

*Austrians advance.**Spaniards enter Sicily.**King of the Two Sicilies declares for Spain.*

1744 from *Naples*, to take the chief Command, which Step being a manifest Violation of his Neutrality with *Great-Britain*, he thought it necessary, in Vindication of his Conduct, to publish the following Manifesto,

*His Mani-festo.*

" That, tho' in Compliance with his Engagements " to his *Britannick Majesty* in 1742, he had sacrificed " the Ties of Duty and Tenderness which bound him " to his Father, the King of *Spain*; yet, his Mode- " ration did not meet the deserved Respect from ei- " ther the Courts of *London* or *Vienna*: That as his " Frontiers were threatened with the Calamities of " War, he thought it necessary to arm in his own " Defence, the rather, as the Queen of *Hungary* made " no Secret of her Intentions to invade his Dominions."

Prince *Lobkowitz*, on this sudden and unexpected Turn, was at a Loss how to act, till the Return of a Courier from *Vienna*, when he resolved to attack his *Sicilian Majesty's* Dominions; for which Purpose he marched towards *Rome*, in order to penetrate on that Side into *Naples*. His *Sicilian Majesty*, with the Combined Army, marched to intercept him, and ad- vanced into the Pope's Territories, as far as *Monte Rotundo*; but upon the Approach of the *Austrians*, the Confederates retired to a strong Camp at *Velletri*; and were followed by the former, who encamped within Cannon-shot of them, and continued several Days cannonading each other; but Prince *Lobkowitz* found their Camp so well appointed, that an Attack on it might not only be hazardous, but attended with ill Consequence, therefore he thought proper to attempt nothing that Way; but continued to frighten the Enemy, by cutting off their Supplies, both by Sea and Land. In the mean Time, General *Goriani* and Count *Soro*, with a strong Detachment of *Austrians*, entered

*Both Armies can-nonade.*

*Austrian* *Advantage.*

entered the Province of \* *Abruzzo*, and took *Aquila*,<sup>1744.</sup> the Capital, without Opposition, distributing at the same Time a Manifesto in the Queen's Name, " not " only promising the Neapolitans the Restoration of " their antient Privileges, but new Advantages, if " they shook off the *Spanish* Yoke, and returned to " her Obedience." Whereupon, the Duke de *Vieuville* was immediately ordered, with a superior Force from the Combined Army, which obliged them to retire, and join their main Body : On the other Hand, General *Pozulazzi*, with a Body of *Croats* and Irregulars, carried, Sword in Hand, the advanced Post of *Mc-donna de l'Angelos*, three-fourths of a Mile from the Enemy's Camp ; but the following Night, the *Spaniards* surprized him, killing 400 of his Party, and making himself, with 600 more, Prisoners. They continued their old Trade of skirmishing, and cannonading till *August* ; when, on Intelligence of the *Spanish* Flank being carelessly guarded, Prince *Lobkowitz* formed a Scheme of attacking it. Accordingly, on the 10th, he ordered the Mountain, where the *Spaniards* had three strong Intrenchments, to be attacked, while Count *Brown*, with 3000 Foot, and 1200 Horse, were to take two different Routs, and meet at *Velletri*, in order to surprize and bring off the King, and Duke of *Modena*. General *Brown* having defeated the out Guards, entered the Town, on which the Soldiers fell immediately to plunder, which gave the King and Duke Time to escape ; but the Detachment of Horse not coming timely to his Relief, and Count *Gages* preparing to surround him, he was obliged to order a Retreat, and brought off a prodigious Booty of the Officers rich Equipage and Furniture,

\* *Abruzzo*, the Northernmost Province of *Naples*, on the *Pescara*  
Qty Miles N. E. of *Rome*.

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ture, with about 1000 Horses, and disabled 1500; they had not Time to bring off, having killed and taken about 3000 Men. Amongst the latter were Count Mariani, a *Neapolitan* General, with about 100 Officers, twelve Standards, and three Colours. The *Austrians* Loss did not exceed 500, among whom was General Novati made Prisoner. Both Armies continued in their old Position till toward the End of October, when Prince Lobkowitz making a Feint, as if he intended attacking the Enemy, decamped suddenly, and passed in Sight of *Rome* towards *Ponte Mali*; on which the combined Army immediately decamped, and followed him; but on their Van's approaching the *Tiber*, he had passed over his whole Army, and broke down the Bridges, which retarded them for some Time, and much protected his Army, while he continued his Route by *Viterbo* into the *Bolognese*; but some of Count Gage's Light Troops having pushed forward, they came in with the *Austrian* Rear under Count Soro, near *Nocera*, which, after a smart Resistance, was obliged to surrender Prisoners of War. The *Austrians* in this Campaign lost great Numbers by Sickness and Desertion; the Autumnal Heats of that Country being very fatal to Strangers, which caused a general Mortality in their Camp. This Count Gage judged would be the Consequence; for, on his Succours being cut off, he was asked, "What Supplies he depended on?" To which he replied, "That his Auxiliary Month of *August* was coming." He likewise allowed every Deserter about three Guineas, which greatly thinned the Enemy's Battalions, as a great many of the lower Rank of Soldiery are Men void of Education, Honour, or Integrity; who, on the least Vicissitude of Fortune, or Expectation of Advancement, desert their Colours, and join the opposite Party; but those never fail (tho' they are at first encouraged)

Remarks  
on Deser-  
tion.

encouraged) of meeting a Reward equal to their <sup>1744</sup> Dishonour ; for those to whom they desert cannot confide in them, lest they shold act by them, as by their former Masters, therefore they are always held in Contempt, as a Party not to be depended on, and serve only for Out-scouts towards the Enemy's Camp, to preserve the Body of the Army ; where, if at any Time, they are taken Prisoners, they are sure to meet the Reward due to their Merit (the Gallows.) Therefore of how weak and unthinking a Disposition must that Man be, who has once inflitied to serve his Country, whether in War or Peace, if he deserts ; his good Conduct may afford him the Sweets of this World, and even his Enemy will respect him for his Valour and Loyalty : When, on the contrary, his Weakness throws him, not only into an extraordinary Hazard of Life, but he is even disregarded, and treated as a Vagabond by those to whom he has deserted ; though, 'tis certain, your best Generals always encourage Deserters, as it is a sure Means to diminish the Enemy's Army. But let no Deserter ever imagine the Intent is to serve him ; which Circumstances, if they were rightly considered by the Soldiery of this Age, as they were of Old, would cement the Troops in Firmness and Unanimity, in the greatest Fatigues and most obstinate Engagements. Both Armies soon retired Both Armies retire to Winter-Quarters.

WHILE the major Part of the Continent was plunged afresh into the Calamities of War, the Northern Countries tasted the Sweets of Tranquillity and Peace. The Empress of *Russia* having extricated herself with Glory from a War, as unjustly declared against her, as it was weakly carried on, was now cultivating the Happiness of Peace, and placing her Grandeur in the Repose of her People, by which she was

<sup>1744.</sup> was not only beloved at Home, but respected Abroad, and had her Alliance courted by the neighbouring Princes ; even the formidable *Kouli-Kan* sent a pompous Embassy to compliment her with rich Presents, Part of the Trophies of *Indostan*. Lord Tyrawley his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, arrived at that Court early this Year, and made the Requisition of the stipulated Succours by Treaty between both Crowns, which the Empress immediately complied with, and gave Orders that they should assemble in *Livonia* ; but it being the Month of *August* before they were in Readiness, her Ministers excused their March, on account of the advanced Season. The Marquis de la Chetardie, that great Favourite, fell under the Disgrace of this Court, in a Manner not inferior to that of the Marquis de Botta last Year, and was ordered to depart the Capital in twenty-four Hours, and the Dominions with all Expedition, which Fatality seems epidemical in the *Russian* Court. The Affair of the Marquis de Botta was this Year happily accommodated, to the mutual Satisfaction of both Courts ; the Court of *Vienna* ordered him to be banished to *Gratz* in *Stiria*, during the Czarina's Pleasure, but that Prince was so generous as to interpose for his Release ; and, in *October*, the Count de Rosenberg, Envoy from her *Hungarian* Majesty, arrived at Court, and was most graciously received.

Affairs of  
Sweden.

Their Ac-  
commoda-  
tion with  
Denmark.

THE Swedish Court, who had, by the Treaty of *Abo*, not only settled its Succession, but obtained a powerful Support and Alliance with *Russia*, which left them nothing to fear but from his *Danish* Majesty, who still continued in Arms, and seemed unwilling to give up his Pretensions ; however, the *Swedish* Envoy, the Count *Tessin*, so prudently negotiated with the *Danish* Minister at *Copenhagen*, that the following Accommodation was agreed upon.

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I. THE good Intelligence and Harmony of the two Nations to be restored.

II. THAT both Nations shall immediately disarm by Sea and Land.

III. THAT Denmark should renounce the Pretensions to the Swedish Succession.

IV. THAT Sweden shall maintain the Engagements of 1734.

Thus the Peace of the North was happily restored, and the *Ruffians*, in the Swedish Service, were honourably dismissed, with particular Tokens of his Majesty's Favour, from General Keith to the meanest Soldier, which Marks of Respect were gratefully received.

COUNT *Tessin*, after the Conclusion of the Treaty <sup>Marriage</sup> with Denmark, was sent in June to the Court of the <sup>Prince</sup> Berlin, where he obtained the Princess *Ulrica*, his Royal of <sup>Sweden</sup> of Prussian Majesty's Sister, for the Prince Royal of <sup>Sweden</sup>. She soon after arrived in that Kingdom, where she was received with great Marks of Distinction by her Royal Consort and the Nobility; where I shall leave them to their mutual Endearments, and pass over to Holland.

THE Dutch, tho' often sollicited by the Courts of London and Vienna to assist vigorously in the common Cause, still persisted in their old Disposition of Lukewarmness; but on Mr. Trevor's first Requisition of the first stipulated Succours to Great-Britain, they were immediately dispatched, and twenty Men of War fitted out, in Compliance with a second Demand in April; but when his Britannick Majesty required that they would declare openly against France, pursuant to the Treaty of 1678, they replied, "That their Zeal and Attachment was no ways diminished; but that this  
"Step

1744.

“ Step could not be conveniently taken, till they had first applied their good Offices for an Accommodation.” The French Preparations on the Side of Flanders soon alarmed them; whereupon, in a Conference with the Marquis de Fenelon, they requested, that his Most Christian Majesty would desist from attacking the Barrier Towns: Those Remonstrances being disregarded, on the King’s Arrival at Lille, they sent Count Waffenaar to enforce these Representations; who having had an Audience of his Majesty, was answered, “ That he could not possibly agree to a Suspension of Arms, being determined to push the War with Vigour, having already found that his Moderation and Delay were ineffectual, and his Enemies the more intractable.” The Dutch even continued in their Lethargy, though their Barrier was attacked and several of the Towns taken, and shewed no Inclination of exerting themselves in opposing the Torrent. In August, the British Minister made a masterly Remonstrance, to invigorate their Councils against the common Enemy; some of their wisest \* Statesmen soon perceived the Necessity they were in, of breaking through so dangerous a Neutrality; but it being too strongly opposed by the pacifick Majority of the Assembly, it was laid aside; who, on the Queen of Hungary’s Remonstrance, for a powerful Succour for their mutual Protection, answered, “ That they had exceeded their Engagements, and as Prudence or Interest would not oblige them to run the Hazard of making their Country the Seat of War, and sacrificing their Safety for the Protection of others, it would not be reasonable to come to an open Rupture

\* M. Van Haaren made a noble Speech to the Assembly of the States-General, for Declaring War against France, and was seconded by M. Bentinck, and others.

“ Rupture with *France*, as then no other Door  
 “ could be so advantageously opened to an Accom-  
 “ modation ; which Conduct their Allies should  
 “ justly applaud.” In this Strain did they con-  
 tinue the remaining Part of the Year ; though at the  
 first Invasion of the *French*, they seemed to threaten  
 them ; but the *French* Monarch pursued his Measures  
 with Vigour, insisting, “ that he had the same Right  
 “ to assist the Emperor, as they had to assist her *Habs-*  
 “ *burgian* Majesty.” This Invasion the *French* seem-  
 ed resolved to extend even to the *Low Countries*, in  
 which their Progress was considerable, till they were  
 obliged to re-inforce their Army on the *Rhine*, to  
 prevent Prince *Charles*’s farther Irruption in their Do-  
 minions. However, the Advantages they reaped by  
 taking a few of the Barrier Towns, and the Acqui-  
 sition of *Fribourg* enabled them to make new Incur-  
 sions into their Countries at Pleasure, where I shall  
 leave them recruiting their Finances and Forces, and  
 pass over to *Great-Britain*.

HAVING, in the former Part of this Year, remarked Affairs of the Parliamentary Proceedings of *Great-Britain*, and the Motions made to obstruct the intended Invasion from *France*, I shall now proceed to the Transactions of our Fleet both at Home and Abroad ; of which the Particulars are neither extraordinary interesting or serviceable to the common Cause, except the Return of Commodore *Anson* from the *South-Seas*, with some of the Sweets, that Part of the World abounds with.

FIRST, as to our *Mediterranean* Fleet ; at the Close <sup>Toulon En-</sup> of last Year, we left Admiral *Matthews* at his Station <sup>gagement</sup> off *Toulon*, with forty-nine Sail of the Line, and ten Frigates, to block up the combined Fleets in that Port, which consisted of twenty-seven Ships of the Line and five Frigates, eleven whereof, and one Fri-  
 gate, were Spanish under Don *Navarre*. M. de *Gaut* the

1744, the French Admiral having the chief Command, who arrived in January, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Terrible* for that Purpose. They began their Preparations with the utmost Dispatch, and seemed resolved to put to Sea at all Events, with an Intent to divert the British Fleet up the Straights, to prevent (as before remarked) their obstructing the intended Invasion in Favour of the Pretender: Admiral *Matthews*, about the same Time, returned from *Tarifa*, where he had been to concert the necessary Measures for prosecuting the War with the King of *Sardinia*, and soon after received Intelligence, the combined Fleet were preparing to put to Sea; whereupon he stationed his Cruizers to watch the Enemy's Motions. On the 3d of February he was joined by three British Men of War, and on the 8th, he had Advice that the Enemy would put to Sea next Morning: That Evening it was confirmed by Captain *Marsh* in the *Winchelsea*, who made the Signal, of seeing Ships under Sail coming out of *Toulon* Road, whereupon the Admiral made the Signal to unmoor. At Duskish, Captain *Marsh* repeated his Signal of seeing nineteen Ships under Sail, and about Two the next Morning, sent to inform the Admiral, that they had anchored under *Cape Stret*; about Day-break, the Admiral perceived thirty-four of the Enemy's Ships under Sail, and immediately stood out to meet them, as the Wind blew full at West, he expected they would bear down upon him; they still kept to Windward, and the Admiral stood off and on in the Bay till Night, then anchored, having stationed his Cruizers to watch their Motion. On the 16th, the Admiral discovered fifteen Sail of the Enemy, the rest being covered by the Isle of *Portqueralle*; whereupon he weighed, and having little Wind made all the Sail he could to come up with them, then moving towards him with

a small Breeze at West. The Admiral was in this Interval joined by the *Boyne* and *Chichester* from *Port Mahon*. The Enemy waited in Line of Battle ; but it was Night, for want of Wind and a swelling Sea, before the Admiral could come near them, having all Day kept out the Signal for the Line, and even till after it was dark : At Dusk, he drew up within three Gunshots of them, stationing the *Essex* and *Windham* to observe their Motion to Leeward, and give the proper Signals, in case they made Sail ; he was so near as to count the Enemy's Ships after the Moon was down ; but lost Sight of Vice-Admiral *Lefèvre*'s Division, who had brought top so far to Windward, that at Day-break, on the 11th, when the Admiral made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head, he was full five Miles a-stern. About Eight that Morning, the *Royal Oak*, from *Port Mahon*, joined the Fleet, Rear-Admiral *Rousley* led the Van, but was not able to come near that of the Enemy ; the French Admirals continuing different Motions, sometimes lying by, as if they intended waiting, and at other Times making all the Sail they possibly could a-head, so that the Spanish Squadron was left considerably a-stern. By this Conduct of the combined Admirals the British Admiral judged they were not determined to fight, but to draw him down the Straights ; on which the Admiral, towards Noon, made the Signals for engaging, and soon after bore down with the Larboard-Tack on *Don Newarre*, the Spanish Admiral, being boldly seconded by the brave Captain *Cornwall* in the *Marlborough* ; about One in the Afternoon, the *Constance*, the Spanish Admiral's Second was attacked by the *Norfolk*, and soon obliged to bear away, and never shortened Sail while in Sight ; the rest of the Admiral's Division engaged those a-head, but at a considerable Distance ; the *Marlborough* driving too near the

1744. the Admiral, he was obliged to fill his Sails to prevent his coming on board him, and being so disabled in his Masts and Rigging, could not give the gallant Captain *Cornwall* the Assistance necessary, by which he was so exposed to the Enemy's Fire, that he lost his Masts, and was himself carried off by a Cannon-Shot; whose Loss was greatly regretted, he being endowed with all the Qualities of rendering an Officer serviceable to his Country, and deserved a better Fate. About Four the *Reel*, the Spanish Admiral, seemed almost disabled; upon which the English Admiral made the Signal, for the *Anne Galley* Fire-Ship, to burn her; but when the Captain advanced within Pistol-Shot, the Spanish Admiral brought seven of his lowest Tier of Guns to bear on her, which taking Place sunk her a-head, when, by some Fatality, she blew up a-stern with Captain *M'Kay*, Lieutenant *Hillier*, and twelve Men. The *Somerset*, *Dragon*, *Princess* and *Bedford*, *Kingston*, and *Berwick*; (of the Admiral's Division, except the two last) engaged the Spanish Line, a-head of the Rear, and after two Hours Fire, the *Polder* struck to the *Berwick*; whereupon Captain *Hawks* sent a Lieutenant, and twenty-three Men, to take Possession of her; but the French Squadron tacking about she was retaken, so disabled, that the next Day the Enemy quitted \* her. In the mean Time, Rear-Admiral *Rowley* came along side of *M. de Court*, and being seconded by the *Princess Caroline*, engaged briskly for three Glasses, when the French Admiral set his Foresail, and stood away; only four of the French Squadron engaged, the rest keeping their Wind to weather the Van; but as the British Van kept the same Course, they prevented them, and Night coming on with a great Swell, ended

\* Captain *Norris* of the *Essex*, by the Admiral's Order burnt her.

ed the Action. At Eight o' Clock, the Admiral removed his Flag on Board the \* *Russel*; on the 12th, at Day-break, they saw the Enemy to Leeward, having towed their crippled Ships all Night before the Wind. The Admiral again gave Chace to the *French*, in Line of Battle to Windward of the *Spaniards*; but as he drew near they made Sail, and there being but little Wind, the Admiral was obliged to bring too at Night, that his sternmost Ships might join him. On the 13th in the Morning, the Enemy were perceived at a great Distance, and finding it in vain to pursue, he endeavoured to regain his former Station; but by contrary Winds and bad Weather, was obliged to bear away for *Port Mahon*, where he anchored on the 29th of February, and set all Hands to repair the Damages sustained in the late Action. The *Spanish* and *French* Squadrons having thus escaped, several of their Ships being so disabled, that if they had been closely pursued, they would inevitably have fallen into the Enemy's Hands, directed their Course for the Coasts of *Spain*, and having separated on the 15th, the *French* anchored in *Alicant Road*, and the *Spaniards* got into the Harbour of *Cartbagena*, where *Don Navarro* was honoured, by his Catholick Majesty, with the just Reward due to his Merit and Services.

ON the other Hand, the Reputation of the *British* Arms at Sea, had a manifest Reflection from the Issue of this Action, which appeared in the Sequel of such Importance, as to occasion a Parliamentary Enquiry. As it was evident the *British* Squadron had a Superiority sufficient to ruin, at one decisive Blow, the united Naval Force of *France* and *Spain*; therefore it may be proper, before I proceed, to examine into the Cause of so fatal a Miscarriage.

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THE

\* One of *Lefèvre's* Division which came up.

1744

1744.  
Debates  
between  
*Matthews*  
and *Lefèvre*.

The long Coldness and secret Misunderstanding, that subsisted between the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, since the former's superseding the latter in the Command of the British Fleet, at his first Arrival from England to *Villa Franca*; where, in Presence of the Commandant of *Nice*, and several general Officers, he reprimanded Mr. *Lefèvre*, for not sending a Frigate to meet him according to Directions; received new Fuel on ill Success, and broke out into mutual Recriminations. The Admiral had no sooner arrived at *Port Mahon*, but he sent the Vice-Admiral several Queries, tending to an Accusation of Misconduct: To which having not received satisfactory Answers, his Power ministering to his Resentment, he suspended him from his Post, and dispatched the *Salisbury* with him to *England*, where he soon became the Accuser. Mr. *Matthews*'s Charge was first heard, the Heads of which were, " That he not obeying his Signals, " and falling too far a-stern, the Night before the " Action, was incapable of assisting, by which the " Enemy escaped; that he might have stopped the " rearmost Ship of Don *Navarro*'s Division, but " neglected attacking them; which Ships coming up " to attack the Admiral, he was obliged to quit the " *Real*, which he had disabled, and would otherwise " have taken her; that the Vice-Admiral had on " this Occasion, visibly sacrificed the Honour of his " Country, to gratify his private Resentment; that " while he nicely pretended to observe the Rules of " Discipline, he shamefully set an Example of De- " sertion and Cowardice: The Necessity of Circum- " stances arising from unforeseen Events, is a supe- " rior Direction to any standing Rules; that it was " the Duty of a good Officer, when he saw his Ad- " miral in Danger, and so ill supported by his own  
" Division

“ Division, to crowd all the Sail he could carry, to  
 “ his Assistance ; that no possible Plea can be offered  
 “ for a Man who sees his Commander exposed at a  
 “ Distance, without stirring to his Relief ; that the  
 “ Admiral was under the Necessity of engaging as he  
 “ did, otherwise he would have lost the Opportunity  
 “ of engaging at all, as the Enemy’s Squadron were  
 “ all clean, and could sail three Feet to our one ; and  
 “ tho’ the Admiral did his Duty, by attacking the  
 “ Spanish Squadron (the only Part of the Enemy’s  
 “ Fleet he could come up with) he had the Mortifi-  
 “ cation neither to be seconded by his own Division,  
 “ nor that of Mr. *Lefstock*, who was therefore justly  
 “ chargeable with the Disgrace of the Day.” To  
 which the Vice-Admiral replied ; “ That the Night  
 “ before the Engagement he brought too, in Obedi-  
 “ ence to the Admiral’s Night Signal ; but at Day-break,  
 “ by reason of the Wind’s shifting, and the Indraught  
 “ of the Tides, he found himself at a greater Distance  
 “ from the main Body than he expected ; that about  
 “ Eight he had an Account from the Admiral, by Mr.  
 “ *Jasper*, his first Lieutenant, that he would lie by,  
 “ till he could join him with his Division ; in place  
 “ whereof the Admiral made more Sail, and sent  
 “ Lieutenant *Knowles* to order him to do the same,  
 “ tho’ he had then crowded all he could carry ; that  
 “ he did all he possibly could to get up with the  
 “ Sternmost of the Spanish Squadron, and even fired  
 “ a Broadside at the *Isabella*, being the Hindmost,  
 “ but could not prevent her going a-head of him ;  
 “ that he did all that lay in his Power to assist the  
 “ Admiral, whose Rashness and Precipitation in en-  
 “ gaging the Enemy, before the Line of Battle, which  
 “ was formed, contrary to the Rules of War, and

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1744. " the Practice of our best \* Admirals, rendered his Attempts to succour and support him, fruitless. That this Conduct of Mr. *Matthews* was the more inexcusable, as he was under no Necessity of hurrying on the Action, since, by the Disposition of the French and Spanish Admirals, it plainly appeared they were resolved to fight ; that it was unaccountable, the Admiral should take such Precautions not to let the Enemy escape us, when our Fleet was not formed in Order of Battle, and they lay prepared for us, before the Engagement ; and tho' we had gained the Advantage of disabling four of their Ships, and burning another, became of a sudden more cautious, by bringing too, in order of Battle, at a much greater Distance, without sending out any Cruizers to observe their Motions ; therefore, the sole Misfortune was chargeable on the Admiral, who, by his Imprudence, in fighting at first at such a Disadvantage, had endangered the whole Fleet entrusted to his Command ; and after, by a quite contrary Conduct, suffered the Enemy to escape out of his Hands." Such were the Arguments used by those Gentlemen in their own Vindication ; so that it appears, very probable, that in some Points they were both blameable, and in others blameless ; but, in the main, 'tis certain, all that they were able to say or do in their own Vindication, was no Recompence to the Nation for such an Event ; in which the Destruction of the combined Fleets was unavoidable, if their private Animosities and trifling Punctilioes had not intervened.

## THE

\* Instances of this were given in the Conduct of Admiral *Ruffel*, at the Battle of *La Hogue*, in 1692, who made no Signal for engaging, till he got within three-fourths Musket-shot of the Enemy ; and Sir *George Rooke*, in the Fight-off *Malaga*, in 1708, did not make his Signal, till he had formed his Line of Battle within Gun-shot.

**T H E** Clamour and Resentment of the Nation for Justice, on those who had so heinously failed in their Duty to their King and Country, became unanimous: So that a Parliamentary Enquiry being necessary, the House of Commons unanimously agreed in the following Resolutions ; " That, as it evidently appeared to them, that the combined Squadrons were inferior to his Majesty's Fleet at the Time of Engagement, the Miscarriage in that Action created a general Reflection on the Honour of his Majesty's Arms, and was equally detrimental to the National Interest, which must be owing to the Misconduct and Misbehaviour of some of the Commanders and Officers of the Fleet." Therefore they addressed his Majesty, " That he would be pleased to appoint, immediately, Courts Martial to inspect into the Conduct of Admiral *Matthews*, Vice-Admiral *Lefstock*, the Captains *Burriß*, *Norris*, *Williams*, *Ambrose*, *Dylke*, and *Frogmore*, with the four Lieutenants of the *Dorsetshire*, in order to bring a condign Punishment on those, whose Misconduct had brought this Discredit on his Arms, sacrificed the Honour of the Nation, and trifled away so apparent an Opportunity of importantly serving the common Cause."

**T H E** Admirals *Matthews* and *Lefstock* were heard in their Places before the House; when, tho' several Witnesses were examined, it was concluded to refer the Trials to a Court Martial. Accordingly, his Majesty nominated Sir *Chaloner Ogle* President; who, being assisted by Admiral *Mayne*, and twenty-two Captains, after a long Trial, came to the following Result; Admiral *Matthews* judged incapable of future Service; Vice-Admiral *Lefstock* acquitted; Captain *Burriß* cashiered; Captain *Williams* cashiered; but on Account of the Weakness of his Sight, and his joining the Fleet just before the Engagement, was recom-

1744. mended to Half-pay ; Captain *Ambrose* referred to the King's Pleasure, and fined one Year's Pay ; Captain *Norris* had absconded ; and the rest were acquitted. Thus ended the Trial of those Officers, who had lost an Opportunity so propitious to the British Nation, and its Allies ; which, if properly taken Advantage of, would have undoubtedly prevented the tragical Scene, that instantly commenced in Europe.

*Admiral Rowley* being detached to assist Prince *Lobkowitz*, on the Coast of Italy ; Admiral *Rowley*, who succeeded Admiral *Matthews*, sailed in October, from *Port Mahon*, with a gallant Squadron of forty-one Sail, in Pursuit of the Enemy. He first visited the Road of *Alicant* ; but not discovering the Enemy, detached two of his Fleet to examine the Harbour of *Carthagena*, where they discovered fourteen Spanish Sail, with four Frigates, ready to put to Sea. As this Harbour is one of the best fortified in Spain, the Admiral judged it not practicable to attack them, but continued to cruize some Time on the Coast ; and having picked up some Prizes, returned to *Port Mahon*, where I shall leave him to winter with his Fleet, and return to the Channel.

*Admiral Balchen* fails. THE Expedition against the intended Invasion from France I remarked in the former Part of this Year. In July, Admiral *Balchen* was ordered with eighteen English, and six Dutch Men of War, to convoy the *Portugal* and *Mediterranean* Fleets ; then to cruize for the *Brest* Squadron, under *M. de Rochamboult*. Accordingly, he hoisted his Flag on Board the *Victory*, and having convoyed the Fleet, was unfortunately surprized in the Bay of *Biscay* by a violent Storm, which soon dispersed his Fleet, several lost their Masts ; the *Exeter* was necessitated to throw her Guns over-board, to prevent her foundering ; and with much Difficulty Admiral *Stuart*, with

Part of the Fleet, got safe into *Plymouth*; while the melancholy Fate of Admiral *Balchen*, in the *Victory*, was determined on the Race of *Alderney*: *October the 1st*.  
1744.

4th at Night, she struck on those Rocks; and, tho' several Signals of Distress were heard, the Storm was so violent, no Assistance could be given, till the devouring Deep swallowed the Ship and Crew. She carried 108 Brass Guns, and was undoubtedly the finest Ship in the Royal Navy, with 1100 Men, amongst whom were a considerable Number of Volunteers of the Nobility of *England*, which diffused a general Concern throughout the Nation. His Majesty was so much moved, that he granted his Lady, in Consideration of the Admiral's Misfortune and Merit, a Pension of 500*l. per Annum*. To this Catastrophe may be adapted the following Lines, *viz.*

*The Seas that roar'd, in Mountains roll'd,  
The lurking Rocks the Surges clear'd :  
As Shovel's Fate, was Balchen's bold ;  
By Britons lov'd, by Spaniards fear'd.*

THE *Colchester* and *Rye* Men of War were this Year wrecked on the Coast of *England*; but most of their Crews saved. The brave Captain *Watson*, in the *Northumberland* of seventy Guns, shared a worse Fate; having in *June* fallen in with three French Men of War, mounting in all 158 Guns, with whom he continued an obstinate Engagement of three Hours, when he being mortally wounded, the Master and Gunner deserting their Posts, the Vessel was obliged to strike, and was carried into *Brest*, where the Prisoners were treated with much Humanity.

THO' there doth not much Advantage occur this Year from our Fleets, several of our private Commanders have merited Record, which no impartial Writer can leave in Oblivion.

<sup>1744.</sup> CAPTAIN *Bury*, of his Majesty's Ship the *Solebay*,  
 having taken a Spanish Privateer of fourteen Guns and  
 ry's Prize. *Captain Bury* seventy-five Men, and the *Concordia*, a Spanish Re-  
 gister Ship of thirty-six Guns, was daily expected at  
 Cadiz; he continued to cruise off that Port, and  
 on the 26th of February, having perceived a Sail,  
 crowded all he could to meet her, which he obliged,  
 after an obstinate Engagement of eight Hours, to  
 strike, and carried her into Gibraltar: To his great  
 Joy he found her to be the Ship he waited for, which  
 had on Board 180,000 Dollars, 12,000 Serons of Co-  
 chineal, with other rich Goods, to the Value of more  
 than 200,000l.

**Rich Prize.** CAPTAIN *Aylmer*, of the *Port Mahon*, took, in  
 May, off Cape Clear, the *Golden Lion* from *Mississipi*  
 and the *Havanna*, having on Board a rich Cargo of  
 Skins and Tobacco, besides 50,000l. in Silver. Soon  
 after, Captain *Young*, of *Kinsale*, took a rich *Martini-  
 nico* Ship, valued at 80,000l., and carried her into  
 Scilly. The Privateers had considerable Advantages  
 on both Sides; the Spanish too more in Number, but  
 the British more in Value, which increased the Morti-  
 fication of the Enemy in seeing the most beneficial  
 Branches of their Commerce destroyed.

SEVERAL Commanders, in the Merchants Service,  
 behaved with undaunted Bravery in defending them-  
 selves; but as the Amount of their gallant Actions is  
 too copious, shall omit them, and proceed.

**Commo-  
 dore Barnet** sailed this Summer, with a  
 small Squadron to the East-Indies, to protect the  
 Trade in those Parts, where I shall leave him, and  
 take a View of Commodore *Anson*, who this Year re-  
 turned Home from the South Seas, with his quadren-  
 nial Laurels, after a Voyage attended with all the In-  
 conveniences and Hardships ever known or heard of.

In the former Part of this History I have mentioned Commodore *Anson's* failing; who took his Departure from Spithead, September the 18th, 1740, in the *Centurion* of sixty Guns, attended by the *Gloucester*, Captain *Norris*; the *Severn*, Captain *Legg*; the *Pearl*, Captain *Mitchell*; the *Wager*, Captain *Kidd*; with the *Tryal* Sloop, Captain *Murray*; and the *Anne* and *Industry* Pinks, Victualling Tenders. This Fleet, compleatly manned, had 500 Marines and Invalids, under Colonel *Crache-rode*, with Provisions for twelve Months; and was ordered to the *South Seas*, to distress the Enemy, where it was evident their Weakness would afford a favourable Opportunity of attacking them, and their Wealth would greatly enrich the Individuals engaged in the Enterprize; which, tho' not the publick Advantage of the Nation, considering the Charges of fitting them out, with the Loss of Men and Shipping in the Voyage, yet it served to distress the Enemy's Trade, which is a principal Scheme in bringing an obstinate Antagonist to equitable Terms.

The Commodore continued his Voyage; and, on the 26th of October, anchored at the Isle of *Madeira*, where he supplied himself with fresh Provisions and Wine. Captain *Norris*, whom I remarked to you in the *Toulon* Engagement, from hence, on Pretence of Illness, returned to *England*, whose subsequent Conduct leaves the Reader a clear Idea of his Indisposition:

On the 4th of November, the Commodore continued his Voyage, and on the 6th, made *Palma*, one of the *Canary Isles*. On the 28th, he crossed the Line to the Southward, and on the 17th of December, the Coast of *Brazil* bore W. S. W. when he anchored at \* *St. Catherine*, where he continued a Month, erecting

\* *St. Catherine*, an Island on the Coast of *Paraguay*, in 27. 30. S. Lat. possessed by the *Portuguese*, very mountainous and woody. It's chief Product Hogs and Owls.

1744. ing Tents for the Recovery of the Invalids, and having wooded and watered, weighed on the 18th of January, 1741, and on the 22d, the *Pearl* lost Company; her Commander died on the 31st, and soon after was chased by Don Pizarro's Squadron, from whom she happily got clear, and on the 17th of February, rejoined the Fleet off the Coast of Patagonia. On the 18th, the Commodore put into Port St. Julian, where he could get no other Refreshment than Salt.

On the 27th he weighed, and stood to the Southward; and on the 4th of March passed close to the Streights of Magellan; the 6th, the Shore of Terra del Fuego afforded a dismal Prospect of craggy Hills, and horrid Vallyes, covered with Snow, void of Trees or Verdure; on the 7th, he entered the great Southern Ocean, through the Streights of \* *Le Maire*, and on the 9th and 10th, being louring, dark Weather, was visited with a prodigious Gale, and a rolling Swell from the West, which indicated their approaching Calamity. This Storm continued, with little Interrmission, to the End of May, in a Manner so dreadful, as to exceed Description, which none can have a Sensation of, but the distressed Sufferers; their Ships being tossed about like Wherries, and the boisterous Surges incessantly breaking over their Decks. To add to this Distress, the Scurvy raged violently amongst them, seven or eight commonly dying of a Day; so that the dead Bodies floated above the Deck, for want of Hands to throw them over-board. In this melancholy Situation were they, having scarcely Hands in Health sufficient to navigate the Vessel, when Divine Providence interposed, and somewhat abated the ireful Main.

\* *Le Maire*, from Jacob *Le Maire* of Amsterdam, the sixth Circum-Navigator of the Globe, who discovered this Passage in 1615, in Lat. 58. S.

Main. They lost Sight of the *Pearl* and *Stern* on the 10th of April, which, as may be supposed, were intimidated by this direful Storm; and having touched at *Rio de Janeiro*, returned Home to *England*. On the 23d, they likewise lost Sight of the remaining Part of the Squadron; which Misfortunes no ways retarded the Commodore in bravely continuing his Voyage alone. The Coast of *Patagonia* appeared to them on the 8th of May, being high, craggy, and covered with Snow; several Islands likewise appeared; but the Commodore not liking this Coast, bore away, on the 10th, for the Isle of *Juan Fernandez*, and on the 18th, discovered the Isles of \* *Chiloe*, bearing E. S. E. On the 20th, the high Land of † *Chili*, bore E. at a great Distance; and June the 11th, they came to an Anchor in the Bay of ‡ *Juan Fernandez*, and were that Evening, to their great Joy, joined by the *Tryal* Sloop. They immediately erected Tents and Huts on Shore, for the Recovery of the Sick, which the healthful Air of the Island greatly contributed to. On their Arrival there, the *Centurion's* Crew was reduced from 518 to 210; whereof 130 were unfit for Service. On the 26th, the *Gloucester* appeared off the Harbour; but was beat back by contrary Winds, till the 23d of July, when she arrived in a melancholy Condition, her Crew being reduced to fifty-six Men.

The

\* A Cluster of Islands on the South of *Chili*, subject to the *Spaniards*, by whom they are well inhabited.

† *Chili*, a large Country of South America, S. of *Peru*, 1160 Miles long, and from 120 to 360 broad, abounds with Gold, Fruit, and Wines, being its chief Commodities.

‡ *Juan Fernandez*, an Island on the Coast of *Chili*, in the Pacific Ocean, is verdant all the Year, has a healthful Air, abounds with Woods, Springs, Goats, Wild Dogs, Cats, &c. noted for the Abode of *Alexander Selkirk*, a Scotch Mariner, who being the only surviving Person of a Ship cast away near this Island, lived there alone four Years and four Months; as a *Musquetto Indian* had done three Years before.

1744. The Storm that retarded their Passage seemed propitious ; for had they come in but a few Days sooner, they must certainly have fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, there being a strong *Spanish* Squadron waiting for them, at the Island, for a considerable Time ; which was fitted out by the Viceroy of *Peru* for that Service, on his Intelligence of their Design from Don *Pizarro* at *Buenos Ayres*. They departed from the Island on the 6th of *June*, and sailed for the Coast of *Chili*, imagining the *British* Squadron had put back ; which providential Impatience extricated the Commodore out of that Labyrinth, wherein his weak Condition would undoubtedly have left him a Sacrifice, as the *Spaniards* had Orders to put the *English* to the Sword. The *Anne Pink* Store-ship, to their great Joy, arrived on the 16th of *August*, with Plenty of Provisions on Board, whose Crew, from the Refreshment they met with on the Coast of *Chili*, were in good Health. The Commodore, having somewhat recovered his Men, and refitted his little Fleet, was resolved to commence Reprizals as soon as possible. Accordingly, on *September* the 8th, a Sail appearing N. E. he weighed, and stood in pursuit of her ; but having lost Sight, continued his Cruize, and on the 12th, he made a Sail to the Windward, which he soon came up with, and took. She carried 500 Tons, bound from *Callao* in *Peru*, to *Valparaiso* in *Chili*, valued at 18,000*l.* On the 13th, he returned to the Fleet with his Prize, which he fitted up, and gave the Command to Mr. *Saumarez*, his first Lieutenant, having condemned and burnt the *Anne Pink* as unserviceable. On the 21st, he detatched Capt. *Mitchel*, in the *Gloucester*, to cruise off *Payta*, and weighed with the *Tryal* Sloop, and *Carmill*, a Prize. On the 24th, the *Tryal* came up with and took a *Spanish* Ship of near 600 Tons, laden with Sugar and Bale Goods, with about 4000*l.* in Specie and Wrought

Second  
Prize.

Wrought Plate. This Vessel was fitted up and called the *Tryal's Prize*, whose Men were transferred to her, <sup>1744.</sup> the *Tryal* being condemned and burnt. October the 1<sup>st</sup>, the Highlands of *Valparaiso* in *Chili* bore N. E. fourteen Leagues, and on the 8<sup>th</sup>, they had the View of *Choapa*, and the lofty Volcanos of the *Andes*: On the 21<sup>st</sup>, they made the Highlands of *Morra Quemado*, bearing E. by N. four Leagues.

THE 3d of November, the Isle of *Ajia* appeared at N. E. five Leagues Distant; and on the 5<sup>th</sup>, they were a-breast of the Mountains of *Baranca*; which Night <sup>Third</sup> they took a Prize of small Value, except 50 lb. of <sup>Prize.</sup> Silver in Specie and Plate. He continued his Course towards \* *Payta*, through a Blood Sea, occasioned by the Spawn of Fish; and on the 12<sup>th</sup>, took another Ship from *Payta*, with a valuable Cargo of Iron, and Cloaths, in which was *John Williams*, an *Iribman*, who entered voluntarily on Board the *Centurion*, and recommended the Attack of *Payta* to the Commodore. He introduced two *Spanish* Prisoners to conduct the Forces the safest Way to the Port, who were <sup>Fourth</sup> on the least Suspicion of Treachery, to be shot by their <sup>Prize.</sup> Followers: Knowing the dreadful Sentence that hung over them, they proved faithful; for that Night the Commodore sent off his Boats with fifty Men well armed, under the Lieutenants *Brett*, *Dennis* and *Hughes*, who immediately entered the Town, and threw the Garrison and Inhabitants into Confusion, deserting, after a flight Resistance, all their Posts, which were possessed by the *English*, with the Loss of one Man killed, and three wounded. The *British* Colours were displayed on the Castle, when the Commodore appeared off the Harbour in the Morning, which salutary Omen certified <sup>Takes</sup> *Payta*.

\* *Payta*, a Town and Port of the Province of *Quito*, in *Peru*, the Rendezvous of the *Spanish* Trade in the *South Seas*; in Lat. 5° 3'. 165 Leagues N. E. of *Lima*.

<sup>3744</sup> ~~3744~~ tified him of their Success. The *Engl<sup>ish</sup>* continued in the Town three Days, in which Time their Booty (exclusive of \* Plunder) amounted to 32,000*l.* besides Watches, Jewels, &c. What is most remarkable in their Conduct there, tho' in Excess of Liquors, few were known to be drunk, or behaved the least irregularly, which redounded greatly to the Honour of their Country, and conduced to the Success of this Expedition. The Inhabitants having made no Overtures to the Town, the Commodore gave Orders on the 5th, to set it on Fire, which was accordingly executed. The Vessels found in the Harbour, being one Ship, two Snows, a Schooner, and two Quarter Gallies, were likewise burnt; the Men, then, were ordered on Board, and every Thing put in readiness for their Departure; when the Commodore's generous Soul represented him a *Scipio* or *Alexander*, and as great a Stoick as a Hero; for having two beautiful young Ladies Prisoners, taken in a Prize from *Peru* to *Chili*, whom, during their Captivity, he treated with all the Respect that Generosity or Honour could dictate; he thought proper to enlarge them with other Passengers, &c. which Courtesy, as we have been since informed, gave the *Spaniards* so great an Idea of the *Engl<sup>ish</sup>* Humanity, that they have often said, *It was Pity they were Heretics.* The 16th, the Squadron weighed, and put to Sea; and Fifth Prize. on the 17th, were joined by the *Gloucester*, with a Prize laden with Wine, and 7000*l.* in Money and Plate. On the 18th, the Commodore burnt a Brandy Bark which he brought from *Paya*, and his third Prize. On the 21st, they passed the Isle of *Plata*, Port *Manta* bearing S. E. and having for the second Time passed the Line, on the 23d, to

Burns  
*Paya*.

\* Great Quantities of Gold and Silver Brocades, Laced Cloaths, Bales of fine Linen and Woollen Cleaths, &c. Hogs, Sheep, Fowls, Casks of *Span<sup>ish</sup>* Wine and Brandy, Sweetmeats, Oil, Olives, &c.

to the Northward ; they, on the 24th, observed the Isle of Gallo bearing E. S. E. at six Leagues Distance, and on the 26th, the Gloucester's Prize was burnt. They continued their Course, and on the 3d of December, came in View of the Isle of Quibo, in Lat. 7, N. about forty Leagues to the S. W. of Panama, where they anchored on the 5th, having the preceding Day parted Company with the Gloucester. Here they supplied themselves with Wood and Water, and Plenty of Turtle. On the 8th, they weighed again, and on the 10th, took a small Bark, which had nothing of Value on Board, but a Gold Chain and some Money. The 11th, they burnt their last Prize, and were rejoined by the Gloucester. On the 25th, the Isle of Cocos appeared, from which Time to the End of January 1742, they cruized off the Coast of Mexico for the Manilla Ship ; but seeing no Likelihood of Intelligence, it was judged necessary for that End to send a Barge to cruize off the Harbour of \* Acapulco. Accordinging to the Lieutenants Dennis and Scott were sent, well manned, on the 6th of February ; and on the 16th, they surprized a Canoe with three Negroes fishing off the Port, whom they brought on Board the Commodore, leaving the Canoe to drive ashore, which Oversight prevented the sailing of the Manilla Ship, the Spaniards judging the Matter as it really was, knowing how well the Negroes could swim. These Prisoners informed the Commodore, that on the 9th of January, the Manilla Ship arrived at Acapulco, that she was taking in her Lading for India, that she mounted sixty Guns, and had 500 Men ; but that the Spaniards, by the Diligence they used in fortifying the Place,

\* Acapulco, a Town of Mexico, of considerable Trade, being the chief Mart of Asia and India.

1742.

They cruize  
for the Ma-  
nilla Ship.

1744.

Place, seemed under some Dread, and must have had some Notion of the British Squadron's being in those Seas. The Commodore stationed his Squadron off *Acapulco* for the expected Prize, till the 24th of March, when there being no Appearance of her, it was resolved to bear away for *Port Chequatan*, having first detached Lieutenant *Hughes* in a Cutter, with six Men well armed, to cruize off *Acapulco* for some Days, with Directions where to meet him. The Commodore arrived on the 2d of April, and anchored at *Chequatan*; where, while he watered, he sent out Parties to reconnoitre the Country, who, in eighteen Miles March, could neither discover House, Town, nor Sign of Inhabitants, except one Horse-Man at the Verge of a Wood, who galloped away on their Appearance, leaving his Pistol and Hat behind.

THE Commodore, having careened, resolved to pass the Pacific Ocean to the *East - Indies*, then distant 3000 Leagues; and having burnt the remaining Part of his Prizes on the 24th, weighed with the *Centurion* and *Gloucester*, leaving a Letter in a Bottle, to direct Lieutenant *Hughes*\* where to find him, who fortunately rejoined him on the 5th of May; at which Time, as the bad Season commenced on that Coast, it was resolved to proceed on the Voyage. On the 6th the Commodore took his Departure from the Mexican Coast, having first ordered all his *Spanijs* and *Indian* Prisoners, being sixty in Number, into two Launches, with Provisions and other Necessaries to carry them to *Panama*. This Passage was favourable till the Beginning of June, when the Scurvy broke out afresh on board both Ships, and continued to rage with great Vehemence, carrying off Numbers

Depart  
from Mexi-  
co.

\* This Officer in his Cruize put into the Bay of *Pataplan*, from whence, on his firing some Shot, a Body of 150 *Spanijs* Horse, who had drawn up to attack him, retired to the Woods.

bers every Day ; in which distressed Condition they were <sup>1744.</sup> when the *Gloucester* became leaky, and was necessitated to make Signals of Distress. Capt. *Mitchell* informed the Commodore, that it was impossible to keep her above Water ; whereupon her Crew were ordered on board the *Centurion*, and on the 15th, in the Evening, she was set on Fire, and next Morning blew up. How wretched now must their Condition be, having their Squadron reduced to one Ship, and that leaky, full of Sick, and lumbered with Prize-Goods ? The Commodore's Resolution and Constancy were worthy a British Subject, under these Circumstances, that might have discouraged a brave and experienced Commander ; for in all Emergencies he shewed a Vivacity of Spirit ; an Earnest of the Laurels which his subsequent Conduct produced for his Country.

ON the 27th they reached the Isle of \* *Bonavista*, Anchors at where they surprized a Spanish Bark of sixteen *Bonavista*. Tons, sent by the Governor of *Guan*, to kill Cattle for the Use of the Garrison. Here, to their great Joy, they were blessed with a clear temperate Air, and Plenty of fresh Provisions. The Commodore's first Care was to erect Tents and Huts, for the Recovery of the Sick, in which Service, the Indians taken in the Bark contributed much ; one of them entered on Board the Commodore, and proved a very useful Hand. While Mr. *Anson* was thus busy in concerting Schemes for the Recovery and Provision of his Crew, there arose a sudden Storm, The *Centurion* on the 21st of September, which was near fatally <sup>Centurion parts her</sup> determining this Expedition ; for the *Centurion* that <sup>Night</sup> <sub>is driven to Sea.</sub>

U

\* *Bonavista*, or *Tinean*, one of the *Ladron* Isles, abounds with innumerable Herds of Cattle, and great Droves of Wild Hogs ; as also Cocoa, Oranges and Lemons, with the Lima, or Bread Fruit, peculiar to these Islands.

Another of these Islands, where the *Spaniards* have a Fort and Garrison,

<sup>1744.</sup> Night parted her Anchors, and was driven to Sea, and, being disabled, and weakly manned, was almost given over for lost. The Commodore, with the Captains *Mitchell* and *Sauarez*, and about one Hundred Officers and private Men, being left a Shore, in this melancholy Situation and imminent Danger were exposed with a Handful of Invalids, on an unknown Island, in so remote a Part of the World, to the Resentment of the Enemy; not having Arms for half his Number, nor above three Pounds of Powder, and his Commission with that of the other Officers being on board; so that if the *Spaniards* had surprized them, they might perhaps treat them as Pyrates: But Providence soon interposed in his Favour, while he discovered a Fortitude and Composure, that did Honour to his Conduct. He immediately ordered the *Spanish* Bark to be cut asunder and lengthened, so as to make it capable of transporting them to the Coast of *China*; while another Party were employed, in killing of Cattle and jerking of Beef for the Voyage. Two *Spanish* Paroos, on the 5th of October, appeared off the Harbour, which fortunately did not venture in, as they were in a weak Capacity to oppose them; but on the 10th their depressed Spirits were restored, by a Discovery of the *Centurion* in the Offing, which next Day safely anchored in the Road; after twenty Days rolling at Sea in great Distress, the Officers and Men being continually employed at the Pumps: This favourable Event proved full as satisfactory to the distressed at Sea, as to the destitute on Shore, as they could have no other Expectation, then to become a Wreck, by the bad Condition of the Vessel, among Savages, or those perhaps of as barbarous a Disposition. The Provisions prepared were immediately ordered on board her, and on the 21st, having burnt the *Spanish* Bark, she weighed from

She re  
turns.

Departs  
from the  
Island.

this plentiful Island, and, on the 5th of November, <sup>1744.</sup> made the main Land of *China*, bearing N. W. and daily met with Thousands of Fishing Boats, none of which would speak with them, nor venture on board ; on the 10th he anchored in the Road of *Macao*, and with some Difficulty obtained from the Viceroy of <sup>Arrives at</sup> *Macao*. the Province leave to purchase such Necessaries as they wanted. The *Chinese*, a People jealous of *Europeans*; inspecting their Trade, did not welcome those Visitants, who they imagined to be *Ladron* Men, (or Pirates as they termed them) for, on Captain *Townshend's* (Commander of an *East Indiaman*) applying to one of their Merchants to supply the Commodore with what Necessaries he wanted, he answered, " That he would gladly trust any of the *English* Merchants with Goods ; but this *Ladron* Man he would not trust a single Farthing ; adding, if I do, he will pay me with his Guns :" But finding their Mistake they were willing to prolong their Stay, on account of the honourable Treatment they received from the Commodore and Crew, paying ready Money for every Thing they called for. Here he continued five Months, during which Time he sheathed his Ship, and several Men entering on board, it enabled him to <sup>sails from</sup> put to Sea on the 9th of April 1743, prudently giving thence, out, that he intended for *Batavia* in his return to *Europe*, though his real Design was to cruize once more for the *Manilla* Ship : He steered for Cape *Spirito Santo*, on the North of *Tandaya*, one of the *Philippine Isles*, at the Entrance of the Streights, forty Leagues from *Manilla*, which the Ships bound to that Port, commonly fall in with ; where arriving on the 20th of May, he cruized for thirty-one Days, and to his great Joy, at Five in the Morning he perceived a Sail bearing S. E. which lay directly <sup>Meets the</sup> to the Windward, at fix Leagues Distance ; the *Commodore* <sup>*Manilla* Ship.</sup>

1744. Commodore stood directly for her, while she continued her Course with seeming unconcern : The Captain having an Account at *Guanz* of the Commodore's Weakness, had the Confidence and Vanity to tell his Officers, that an elegant Dinner should be prepared, for he did not doubt of having the Honour of entertaining the Commodore that Day at his Table ; and was preparing Fetters to secure the Crew. Thus vain are the Imaginations of Men, and various the Vicissitude of Fortune ; for the Lot fell on the contrary Party. She having fired a Gun a-head, at Half an Hour after Eight, was answered by the *Centurion* with one to the Leeward. At Half an Hour after Ten, she hoisted *Spanish* Colours at her Ensign-Staff, and displayed the Royal Standard at her Main Top-gallant-mast Head, firing a second Gun to the Leeward, which the Commodore left unanswered, till Half an Hour past Noon, when he hoisted the *British* Flag, and began the Engagement with his Fore-chace at Half a Mile's Distance ; about One, the Ships being approached near each other, the Action grew warm, the *Centurion* Men kept an incessant Fire, as fast as they could load, not minding the Regularity of Broad-sides and Vollies, which made the Enemy imagine their Numbers to be more considerable, than what they really were, and at the first Volley, the Sailors in the Shrouds cleared the Enemy's Tops ; which Advantage, as it exposed their Men on Deck, they took care to improve. The Engagement continued resolutely, for better than an Hour, when the *Spanish* Captain being wounded, thought proper to strike, and the Commodore took possession of her ; she mounted forty-two Carriage and twenty-eight Swivel Guns, with 550 Men, 131 of whom were either killed or wounded. Her Cargo was 256 Chcs of Dollars, each 5132 Pieces, and 35,682 Ounces of Virgin Silver

ver and Plate ; the \* Prisoners were secured on board of both Ships, and Mr. Saumarez was ordered to take the Command of the Prize ; the Crew of the *Centurion* thus divided, were under great Difficulty in navigating two such large Ships, in a dangerous and unknown Sea, and guarding so great a Number of Prisoners ; however, on the 11th of July, they arrived at Macao, where they disburthened themselves of their Returns to Prisoners, and their Success seemed to procure them more Respect than usual ; for on the Commodore's sending an Officer with a Letter to the Viceroy, acquainting him with the Reason of putting into his Port, and that he intended paying him a Visit, and desired a supply of Provisions and Stores ; a Mandarine was sent on board to acquaint him, that the Viceroy would be glad to see him, with the Captain of the other Ships ; that he had sent him a Daily Licence for Provisions, and demanded the Emperor's Duties payable on all Ships, Men of War not excepted. The Commodore replied that his *Britannick* Majesty's Ships were never treated on the same footing with trading Vessels, and that the King's orders were that he should pay no Acknowledgment for Harbouring in any Port whatsoever : But finding he could not obtain Provisions and Stores to enable him to proceed to Europe, he was under a Necessity of visiting the Viceroy ; therefore he moved all the Treasure on board the *Centurion*, and appointed Lieutenant Brett, Captain, to command her in his Absence, and ordered him to get without the River's Mouth, out of reach of the Forts,

U 3 and

\* Amongst whom was the Governor of *Guam*, who had, 36 Years before in the Battle of *Almanza*, taken Mr. Crowder (at this Time Captain of Marines on board) Prisoner, and treated him with great Civility ; recollecting each other they renewed their Acquaintance, and were equally affected with this remarkable Instance of the Mutability of Fortune and Uncertainty of human Affairs.

<sup>1744.</sup> and if he found he was detained, to destroy the *Galleon*, and sail for *England* with the Treasure, not knowing what the Consequence might be, on refusing to pay the Duties.

Waits on  
the Vice-  
roy.

Departs to  
return  
Home.

IN October, attended by several of his Officers, he went to *Canton*, where the Viceroy received him with great Pomp, having 10,000 Soldiers drawn up before his Palace, and his Council of Mandarines attending the Audience ; the Viceroy granted his Demands, and having settled his \* Affairs, he prepared for his return Home. On the 17th of December he departed from the Coast of *China*, and on the 27th crossed the Equator the third Time, to the Southward ; the 28th he passed the Streights of *Banca*, and January the 3d, 1744, anchored at *Prince's Isle* in the Streights of † *Sunda*. Having wooded and watered, he weighed on the 8th, and on the 11th of March arrived at the *Cape of Good Hope* ; here he took in Wine and fresh Provisions, and entered forty *Dutch* Sailors to strengthen the Crew.

ON April the 31st he weighed, and on the 19th the Isle of St. *Helena* ‡, bore N. W. On the 29th he crossed the Line for the last Time, to the Northward, and continued a pleasant Course till May the 30th, when a sudden Squall took them right a-head, in so rough a Manner that they narrowly escaped carrying all their Masts by the Board : On June the 12th she made the *Lizard*, and on the 14th anchored at *Spithead*, having

\* He sold his Prize Ship for 6000 Dollars to the Portuguese Clergy.

† Those Streights lie between the Isles of *Sumatra* and *Java*, which Ships homeward bound from *China* and *Borneo* usually pass.

‡ St. *Helena*, discovered by the Portuguese in 1502, now settled by the English East-India Company, who have a Governor and Garrison there, for the Security of their Trade.

having spent three Years and nine Months in the Circum-Navigation of the Globe, attended with all the Dangers and Inconveniences that the bravest of Men could possibly surmount.

1744.

ON July 14, the Treasure consisting of 2,600,000 Pieces of Eight, 150,000 Ounces of Plate and Virgin Silver, 10 Bars of Gold, with other valuable Things, computed at 1,250,000 £. Sterling, was conveyed through London in 32 Waggons, preceeded by a Kettle Drum, Trumpets, French Horns, &c. guarded by their Officers, and was lodged in the Tower. Soon after the Commodore had the Honour of waiting on his Majesty, by whom he was graciously received and promoted to the Honours of the Flag, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; to whose Sufferings and Honours may be adapted these Lines :

*Ulysses' Voyage lives by Homer's Pen,  
Who, many Cities saw and many Men;  
Shipwrecks and Sufferings, Fancy could display,  
In a small Portion of the Midland Sea;  
But what to Anson's were Ulysses' Toils?  
Or what to India's Wealth were Illium's Spoils?  
The World surrounded, all the Nations view'd,  
Each Climate tried, each Danger now subdued;  
Our second Drake arriv'd on British Ground,  
His Toils with Laurels and with Honours crown'd.\**

The War in the *West Indies*, was this Year carried Affairs of  
on with no extraordinary Vigour; though Commo- <sup>the West Indies.</sup>  
dore  
U. 4

\* Captain *Cheap* of the *Wager* was Shipwrecked on the Coast of *Bibili*, and Diffentions arising amongst the Crew, he shot Mr. *Cecens* a Midshipman, which no way remedied the Evil; for the remaining Part, except a few that staid with the Captain, threw off all Obedience, and having fitted out the Long-Boat, reached *Rio Janeiro* in *Brafil*, after a tedious and melancholy Passage, in which several

<sup>1744.</sup> ~~✓~~ dore Warren with his little Squadron did all that could be expected from a brave Commander ; for having stationed himself off Martinico, he took 20 valuable French \* Ships, which so greatly distressed that Island, that Bread sold at 20 d. per Pound, Meat at 2 s. 6 d. &c.

<sup>The Eng-  
ish take  
St. Martin.</sup> IN July the Deputy Governor of *Anguilla*, assisted by two Privateers from St. Christopher, possessed themselves of St. Martin's + Isle ; about which Time the French Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew, one of the Lee-ward Islands, submitted to Great-Britain.

<sup>The French  
take Canfo.</sup> On the other Hand the French Governor of *Cape-Breton* fitted out a small Armament, under M. *Duvivier*, who sailed in April to attack *Canfo* ; and in May Captain *Hesen*, who commanded in the Place, with a Company of *Pbillips's* Regiment, was obliged to surrender, on being transported to *Louisbourg*, and to be released at the Expiration of one Year. The French rifled and burnt the Town, and proceeded, being 70 French and 700 Indians to *Annapolis-Royal*, but

several perished through Famine, thence got a Passage in the *Advice* Man of War to *England*. The Captain, with his few Adherents, having travelled fourteen Months amongst the Indians, underwent most surprizing Hardships ; at length arriving at St. Jago, were treated with great Humanity, being then but four in Number ; the Captain, Lieutenant *Thomas Hamilton* of Marines, and Messieurs *John Byron* and *Alexander Campbell*, Midshipmen. Though the Governor generously invited them to his Table, they were so despicably dressed that they could not appear, till Don *Manuel de Guirior*, a Knight of *Malta*, worthily supplied them with 600 Dollars to provide Necessaries : They took their Passage in the *Lys*, a French South Sea Ship, and afterwards arrived in *England*. It may be remarked, that Commodore *Auxon's* Behaviour in those Seas, attracted to those Officers this Respect, as the Spaniards, formed averse to Hospitality in the Beginning of the War.

\* A Register Ship taken by the *Woolwich* valued at 250,000 £.

† One of the lesser Antilles, first planted by the French in 1645.

but the Garrison being reinforced from *New England* 1744.  
they were obliged to retire.

IN August, Captain *Young* of the *Kinsale* Man of War, Captain *Young*'s having Intelligence, that a great Number of French *Young*'s Ships, lay in the Bay of *Fifotte*, he ordered a Prize he and Suc- had taken to be mounted with 20 Guns, and mann'd cefs. with 80 of the most resolute of his Crew, with the like Number of Voluntiers, which he procured at *St. John's* at *Newfoundland*, and sent her in Company with three Privateers of 100 Men each, to attack that Port ; the Prize bravely entered, when an Engagement of five Hours ensued, in which they took five Ships and burnt the Fishing Stages, with the los of ten Men killed, and thirty wounded ; the Privateers did not enter the Port till the Action was determined.

THE *Aftra* Man of War, a beautiful twenty Gun *Aftra* Ship was this Year burnt in the Bay of *Piscataqua* <sup>burnt.</sup> in *New-England*, but fortunately the Crew were saved, with most of the Stores, and the Guns afterwards recovered.

GEORGIA this Year continued in a State of Tran- Affairs of quility, except the blowing up of the Powder Maga-*Georgia*. zines at *Frederica*, which its evident were fired by some prejudiced Person ; but though some were taken up on Suspicion, no Discovery could be made.

IN October, *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica* received a dreadful Shock by a Hurricane of twelve Hours continuance, at *Jamaica*. <sup>Hurricane.</sup> which did incredible Damage, destroying the Forts and Wharfs, and throwing down several Houses ; of eight Men of War and Sloops, with ninety-six Merchantmen, the *Rippon* Man of War only rode it out, and that without her Masts. The Spectators were in great Consternation, lest this Tempest should prove as fatal as that of 1692, which almost swallowed up the Place, the Tops of the Houses appearing to this Day at low Water.

*1744.* TOWARDS the Close of the last Year, the Lord Carteret having resigned his Post of Secretary of State, that Honour was conferred on the Earl of Harrington; the Earl of Chesterfield was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the Room of the Duke of Devonshire, with other Alterations which seemed favourable to the Conduct of Affairs. This new Ministry had, (while out of Power) opposed all Measures that appeared detrimental to the Interest or Welfare of their Country, and it was consequently expected, that the same laudable and disinterested Behaviour would be their Rule, now they were vested with Authority.

Parliament assembled.  
His Majesty's Speech.

THE Parliament being assembled, his Majesty, on the 28th of November, came to the House with the usual Pomp, and being attended by the Commons, opened the Sessions, with a Speech to the following Purport :  
 " That the Incidents, which happened Abroad last  
 " Summer, to the Disadvantage of the common Cause,  
 " rendered it more Necessary than ever, to support  
 " the Interest of the House of Austria with Vigour ;  
 " that the King of Poland had seasonably and power-  
 " fully interposed in Favour of the Queen of Hun-  
 " gary ; that the King of Sardinia, with Firmness and  
 " Magnanimity assisted by the British Fleet, had re-  
 " sisted the united Efforts of France and Spain in  
 " Italy ; assuring them of his Resolution never to for-  
 " sake his Allies, but to carry on the War in such a  
 " Manner, as should most effectually secure an ho-  
 " norable and lasting Peace ; for which End he was  
 " endeavouring to concert such Measures with the \*  
 " States General, as would secure the Tranquility of  
 " Europe ; adding, That he had ordered the Estimates  
 " of the ensuing Year to be laid before them, and  
 " hoped

\* The Earl of Chesterfield set out for Holland in January, with the Commission of Ambassador Extraordinary for this Purpose.

" hoped they would not delay the Supplies, necessary <sup>1745.</sup>  
 " for the Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation at  
 " this extraordinary Crisis." To which both Houses  
 returned loyal and dutiful Addresses ; the Commons,  
 in particular, manifested their Carefulness in the  
 Support of the common Cause, by voting, in January,  
 28,000 Men to be employed in *Flanders*, being 7000  
 more than granted the preceeding Year.

The Committee of Supplies immediately sat, which  
 being unanimous in the Dispatch of Busines, granted  
 6,492,290*l.* for the Service of the Year ; the Com-  
 mittee of Ways and Means being appointed, made  
 the following Provisions : Land-Tax at four Shillings  
 in the Pound, 2,000,000*l.*; Malt-Tax, 750,000*l.*;  
 Duty on Salt continued, 1,000,000*l.*; additional Duty  
 of 8*l.* on *French*, and 4*l.* on other Wines, 2,000,000*l.*;  
 for the Sinking Fund, 800,000*l.*; Surplus of Malt-Duty  
 in the Exchequer, 21,244*l.* Total 6,571,244*l.* be-  
 ing an Excess of 78,354*l.*

ON the 14th of February his Majesty came again to His Ma-  
 the House, and in a second Speech, thanked the Com-<sup>His Majesty's se-</sup>  
 mittee <sup>cond</sup> " for their seasonable Supplies, acquainting Speech.  
 " them, with the \* Quadruple Alliance lately con-  
 cluded

\* The principal Articles of this Treaty, signed at *Warfaw*, Jan.  
 8, 1745, were, I. The contracting Powers guarantee each others  
 Dominions. II. His *Polish* Majesty engages to support the Pragmatic Sanction with his whole Force. III. In case *Bohemia* is at-  
 tacked he will act with an Army of 30,000 Men for its Defence.  
 IV. On which Account his *Britannick* Majesty and the States General, shall pay the King of *Poland* annually, a Subsidy of 150,000*l.* one third to be paid by *Holland*. V. When *Bohemia* and *Saxony* are  
 out of Danger, his *Polish* Majesty shall furnish a Body of 10,000  
 Men to serve in the *Netherlands*, or any appointed Part of the Em-  
 pire, in Confederation of a Yearly Subsidy of 90,000*l.* one third to  
 be paid as before. VI. If in Consequence of this Treaty, his *Polish*  
 Majesty be involved in a War, the Allies shall support him with  
 their whole Force, and make no Peace without his Consent ; or  
 obtaining a proper Satisfaction. VII. The *Czarina* and Republick of  
*Poland* shall be invited to accede to this Treaty.

1745. " chided betwixt him, the Queen of *Hungary*, King " of *Poland*, and the States General, which he or- " dered to be laid before them ;" to which both Houses returned Addresses of Thanks.

He closed  
the Session.

His Majesty came again to the House, *May* the 2d, and having passed the Acts ready for the Royal Assent, and closed the Session, acquainted them : " That " the Success of the *Austrian* Arms in *Germany*, " with the happy Accommodation between the Courts " of *Vienna* and *Munich*, gave the strongest Assurance, " that the Influence of *France* in the Empire would " decline, and that the Power of our ancient and na- " tural Allies, was likely to be restored, which would " tend to re-establish the Balance of Power in *Euro-* " *pe*, &c. Concluding, with Thanks for their an- " plie Supplies, which he assured them should be ap- " plied, to the important Ends, for which they were " granted, being resolved, in Conjunction with his " Allies, to prosecute the War with Vigour, as the " only Means to bring about a solid and lasting Peace; " declaring his Resolution of visiting his *German* Do- " minions, and appointing a Regency to administer " the Government in his Absence."

Goes to  
*Hanover*.

ON the 3d his Majesty set out from St. James's, and on the 6th embarked on board the *Carolina* Yatcht; but being detained by contrary Winds, set Sail for *Holland* on the 10th, and landed at *Hevoetsluis* the 12th; thence he proceeded to *Hanover*, where I shall leave him, and take a View of the Military Trans- actions of *Europe*.

Death of  
the Em-  
peror  
*Charles VII.*

WHILE Preparations were making on all Sides for a vigorous and bloody Campaign, the Emperor *Charles VII.* died at *Munich* the 20th of *January*, which Event so greatly affected *Europe*, as to almost change the Face of Affairs in *Germany*; the Misfortunes of this Monarch, which so deeply impaired his Health,

were

were owing to his fatal Attachment to *France*, which proved pernicious to his Family, contrary to his Interest, and destructive to his Repose ; which Error he seemed sensible of, some Hours before his Death, by recommending his Son to a Reconciliation with the Queen of *Hungary*. This young Prince's Ministry being too closely attached to the *French* Interest, seemed to reject all Overtures of Peace, that were not to the Advantage of that Court ; for when the Queen made equitable Propositions to the Elector, they were refused with this Answer ; “ That he was determined to stand by his *Frankfort* Allies.” On this the Queen <sup>The young Elector's Resolution.</sup> instantly resolved to employ her utmost Force, to bring her Enemy to reasonable Terms. Accordingly, she ordered Count *Brown* to enter *Bavaria* with a considerable Army ; who, on the 24th of *March*, invested *Vilshoffen*, which, on the 28th, he assaulted in two different Parts, with such Vigour, that the Garrison offered to capitulate ; but the Soldiers having so valiantly advanced, it was not possible to countermand them, till the Town was taken by Storm, and the Remains of the Garrison, being 3600 Men, were made Prisoners of War. M. *Bathiani* arriving in the Camp <sup>Austrians enter his Dominions.</sup> on the 29th, being vested with the chief Command, detached the 1st of April General *Berenclau* with a Body of Troops, mostly Irregulars, towards *Osterhoffen* ; while he continued his Route towards \**Deckendorff*, to secure the Passage of the *Iller*. Hence he continued his March to *Platling* ; whereupon the *Bavarians* abandoned *Straubingen* with Precipitation, leaving considerable Magazines to the Enemy, who, on the 10th, took Post at *Landshut* ; and, on Intelligence, that the *French* and *Palatine* Troops under Count *Segur*, intended from *Pfaffenhoffen* to join the

\* *Deckendorff*, a Town of *Bavaria*, seated at the Confluence of the *Iller* and *Danube*.

1745. the *Bavarians* and *Hessians*; the *Austrian General* took so prudent a Step as soon overthrown the Elector's Scheme: For having detached General *Merci* with 3000 Foot, and 1000 Horse, and the Artillery, to prevent their Junction, he came up with them at *Phaffenhoffen*, and made so vigorous an Attack, that the Enemy were obliged to give Way; but the *Bavarians* having rallied, seemed to maintain their Ground with Obstinate; when General *Bathiani* seasonably arrived, who made such Havock amongst them, that 2000 fell in the Field, amongst whom were the Generals *Zastrow* and Count *Rupremonde*, besides the Wounded and Prisoners. The Remains, as Night approached, and the Ground was mountainous and woody, saved themselves by Flight behind the River *Par*, never halting till they passed the *Leck*. General *Trips*, on his Part, with a Detachment of Irregulars, seized *Rain* on the 17th, where he got a Magazine of 400,000 Florins Value. The *French* and *Palatine* Troops pushed their Retreat towards *Donawert*, breaking down all the Bridges in their Rear; threw four Pieces of Cannon into the *Danube*, and by forced Marches joined the grand Army on the *Rbine*, while the *Bavarians* and *Hessians* retired towards *Landsperr*; and the latter being surrounded near *Ingoldstadt*, were obliged to lay down their Arms, on Condition they should remain disarmed under the Cannon of that Fortress, till the Resolution of the Courts of *Vienna* and *Cassel* should be known. Those Troops, consisting of 6000 Horse and Foot, were afterwards released, and taken into *British* Pay.

The Elector's perplexed Situation.

Now the Elector's Affairs had a visible Turn by the Success of the *Austrian* Arms in *Bavaria*, which necessitated that Prince to leave his Capital, and retire to *Augburg*, where his perplexed Situation left him at a Loss what Turn to take to save his Dominions, then in

in the Hands of his Enemies, and to support his Father's Engagements with his Allies. The French and Spanish Ambassadors who attended him, did not fail to improve this Opportunity of making him a Pensioner to France, by advising him to take Shelter in some Foreign Court, till they caused a powerful Army to march for the Recovery of his Dominions.

ON the other Hand, Veldt Marshal Count Seckendorff, and Count de Loos, the Saxon Envoy, represented to him the Necessity of saving his Dominions by a speedy Accommodation; which salutary Advice was seconded by his Uncle the Elector of Cologn, and the Empress his Mother, who recommended it to him, as the true Interest of his Country, and Happiness of his People. This Prince, precautioned by the melancholy Example of his Father, resolving to acquit himself of a Dependency on France, ordered the Prince Furstenburg to repair to Fussen, where he was met by Count Coloredo, on the Part of the Queen of Hungary, and on the 22d of April, they concluded a Peace on the following Terms.

I. THE Queen of Hungary acknowledges the Imperial Dignity in the Person of the late Emperor, and grants the Serene Electress his Widow the Title of Empress.

II. SHE restores the Elector's Hereditary Dominions, as they stood in 1741, and renounces all Claims on his Electoral Highness, of what Nature soever.

III. THE Elector acknowledges the Right of the Queen on the Foot of the Pragmatick Sanction, which he promises to guaranty and ratify in the Imperial Dyet.

IV. HE acknowledges the Validity of the Vote of Bohemia in the Person of the Queen, and engages to support it to the Utmost, and promises his Vote to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Consort to her Majesty, at the next Election.

V. IT

1745. V. I T is also agreed, that as soon as the King of the *Romans* is elected, the Queen will cause her Troops to evacuate the Fortresses of the Electorate, and to restore all Cannon, Ammunition and Stores, found in them ; likewise all Stores carry'd out of the Country, when the *French*, at the Conclusion of a general Peace, shall restore the Artillery and Stores taken at *Fribourg*.

VI. T H E Prisoners on both Sides to be exchanged, and a general Amnesty granted, with all Sequestrations laid aside ; and the Auxiliary Troops in the Elector's Service to be allow'd to march Home unmolested. By a separate Article the Emperor promises, that a Body of his Troops shall pass into the Pay of the Maritime Powers, in Consideration of a Subsidy of 2,500,000 Florins.

Affairs of  
Germany.

THE Queen of *Hungary*, by this favourable Event, who had the Imperial Crown in View for her Illustrious Consort, gained two considerable Points, by securing the Elector of *Bavaria* in her Interest, who undoubtedly *France* designed to substitute in his Father's Place ; and by the Validity of the Vote of *Bohemia*. *France*, disappointed in this Scheme, had immediately Recourse to new Methods, to exclude, if possible, the Grand Duke ; for which End, her Minister at *Dresden* used all Efforts to dazzle the Eyes of his *Polish* Majesty, with the Lustre of the Imperial Diadem. This Prince temporiz'd awhile at so enticing a Prospect ; but on mature Deliberation, rejected the Offers of *France* ; for, tho', he should attain to the Imperial Dignity, he would in all Likelihood be stripped of the *Polish* Crown, which, tho' elective, seemed more likely to descend to his Posterity.

*FRANCE* having thus tried her Efforts to degrade the Dignity of the House of *Austria*, and having no other Game to play, assembled a numerous Army on the *Rhine*,

to

to awe the Election. M. *Maillebois*, who had the chief Command, levied heavy Contributions in the Dominions of those Powers who seemed inclined to favour the Grand Duke's Interest. On their assuring the Elector of *Cologne*, that they had Orders to treat his Subjects as Friends ; that Prince replied, He was sorry for it, for he always observed in Cases of that Nature, the *French* treated their Friends the worst. The Duke <sup>1745.</sup> *d'Areberg*, on the other Hand (who advanced from *Flanders* the preceding Winter, with 24,000 Men to prevent the intended Invasion of *Hanover*) entered the Territories of the Elector *Palatine*, who being in the *French* Interest, his Subjects suffered in like Manner ; which verifies the Words of *Horace*, *Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi* : His being inferior to the *French*, obliged him to act on the defensive, having intrenched behind the *Labne*, in Expectation of Re-inforcements, whilst an advanced Post of 500 *Hanoverians* were surrounded at *Cronenburg*, and made Prisoners of War.

THESE insignificant Advantages were of short Continuance ; for the Queen being at Liberty, by the Treaty of *Fuissen*, to draw her victorious Troops from *Bavaria*, ordered Count *Traun* to advance with all possible Diligence to the *Rhine* ; who in *June*, joined M. *Bathiani*, who had succeeded Duke *d'Areberg* on his Resignation. This Step preserved the Independency of the Election, and opened a Prospect of restoring the Tranquillity of *Germany*. As soon as those Armies joined, the Grand Duke set out from *Vienna*, to put himself at their Head ; they consisted of sixty-six Battalions, and 101 Squadrons complete, and immediately marched to attack the *French* Army under the Prince of *Conti* ; (Marshal *Maillebois* being sent into *Italy*) but this General thought fit to repass the *Rhine* at *Nordheim*, where, being closely pursued by the *Austrian Hussars* and *Croats*, they eas'd him of near 300 Waggons,

1745. Waggons, 150 Sumpter Horses, and 100 Mules laden with the Baggage of the *French* Generals, which Booty they sold in the Suburbs of *Franckfort*. These considerable Advantages being gained, and the Neighbourhood chosen Emperor of *Franckfort* cleared of the Enemy, about the End of *August*, the Elector of *Menz* arrived in that City, to open the Dyet of Election; and on the 2d of *September*, the Grand Duke, by a Majority, was chosen King of the *Romans*, and Emperor of *Germany*, by the Name of *Francis* the First. On the 24th, he made his publick Entry, accompanied by his Royal Consort, and was crowned with the usual Ceremonies. After their Imperial Majesties had received the Compliments of the chief Nobility in the Empire, they endeared themselves to their new Subjects, by the highest Proofs of Generosity and Goodness; and having ordered the Dyet of the Empire to be removed to *Ratisbon*, the Place of its Assembly under the *Austrian* Emperors, they returned to *Vienna*, where they were received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Gladness.

*Campaign in Flanders.* WHILST the Elevation of the Grand Duke gave a sensible Pleasure to the Friends of the House of *Austria*, it no less mortified the *French*, to see an Emperor in *Germany* opposite to their Interest, tho' they used all their Efforts to oppose him. At the same Time that their Army assembled on the *Rhine*, they ordered another more considerable to assemble in *Flanders*, under M. *Saxe*, whose rapid Progress greatly attoned for their Disappointment. In April an Army of 120,000 effective Men, with a Train of 160 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and sixty Mortars, besides Field Pieces, marched towards *Tournay*, and invested that City on the 19th, O. S. and next Day opened their Trenches with a formidable Train; while the Garrison, consisting of 8000 *Dutch* under Baron \* *Dortb*, made a vigorous

*The French take the Field.*

\* Baron *Dortb*, now in the 84th Year of his Age, passed his Life in the Service, and gained a great and just Reputation.

vigorous Defence. His Royal Highness the Duke of <sup>1745.</sup> Cumberland, who, on his Way from London to the Army, called at the Hague, to concert the Operations of the Campaign, arrived at Brussels on the 10th of April, and having spent some Time in reviewing the Regiments cantoned there, on hearing the French were in Motion, he ordered the Allied Army to rendezvous in that Neighbourhood, and on the 19th, marched from Brussels, to stop the Progress of the Assailants. He continued his March to Soignies, where, on the 24th, in a General Council of War, it was resolved to advance towards the Enemy, as the Relief of that City was of the last Importance. On the 28th, having repulsed some advanced Guards, they took Post at Maulbrey, in View of the Enemy, with the Wood of Leuze on the Left Wing. Orders were then given that no Man should stir out of Camp on Pain of Death, while the Allied Generals reconnoiter'd the Enemy, who were covered by a Rivulet on the Left, and by Copses and Hedges on the Right, lined with their *Graffins*, supported by several Squadrons from the main Body. On the 29th, his Royal Highness ordered the eldest Squadron of each Regiment, and six Battalions of Foot, with 500 Pioneers, a Body of *Hussars*, and six Pieces of Cannon, under Lieutenant Gen. Sir James Campbell, to drive the Enemy from their out Posts, to facilitate the March of the Army through the Defiles, which they effected with Success; about which Time, the French fired the Village of St. Antoine, to the Left of their Army; which, with the firing of three Guns, was the Signal to be under Arms on the Approach of the Allies, and served them greatly the ensuing Day, as a Breast Work to erect Batteries in. That Evening was spent by the Austrian and French *Hussars* in skirmishing on the Plain between the Defiles and the French Army, in which the former gained several Advantages,

1745. and were greatly assisted by a Detachment of the *Highlanders* under Capt. *Grant*. Both Armies continued that Night in this Situation, and Orders were given, that the main Body should march at Two in the Morning, and join the Van-guard, to bring the Enemy to a general Engagement. Accordingly, his Royal Highness called a Council of War, and made the following brave and prudent Dispositions for the Attack : Prince *Waldeck*, with the *Dutch* Troops that composed the Left Wing, to undertake the Reduction of the Village of *Fontenoy* : Brigadier *Ingoldsby*, with four Battalions, was ordered to attack a masked Battery at the Verge of the Wood above the Village of *Vezon* ; while General *Ligonier* was to attack the Trenches with the *British* and *Hanoverian* Infantry, covered by the Cavalry under Sir *James Campbell*\*. This brave General being carried off by a Cannon Ball, left his Part for some Time defective, and the Infantry exposed to the Enemies Batteries, till his Royal Highness ordered up seven Pieces of Cannon at the Head of the Foot Guards, which soon silenced the Enemy's moving Guns. The Army being obliged to pass in by three narrow Defiles, took from Four to Nine o'Clock to form them as they advanced, in Order of Battle ; in which the Duke's Alertness (being in continual Motion, subject to a terrible Cannonade) contributed much ; at which Time he placed himself at the Head of the *British* Troops, expressing Words to this Purpose : " Let the Honour of your Country, the pristine Glory of our Arms, and the Support of our Allies and Faith, be inducing Motives to exert ourselves in defeating the Schemes of our Enemies ; which I no way doubt, as I am a Witness to the Bravery of some

\* This disinterested Patriot died greatly regretted by his King and Country.

" some Regiments in Presence of my Royal Father,  
" whose Loyalty and Courage will, I am sure, ani-  
" mate the whole Army." Which noble Expressions  
visibly inspired and captivated the Corps, and was an-  
swered with a general Huzza. The Troops were  
then ordered to advance to the different Attacks as fast  
as possible ; the vigilant *Ligonier*, on his Part, assist-  
ed by the Generals Lord *Albemarle* and Count *Zastrow*,  
bore down all before him, and took Possession of the  
French Trenches ; but the *Dutch* miscarrying in the  
Attack of *Fontenoy*, tho' supported by two *British* Bat-  
talions sent by his Royal Highness, exposed his Left  
Flank to an incessant Cannonade, which greatly thin-  
ned his Battalions ; while, on the other Hand, the  
Battery to be attacked by General *Ingoldsby* was never  
attempted, which likewise exposed his Right Flank,  
and having near 200 Pieces of Cannon playing on him  
in Front, which left him, tho' in Possession of the E-  
nemy's Works, in a melancholy Situation ; having,  
by the Defection of the *Dutch*, but the Remains of a-  
bout 20,000 Men to attack the whole *French* Army,  
supported by 260 Pieces of Cannon. To avoid this  
cross Fire, it was judged necessary to retire from the  
Trenches to rally the Troops ; by this Motion it was  
expected that the *Dutch* might be spirited up to a se-  
cond Attack, but on advancing the second Time, they  
acted as before. The *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops  
drove the Enemy from their Trenches, with great Slaugh-  
ter, and would have, in all Probability, gained a more  
glorious Victory than that of *Marlborough* at *Blenheim*,  
if the Attack on both Flanks had been executed with  
the same Conduct and Bravery, with which Sir *John*  
*Ligonier* advanced with the Troops under his Com-  
mand, having twice repulsed the Enemy from their  
Works. The Misconduct and Fatality of the other  
Attacks left his Flanks exposed ; to redress which, his

1745.

<sup>1745.</sup> Royal Highness placed himself at the Head of \* *Ligonier's Horse*, expressing himself in the most moving and kind Manner, and advanced thro' the hottest of the Fire towards the Right Flank ; while the *Irish* Brigades, in the *French* Service, embraced the Opportunity of attacking, before he could come up for having poured down on the Right, supported by their whole Army, this intrepid General, acting the Part of the greatest Hero, was obliged, at the visit Decrease of his Numbers, to retire, and form his Troops ; it being evident, how far his Allies were to be depended on. About Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, a † general Retreat was ordered, to favour which, such prudent Dispositions were taken, that the Enemy, on the severe Repulse of the Regiment *Noailles*, by a Body of *Hanoverian Horse*, under Major General *Zastrow*, thought proper to drop the Pursuit, they being entirely broken, with the Loss of thirty-two Officers. The Allies marched in regular Order from the Field, and posted some Regiments Foot, amongst whom were *Lord Semple's Highlanders*, supported by several Squadrons of Horse, to secure the Retreat of the main Army, which that Night encamped under the Cannon of *Aetb*, and were next Day joined by the remaining Part.

Allies retreat.

H

\* *Thomas Stevenson*, a Volunteer in this Regiment, having his Horse killed at the Beginning of the Engagement, went in Vamps to the *Welch Fuzileers*, and fought with great Bravery in the Grenadier Company the whole Day ; for which laudable Action his Royal Highness generously rewarded him with a Lieutenancy.

† The French King sent a Courier to acquaint the Duke of *Berria*, in an upbraiding Manner, of this Victory, who answered " The French fight well for themselves, but never fought well for my Father or me."

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| Battalions.                  | Lieutenant Cliffs.                                                                                                                           | Captain Sallies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Captain Silly.                                                                                 | Captain Stilly.          | Captain Sally. | Captain Stiff. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanover's.                   | Lieutenant Colonel <i>Mortague</i> ; Captains <i>Baird</i> , and <i>Pullock</i> ; Lieut. <i>Dobson</i> .                                     | Lord George <i>Sackville</i> ; Captains <i>Fitzgerald</i> , <i>Jocelin</i> , and <i>Holt</i> ; Lieutenants <i>Wright</i> , <i>Edgewart</i> , and <i>Gradon</i> ; Ensigns <i>Harmen</i> , and <i>Michelson</i> . Lieutenants <i>Safford</i> , and <i>Parter</i> ; Ensigns <i>Worley</i> , <i>Bromley</i> , and <i>Fremantle</i> . | Lieutenants <i>Lindsey</i> , <i>Mesier</i> , <i>Banks</i> , <i>Howe</i> , and <i>Preston</i> . | Ensigns <i>Ashurst</i> . | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
| Stilton's.                   | Lieutenant Colonel <i>Clemens</i> ; Lieutenants <i>Green</i> , <i>Coffey</i> , <i>Houghton</i> , and <i>Oatway</i> ; Ensign <i>Ngoftit</i> . | Major <i>Marr</i> ; Captains <i>Godfrey</i> , <i>Lacy</i> , <i>Eccles</i> , and <i>Tyke</i> ; Lieutenants <i>Gardiner</i> , <i>Gore</i> , and <i>Barroux</i> ; Ensigns <i>Collis</i> , <i>Raynor</i> , <i>Sampson</i> , and <i>Dufury</i> .                                                                                      | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
| Chelmondry's.                | Lieutenant <i>Richard Campbell</i> ; Ensigns <i>Reynold</i> , and <i>James</i> , ditto.                                                      | Lieutenants <i>Crammer</i> , <i>Forrest</i> , <i>Mure</i> , <i>Searry</i> , and <i>Hargreaves</i> ; Ensigns —                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
| Lord Sempronius' Hibernians. | Ensign <i>Campbell</i> .                                                                                                                     | Capt. <i>John Campbell</i> ; Lieutenant <i>Bennet</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
| • Artillery.                 | Total of the British Troops                                                                                                                  | —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
|                              | Hanoverians                                                                                                                                  | —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
|                              | † Dutch                                                                                                                                      | —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
|                              | Total Loss                                                                                                                                   | —                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | —                                                                                              | —                        | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              | —              |
|                              |                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                |                          |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                | 7370           |

\* Twenty-one Pieces of Cannon were left behind for want of Horses to carry them off, the Contractors having fled to *Bryffle* in the Heat of the Action.  
 † The Dutch, in their Flight, breaking in on the English Ranks, were fired upon by those Troops, which did them considerable Damage; a Highlander in Lord Sempronius' Regiment being asked, "Why he fired upon them, they were his Friends?" replied, "I am sure they are the greatest Enemy we have seen this Day."

Captain *Proctor*; Lieutenant *Thompson*; Lieutenant *Colonel Tellman*; Lieutenant *Milner*; Lieutenant *Heathcote*.

Adjutants.

|                         |                                                                                                             | LieutCh.        | Captains de Cofne, and Gouffier; Lieutenant Salis.                                                                                                        | LieutCh. | Captains de Cofne, and Gouffier; Lieutenant Salis. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Scoville's.             | Captain Browne; Lieutenants Cope, and Mawbrey; Ensign Farrington.                                           | Major Montague. | Colonel Derauer; Major Cope; Captain Sandford, and Robinson; Lieutenant Murray; Lieutenant Townend; Millington, and Delgarno; Ensigns Dagers, and Pierce. | —        | 149                                                |
| Dureau's.               | Lieutenant Colonel Whifford; Captain Campbell; Lieutenants Backland, and Lane; Ensigns Cannon, and Clayton. | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 41                                                 |
| Pulver's.               | Captain Quisenberry.                                                                                        | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 10                                                 |
| Major General Howard's. | Lieutenant Le Grand; Ensign Gibbon.                                                                         | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 37                                                 |
| Bligh's.                | Lieutenant Colonel Gee.                                                                                     | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 17                                                 |
| Scotb Fuzileers.        | Lieutenants Campbell, Austin, and Sirjant.                                                                  | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 13                                                 |
| Welb ditto.             | Lieutenants Weaver, Price, Foster, and Isaac.                                                               | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 70                                                 |
| Rooke's.                | Ensign Bonnerelle.                                                                                          | —               | —                                                                                                                                                         | —        | 39                                                 |
|                         |                                                                                                             | ed              | 1745.                                                                                                                                                     | ed       | Remarks.                                           |

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[Major Gray; Captains Dallons, Rowles, and Biani; Lieutenants Kinnaird, and others; and the Adjutant, Mr. John Smith, were upon the Dutch, in their flight, breaking in on the English, under Lord Sempill's Regiment being assed, "Why he fired upon them, they were his Friends we have seen this Day."

His Royal Highness, in this Engagement, behaved with an Intrepidity and Calmness that would have done Honour to the oldest Commander, and gave Instances of the subsequent Conduct and Valour, that has been so beneficial in the Preservation of his Country. The British and Hanoverian Troops distinguished themselves in a most extraordinary Manner, having stood the most terrible Cannonade that ever was known, for ten Hours and a Half; which was commanded, by an Officer in the Dutch Service, to the Explosions of Mount *Etna*. In the Whole, we may conclude, that no General could make a more glorious Attempt, nor execute it with such Vigour and Conduct, which created Admiration in the Enemy, who felt the Weight of it considerably, as clearly appears by the Loss of \* Officers, and their not venturing to pursue the Army. The Loss of the Allies were Sir *James Campbell*, and Major General † *Ponsonby* killed; Earl of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Ancram*, Lord *Bathcart*, Major General *Howard*, and Brigadiers General *Churchill* and *Ingoldsby* wounded; several Hanoverian Officers of Note, with two Dutch Brigadiers General, and 7370 Men killed, wounded, and missing, as appears by the annexed List taken the succeeding Day. The ill Success of this Attempt, obliged the Allied Generals to take Post on the Plains

[ \* X 4 ]

of

\* They had forty General Officers and twenty Colonels killed and wounded; amongst the former were the Generals Duke *de Gramont*, *de Brocard*, *de Bombelles*, and Chevalier *de Apcer*; by their own Account published at *Lisles*, their Loss was about 6000 killed, and as many wounded.

† This gallant Officer, as he was advancing towards the French *Frenches*, had his Head shot off by a Cannon Ball; his Fall was greatly regretted by all who had the Honour of his Acquaintance, being of the most strict Principles in his Loyalty to his Country, his Honour in the Field, and his Sincerity to his Associates and Dependants.

1745.

Remarks.

<sup>1745.</sup> of *Leffnes*, near *Aetb*, as the only Method of covering *Flanders*, and securing a Communication for Reinforcements; soon after, Sir *Robert Rich*'s Dragoons, *Barrill's*, *Fleming's*, *Ponsonby's*, *Ligonier's*, Royal *Irish*, and *Price's* Regiments of Foot, with two *Hanoverian* Battalions, and some Artillery, joined the Allied Army, which somewhat enabled them to maintain their Ground, though in a defensive Manner. The *French*, in the mean Time, continued an infernal Cannonade against *Tournay*, which was obstinately defended by the Governor; but the Enemy still gained Ground with a considerable Loss, and got on the 19th of *May*, Possession of the covered Way, and were preparing for a general Assault, which necessitated the Governor, on the 21st, to capitulate on honourable Terms, having retired with his Garrison into the Citadel, till the Pleasure of the States was known; and they having referred the Affair to the Allied Generals, Orders were sent to the Baron, to defend the Place to the last Extremity: Hostilities recommenced the first of *June*, and continued in the most rigorous Manner till the 21st, when the Enemy, having, to spare their Men, made their Approaches by Sap, got up to the Fortifications, and ruined the

The Citadel Works with their Bombs; the Governor, hereupon capitated, being allowed the Honours of War, with four Pieces of Cannon and three Mortars; but the Garrison was not to serve against *France* for eighteen Months.

A second Battle ex- THE French thus possessed of *Tournay*, having demolished the Fortifications, divided their Army, and marched with their main Body towards the Allies, who had secured themselves in the Camp of *Gramont* behind the *Dender*, when a second Engagement was expected: The Allies, for the most Part, continued seven Days under Arms to receive them, and found Means to throw, after an obstinate Resistance, a Re-

in-

inforcement into Aeth, and sent off another, consisting of the Royal Scotch, Welsh Fuzileers, Bligh's and Handasyde's Foot, Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons with a Detachment of Hanoverians and Hussars, under General Molck, to reinforce Ghent; who were intercepted by a Body of 17,000 French, with some Pieces of Cannon, planted in the Convent of *Pas du Mele*; of which the Allies were not apprized, till the Battery was opened: They formed themselves as soon as possible, when to their Surprise, they found themselves surrounded by the Enemy, which obliged them to form a double Front: Sir Robert Rich's \*, though almost cut to Pieces, with the Royal Scotch, Welsh Fuzileers, and some Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, fought their Way and got with their Remains into Ghent; while General Bligh with his Regiment, Handasyde's, and the Remains of the Dragoons, pushed through the Enemy and retired to Dendermond, considerably weakened.

THE French having made some Feints to attack the Allies, occasioned several Skirmishes near the Ramparts of Gramont, which the latter had lined and fortified; but it plainly appeared their Design was to cover their Parties advanced towards Ghent; for on the 28th of June, they marched towards that City, and on the 30th by Day-break, they surprised and took it; the few Troops therein retiring into the Citadel, which surrendered in five Days. General † Molck found Means to escape and some of his Men, and got safe to Ostend; while another Party took Possession of Bruges without Opposition, and advanced their Guards within a League of Ostend. The Allies took Post <sup>Take</sup> near Bruges.

\* The Remains of this Regiment that joined the Army were but thirty-nine Men, and those in a miserable Condition.

† He escaped through the Sally Port,

[314] The MILITARY HISTORY

1745. near Brussels to cover \* Brabant, by which the *Austrian Netherlands* were exposed to the Enemy, and the Communication with *England* by *Ostend* cut off ; which they did not fail to improve. *Oudenarde* was shamefully given up to them after four Days Siege ; *Lord Beauclerc's Foot* were made Prisoners of War there, and sent into *France*, and a *Dutch* and *Austrian* Battalion enlarged, but not to bear Arms against the *French* for eighteen Months. A Detachment of the *Dendermond*. Allies being sent out to reinforce *Dendermond*, being overpowered were repulsed, which obliged that City to surrender on the Capitulation of *Tournay*.

*Ostend.* THE French, thus bearing all before them, opened their Trenches before *Ostend*, the 14th of July, under the Direction of Count *Lowendahl*, an able General : This being a Place of uncommon Strength, defended by a good Garrison, and capable of being relieved by Sea, it might well be expected it would baffle the Enemy's Attempts, especially as a Battalion of the Guards, and *Harrison's Foot*, were thrown into the Town from *England*, at the Beginning of the Siege ; but, to the Surprize of the World, Count *Ghanclos* the Governor, capitulated in twenty Days, having obtained the Honours of War ; but the Garrison to be conducted to the † *Austrian Territories*, which last Part seems more strange, as there was Shipping in the Harbour to carry them off.

*Ninport and Antwerp.* THEY got Possession of *Neuport* the 26th of August, and the 28th of September they completed their Conquests

\* The Duke was against this Step, as it exposed the *Austrian Netherlands* to the repeated Incursions of the Enemy ; but Prince *Waldeck* insisting it was more necessary to cover *Dutch Brabant*, it was agreed to.

† They were sent to *Mons*, from whence, with great Difficulty, they joined the Army towards the End of the Campaign.

quests for this Year, by the Reduction of *Aetb*, which held out to Admiration ; but the Town being reduced to Ashes, by a cruel Bombardment, and Numbers of the Inhabitants killed, Count *Wurmbrandt* the Governor, out of Compassion capitulated. The Allies, in the mean Time, fortified themselves behind the *Rupel*, between *Antwerp* and *Brussels*; by which they still preserved a Communication with *England*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, and received some small \* Supplies, which came too late to be of any Importance that Year to the common Cause, and were obliged to act only on the Defensive, especially when the *English* Troops were called Home to quell the Rebellion that so much threatned the Tranquillity of the *British* Nation.

TOWARDS the End of the Campaign an Expedition was entered upon by General *Hawley*, and executed with great Conduct and Bravery, on which depended four principal Points.

- I. THE Covering of the *English* Foot, sent to *Mons* by the Capitulation of *Ostend*.
- II. THE giving some *English* in *Aetb* an Opportunity of joining the Army with Honour.
- III. THE throwing a Garrison of *Austrians* into *Mons*; and,
- IV. THE conducting of his Detachment from thence to the main Army, through such Ways, as evaded the Designs of the Enemy.

FOR this End the *Highland* Regiment, with a Detachment from the Cavalry of the Army, and some *Dutch* Grenadiers, with the free Companies of *Hussars*, were ordered out, September the 20th, in the Evening,

\* Six Thousand *Hessians* taken into the Pay of *Great-Britain*.

1745. Evening, and having marched through Brussels, encamped next Morning at Halle; where, on Intelligence that the French had been raising Contributions in that Neighbourhood, a Party was sent out to reconnoitre, who having the good Fortune to meet and defeat them, brought in several Prisoners; those that escaped from this Action informed the French Generals, then engaged in the Siege of Aeth, that the Allies were marching to the Relief of the Town: Which so intimidated them, that they collected their whole Force and formed Intrenchments for their Defence; which, while General Hawley covered the Troops marching from Mons, gave Opportunity to the English in Aeth, to extricate themselves from the Enemy, and join the Army.

THE General continued his Rout, and on the 23d, arriving at Mons, threw into that Town the Austrian Battalions; then his Difficulty was, (as the French had Intelligence of his Strength, and had prepared a Thousand of their best Troops and thirty Pieces of Cannon to intercept them) to rejoin the Army; for which End he put in Practice the following prudent Plan: Having had a Certainty of the Enemy's Dispositions, he ordered, on the 26th, Quarter-Masters and Camp-colour Men, to march towards the Enemy, and lay out a Camp for the Troops, as near to them as possible; this deceived the French Spies, and persuaded them that our Troops would the next Day become a cheap Conquest: The Detachment that Night, had orders to march privately, and take a contrary Rout; so, that it was near Noon, the next Day, before the French were assured of their March, when they crossed the Country with all Diligence to intercept them; but the Expedition was so well conducted, that they marched near thirty-six Miles with only one Hour's Halt to refresh the

Men and Horses ; in which the indefatigable *Highlanders* kept the Front, through Roads so dusty that you could scarcely perceive the fourth Man in a File : That Night they drew up behind the Forest of *Orleans*, two Leagues from *Brussels*, and lay on their Arms, and next Morning encamped near that City ; and, on *October* the 1<sup>st</sup>, joined the Allied Army. In this Expedition it's remarkable, that several of the *Dutch* Horse and Foot were left behind, but none of the *British*. Nothing remarkable occurred the Remainder of the Campaign, but the Return of the Prisoners taken by *France*, who were exchanged on the Release of M. *Belleisle* \*, who was admitted to return Home. Both Armies retired into Winter Quarters in *October* ; the *British* Infantry and some Cavalry were called over to *England*, on Account of the Rebellion ; of which you have the Particulars in its proper Place.

1745.

Both Armies take Winter Quarters.

THE *Dutch* tamely allowing their Barrier to be thus attacked, continued averse to an open Rupture with *France*, tho' there had been perpetual Remonstrances made to them, by that able Statesman, the Earl of *Chesterfield*, of the imminent Danger they were in, and their Necessity of entering into more vigorous Measures ; which were continued by Mr. *Trevor* (on his Lordship's being ordered over to the Government of *Ireland*) who in particular remarked, that tho' his Britannick Majesty had remitted one Half of the Succour stipulated by Treaty, yet the Ships they had sent were almost unserviceable, being either weakly manned, ill victualled, or in such bad Repair, as to be unfit to bear the Seas ; their Councils seemed irresolute,

at

\* He was taken with his Brother at *Elbierode* in the Territories of *Hanover*, in 1744, as he was on his Tour to concert with the *Franckfort* Allies the Operations necessary. He was conducted to *England*, where he was treated with all the Regard and Marks of Distinction due to his Birth : He was admitted to return Home on the Exchange of the *English* Prisoners taken in *Flanders*.

1745. at a Time that required Steadiness and Unanimity, which the common People seemed sensible of, by publishing several Libels against these Measures, the encroaching Power of France, and the tame Conduct of their Superiors.

*Campaign in Silesia.* THE Campaign in *Silesia* began early this Year ; the *Hungarian* Insurgents having possessed themselves of *Troppau*, *Jagersdorff*, and other Posts ; the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* was ordered with a Body of Troops to that Neighbourhood, who dislodged and obliged them to retire into *Moravia* ; the *Austrians* about the same Time, advanced through the *Palatinate*, having possessed themselves of all the Towns in their Way, and having fortified *Stadtbamboff*, they proceeded to *Newark*, which they surprized, making the Garrison of 1500 Men, under the Marquis de *Crussol*, Prisoners of War ; and having reduced the Country of *Glatz*, they were, in *February*, attacked by a Body of *Prussians* under Lieutenant-General *Lehwald*, and were defeated with considerable Loss ; General *Helfrick* died of his Wounds, and several Officers of Distinction were killed. Soon after Lieutenant-General Count *Nassau*, with another Party, attacked the Town of *Ratisbon*, with such Intrepidity, that the Garrison, consisting of 3000 Men, were either killed, or made Prisoners of War.

*Prussian Successes.* His *Prussian* Majesty, elated with these Successes, set out in *March*, to take upon him the Command of his Army, which consisted of 70,000 Men ; and having Advice, that the *Austrian* and *Saxon* Troops were assembling near *Koninggratz* in *Bohemia*, and that the Confederate Generals intended entering *Silesia*, sent immediate Orders to the Margrave *Charles*, who commanded a separate Body in *Upper Silesia*, to join him : The Margrave was intercepted by a Body of 20,000 *Hungarians*, under the Generals *Esterhazy* and *Festitz*, through whom he resolutely fought his Way, having killed

killed 2000 of the Enemy, and joined the grand Army. Another Body of 7000 Men under General *Nadasti*,<sup>1745.</sup> was attacked about the same Time near *Landshut*, by 4000 *Prussians* under General *Winterfeldt*, who obliged them to retire with Loss. These Advantages were a Pre-lude to a more decisive Action; for the Confederates, in June, having entered *Silesia*, by the Defiles of *Landshut*, encamped on the Plains of *Strigau* near *Freidberg*; whereupon, the 10th, they were attacked by *Freidberg*.<sup>Battle of</sup> the *Prussian* Army, commanded by the King in Person. The Battle began early in the Morning, and continued very obstinate till Noon, when the *Saxons* on the Left Wing gave Way: This necessitated Prince *Charles*, and the Duke of *Saxe-Weissenfels*, to order a Retreat, which they executed in a tolerable Manner; tho' their Loss appears to be very considerable, being six \* Generals, thirty Officers of Distinction, with about 10,000 Men killed, wounded and taken Prisoners, sixty Pair of Colours, ten Standards, eight Kettle Drums, and forty Pieces of Cannon, with the greatest Part of their Baggage, were also taken. The *Prussians* lost one General, several Officers of Distinction, with about 4500 Men: The Corps on both Sides were allowed to behave with the greatest \* Bravery and Resolution; in particular the *Austrian* and *Prussian* Grenadiers, who attacked each other with great Intrepidity. The King of *Prussia*, as the Confederates retreated into *Bohemia*, was resolved to pursue this Advantage, and continued close upon their Rear; so that, that unhappy Country once more became the Theatre of War. Both Armies acted

\* Of *Austrians*, Generals *Tbungen*, *Hohenhausen*, *Berlichingen*, *St. Ignon*, and *Forgatsch*; of the *Saxons* killed, Prince *William of Saxe-Coburg*, Brother to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*. He felt much regretted, being endowed with all the promising Parts of an able General and valiant Hero, which endeared him to the World.

1745. acted for some Time on the Defensive ; the King of *Prussia* contenting himself with subsisting his Army in the Enemy's Country, which the other penetrating Generals being aware of, were resolved to hazard a second Engagement, and concerted a Plan for attacking him, the 30th of *September*, before Day, at his Camp at *Sobr* ; but by the Miscarriage of one of the Columns, that took a wrong Rout, the Attack was delayed till Day-break : The Irregulars attacked the Rear, while the main Body was engaged in Front ; the Fight continued obstinate for four Hours, when the *Prussians* were entirely broke ; but the *Austrian Hussars* falling to Plunder, gave the *Prussian* Infantry Time to rally, which occasioned the Loss of the Day, with that of 7000 Men, ten Pair of Colours, two Standards, and twenty Pieces of Cannon. The *Prussians* lost two Generals, with about 3000 Men, the Office of the Chancery, and the Secretary's Office ; all the valuable Baggage, Military Chest, Cabinet and Papers. The Confederates with this Booty, and the Loss of the Battle, retired to *Jaremire*, and his *Prussian* Majesty, crowned with Laurels, returned to *Berlin* ; where, for some Time, he seemed to discover a pacifick Disposition, by applying to the Maritime Powers to fulfil their Engagements, and requesting their Interest with the Court of *Russia*, to elude the Demands made by *Poland* of the stipulated Succours, while he dreaded an Invasion of his Electorate. This gave the Inhabitants of *Berlin* much Uneasiness ; and the enterprizing Monarch, not waiting for Assistance, formed a bold Design of preventing his Enemies, by entering *Lusatia* at the Head of a powerful Army ; and having cut in Pieces some Regiments of *Saxon* Horse that opposed him, he took Possession of *Gorlitz*, the Capital, while the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau* entered *Saxony*, took Possession of the City of *Leipsick* without Opposition, and

*Battle of  
Sobr.*

*King of  
Prussia's  
Conduct.*

*Invades  
Lusatia.*

and laid the Electorate under heavy Contributions. <sup>1745.</sup>  
 The King of *Poland* thus surprized, hastily quitted his Capital, and retired to *Prague*; all that his Generals could do, being to muster about 20,000 Men, who were joined by a Body of *Austrian* Horse, under Prince *Lobkowitz*, which took Post at *Pirna* to cover *Dresden*; where the Prince of *Anhalt*, on the 1st of December attacked and routed them, with the Loss of 5000 Men. *Dresden* immediately opened its Gates to <sup>Enters</sup> the Conqueror, who entered his Enemy's Palace, <sup>*Dresden*.</sup> where he discovered a Generosity worthy of the greatest of Men, treating the young *Saxon* Princes and Princesses with Marks of the highest Esteem and Affection, and ordering, that the greatest Respect might be paid them by all about him. Being now in Possession of the Capital of *Saxony*, his Troops subsisting in that Electorate, and raising heavy Contributions, it was judged high Time to treat with him in a peaceable Manner, as the best Military Assistance, that could be procured, would only render the Subjects more miserable, by making the Electorate a Seat of War. Accordingly, by the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, a Treaty was set on Foot, and signed the 14th of December at *Dresden*, to the following Purport;

I. THAT all the Contributions raised in *Saxony* <sup>Treaty of</sup> should remain in his *Prussian* Majesty's Hands, besides <sup>*Dresden*.</sup> 1,000,000 of *German* Crowns to be paid him at the ensuing Fair of *Leipzick*, with Five per Cent. Interest, from the Day of signing the Treaty to the Day of Payment.

II. THAT the *Prussian* Subjects, interested in the *Saxon* Bank, shall be duly paid.

III. THAT the King of *Poland* shall make no Innovations to the Prejudice of the Protestant Interest in that Electorate.

1745. IV. THAT the *Saxons*, enlisted in the *Prussian Service* since his Majesty entered *Saxony*, shall not be reclaimed.

V. IN Consideration whereof, his *Prussian* Majesty shall immediately evacuate *Saxony*, and acknowledge the Imperial Dignity in *Francis I.* which the Elector *Palatine* (comprized in this Treaty) likewise acknowledges.

VI. THE Emperor confirms to his *Prussian* Majesty certain Privileges (*de non evocando*) granted by the late Emperor *Charles VII.* with Regard to some Territories in his Possession, not belonging to the Electorate of *Brandenburg*.

THUS this brave and politick Prince determined these Troubles in his Enemy's Capital, and ordered his Troops to return Home, with the exactest discipline; and repaired to his Capital, where he entered amidst the loudest Acclamations of a joyful Nation.

Campaign  
in Italy. THE *Austrian* Army arrived in the Beginning of March in the Neighbourhood of *Bologna*; and on the 6th, took Post behind the *Panaro*, where they were re-inforced by eight Battalions and six Squadrons of *Piedmontese*; but on the *Spaniards* advancing, they retired under the Cannon of *Modena*.

COUNT *Gages* having formed a Design of joining the Army under *Don Philip*, and being re-inforced by a Body of *Neapolitan* Troops, with forty Pieces of Cannon, made an expeditious March over the \* *Apennine Mountains*, in which his Army suffered incredible Hardships, and entered the State of *Lucca*, where he was plentifully supplied; but on making exorbitant Demands of Money and Artillery, he was courageously refused: Prince *Lobkowitz*, apprised of his Intention,

\* A Ridge of Mountains that run the whole Length of *Italy*, under various Denominations, in Parts scarce passable.

tention, immediately pursued him, having detached Count *Gorani* with the Irregulars to harass the Rear Guard, who came up with them near the River *Magra*, and attacked them so desperately, that he killed, wounded, and took Prisoners about 1000 Men, with several Officers : However, Count *Gages* continued his March thro' *Genoa*, and joined Don *Philip's* Army at *Sestri de Levante* : This Junction being effected, the <sup>The Junc-</sup> *Genoese* unmasked themselves, and joined them with <sup>tion of the</sup> a Body of 10,000 Men, which Accession of Strength, <sup>Spaniard Ar-</sup> my with the soon turned the Scale in their Favour in *Italy*; the *Genoese*. Combined Army, in two Bodies, entered the *Milanese* and carried all before them, and obliged the *Austrians*, under Count *Schrumemberg* (Prince *Lobkowitz* being called to the *Rhine*) to retire under the Cannon of *Tortona*; whence, in concert with his *Sardinian* Majesty, he retired behind the *Tenaro*. Count *Gages* invested and took *Tortona*, September 3, after a short Resistance; *Parma* and *Placentia* likewise fell into his Hands, the Garrisons retiring on his Approach; in this rapid Manner they carried all before them, and having forced the Passage of the *Tenaro*, obliged the King of *Sardinia* to retire behind the *Po*. *Pavia* was taken by Escalade, and the City of *Milan* opened its Gates; but the Citadel, having a Garrison of 2,500 Men, held out. The *Spaniards* were thus, not only possessed of the *Milanese*, but seized several Posts in *Piedmont*\* on both Sides the *Po*, as far as *Turin*, which being threatned with a Siege, put that City under the greatest Apprehension.

THE King of *Sardinia*, on this Change of Affairs, <sup>Conduct of</sup> did all that could be expected from a brave Commander <sup>the King of</sup> and faithful Ally; for, tho' obliged to act on the De-

[ \* Y 2 ] fensive,

\* As *Cefal*, *Affi*, *Ceva*, *Venral* and *Triz*, whose Garrisons were no to bear Arms for one Year.

1745. <sup>Conduct of the Genoese.</sup> sensive, he gallantly disputed his Ground ; and, though dispossessed of *Savoy*, since the Beginning of the War, and now stripped of a great Part of *Piedmont*, this generous Prince continued firm in his Engagements, and deaf to advantageous Proposals of a separate Accommodation ; which are Illustrious and ever memorable Instances of his Honour and Fidelity.

THE vast Military Preparations of the *Genoese* evidenced, that something more than ordinary was in Agitation ; though in the Beginning of the Year they seemed to affect a Neutrality, and in April, remonstrated by M. *Guaßalli*, their Minister at *London*,

“ That the Preparations made by the Republick, were  
 “ only for her own Defence, and to guard against  
 “ the Inconveniencies she had to fear from the Troops  
 “ of either Party ; but that the Senate was ready to  
 “ disarm, as soon as ever his *Britannick* Majesty  
 “ would vouchsafe to grant them a Security in re-  
 “ gard to *Final*, by engaging the King of *Sardinia*  
 “ to desist from executing the tenth Article of the  
 “ Treaty of *Worms*, relating to that Fief : ” But, as  
 soon as the *Spanish* Army entered their Territories, they made their secret \* Alliance with the Courts of *Madrid*, and *Versailles* publick ; and having joined them with a Body of their Troops, declared, “ That  
 “ they had been forced into this Step to avert the  
 “ Dangers which threatned their State, from the  
 “ Encroachments and Hostillities of his *Sardinian*  
 “ Majesty, which had at last forced them to seek the  
 “ Protection of *France*, *Spain* and *Sicily* for their  
 “ Security ; but as they were willing to preserve a  
 “ good Correspondence with the King of *Great-Bri-*  
*“ tain,*

\* In Consequence of three secret Conventions, this Treaty was signed *May* the 20th, and a perpetual offensive and defensive Alliance was stipulated, between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, and the Republick of *Genoa*.

"*tain*, and the *English* Nation, they should be free  
 " to trade, and continue unmolested in their Persons  
 " and Properties." His Sardinian Majesty, on his  
 Part, replied, " That he had long expected a De-  
 claration of this Sort, from the manifest Partiality  
 " the Republick had shewn his Enemies ; that the  
 " Injuries they complained of, were owing to his  
 " Care for preserving the Peace of *Italy*, by opposing  
 " the *Spaniards* getting footing in that Country, and  
 " consequently he could not be considered as the  
 " Aggressor ; what he did, being in his own De-  
 " fence."

1745.

THE British Court, bravely and faithfully, disre-  
 garding the *Genoese* Complements, ordered its Fleet  
 in the *Mediterranean* to commence Hostilities on that  
 Coast. *Savona* was the first that felt the Calamity of a Bombardment ; *Genoa*, *Final*, and *St. Remo*, soon  
 underwent the same Fate, the latter being almost re-  
 duced to Ashes, and the Inhabitants obliged to take  
 Shelter in the open Country : *Bastia*, (the Capital  
 of *Corsica*) shared in these Sufferings, Commodore  
 Cooper having attacked it so valiantly, with a small  
 Squadron, that the *Genoese* Garrison begged a Capitu-  
 lation, and gave it up to the Marquis *de Rivaroli*,  
 Head of the Male-content *Corsicans*, who had afresh  
 taken up Arms under the Protection of his Sardinian  
 Majesty. The remaining Part of the Fleet blocked  
 up the *Spanish* Squadron at *Cartagena*, and took se-  
 veral Prizes on the Coast of *Spain* ; but these Ad-  
 vantages gave no real Satisfaction to the Publick for  
 what might have been expected, from so formidable an  
 Armament, on an unguarded Coast ; especially as Ad-  
 miral *Torres* had safely arrived with his Squadron from  
 the *Havanna* at the *Greyn*, with above 4,000,000*l.*  
 in Specie and Merchandize, and had not met, in his  
 Passage, with one *English* Man of War,

*Coast of Genoa bom-  
barded.*

THE

1745.  
Men of  
War lost.

THE *Anglesea* and *Blandford* Men of War were over powered and taken by the French ; and the *Pembroke*, a sixty Gun Ship lately launched, as she was falling down the *Medway* to *Blackstakes* to take in her Guns, was overset by a sudden Squall, by which Accident, about 100 Men, besides Officers and Women were drowned. I shall omit other trifling Remarks, and pass over to the *West-Indies*.

Affairs of  
the West-  
Indies.

THE Beginning of this Year our Sugar Colonies, in the *West-Indies*, greatly dreaded an Invasion from a formidable Armament, under the Chevalier de *Caylus*, who lay at *Martinico*, with a Squadron well manned ; from whence he proceeded to *Leogane* in *Hispaniola*, which so alarmed the Government of *Jamaica*, that they laid an Embargo on all the Shipping in the Ports of that Island : But their Pannick was over on the Arrival of Admiral *Davies*, with the Fleet and Transports from *England*. Commodore *Townshend* sailed from the *Mediterranean* with seven Men of War to reinforce him in his Voyage, and was joined off *Dominica*, October the 3d, by the *Pembroke* and *Warwick* ; and, on the 31st, he fell in near the South End of *Martinico*, with a French Fleet of forty Sail, convoyed by four Men of War, under Commodore *M'Namara*, which he attacked with such Success, that above thirty were taken, sunk or driven on Shore ; amongst the latter were the *Magnanious* of eighty Guns, and the *Ruby* of sixty. This considerable Advantage greatly hurt their *West-India* Trade, and heightened the Distress of the Island of *Martinico*, which, at that Time, needed no Addition to make the Inhabitants more wretched.

French De-  
scent on  
*Anguilla*.

THE Island of *Anguilla* was the only one, that this Year received a Visit from the French. In May they made a Descent, and landed 1000 Men ; whereupon Governor *Hedge*, bravely drew out what Men he

he had for his Defence, who did not exceed one Hundred, and encouraged them with this short, but valiant Speech : " Gentlemen, I am ignorant of Military Discipline ; all that I can recommend to you is, to load and fire as fast as you can, and stand true to your Country to the last Man." These Orders were so resolutely obeyed, that the Enemy were obliged to retire to their Shipping with considerable Loss, and immediately quitted the Coast, which reflected the greatest Honour on the worthy Governor and his Party.

THERE was about this Time a bold and enter-Project for prizing Project formed by the publick-spirited Gentlemen of *New England*, for dispossessing *France* of the Island of \* *Cape-Breton* ; as it appeared to them, that that afforded the Enemy, by the Increase of the Fishery in those Seas, not only an inexhaustible Source of † Wealth, but a constant Nursery for able Seamen, and that the neighbouring *British Colonies* were in great Danger from their Encroachments, more especially in Time of War, as this proved so convenient a Station for Men of War and Privateers to distract our Trade. This Project was unanimously ap-

\* *Cape-Breton*, an Island of *North America*, about 150 Miles long and 100 broad, indented with Rivers and Lakes, lies opposite *Newfoundland* at the South Entry of the Bay of *St. Lawrence*; the Island is plentiful, and not unhealthy, tho' subject to heavy Fogs. The chief Town, *Louisbourg*, has a safe Harbour almost impregnable, fortified and land-lock'd on all Sides : On that of the Land is a strong Wall and Bastions with a Rampart, towards the Harbour, that mounted 64 Guns. In an Island that commanded the Entry were 30 Guns, at the Bottom of the Harbour a grand Battery of 40 Guns, which commanded the Bay, with two smaller ones of 15 Guns each, supported by a strong Garrison, which imports the Consequence of this Place to the *French*, and displays the brave Attempt that was made to dislodge them.

† Their clear annual Return, by this Trade, was above 4,000,000 £ before the War.

1745. approved of by the General Assembly at *Boston*, who ordered 27,000*l.* to be raised, by Lottery, for this Service, and formed 6000 Men, under the Command of General *Pepperil*; an Officer whose Conduct and Bravery, in this Expedition, Merits the highest Applause.

His Majesty's Approbation being necessary to put the Scheme in Execution, it was laid before the Ministry; who, in Consequence of the Royal Assent, sent Orders to his Majesty's Squadron in the *West-Indies*, under Commodore *Warren*, to sail for *Carlo*, where, on his arrival, about the End of *April*, he found the American Troops encamped. On the 29th, they embarked in the Transports, and with a Squadron of ten Men of War, arrived the next Day off *Louisbourg*; the Transports were ordered into *Gaberon-Bay*, a little to the Southward of the City, where that Evening the Troops were landed, under Cover of 100 Men, who bravely repulsed a Party of 150 of the Enemy, with considerable Loss, that marched down to oppose the Descent. The Troops, as they moved towards the City, having set some Houses on fire, so intimidated the Enemy, that they evacuated their grand Battery of 30 Guns, and with it a proportionable Quantity of Stores, which was instantly taken Possession of by M. *Vaughan*, with a Body of the Troops. The Enemy, sensible of their Error, soon rallied to recover it; but were, as soon obliged to retire to the Town in confusion. This Event secured the Approaches on the Land-side, which greatly contributed to the Reduction of the Place; in the mean Time the Fleet continued cruising off the Port, and took the *Vigilant*, a French Man of War of sixty Guns, with some Transports destined for the Relief of the Place. On the 26th of *May* the Island Battery was attacked by 200 Men, who were repulsed

pulsed with the Loss of 152 killed and made Prisoners. 1745.  
 This Misfortune seemed trifling, compared to the un-speakable Hardships the Troops underwent; as they were obliged to act the Part of Man and Horse, in drawing their heavy Cannon and Mortars on Sledges, through Ways scarcely passable, being all Day up to their Knees in swampy Shoals, and, such as were off Duty, at Night in bad Tents, exposed to foggy Damps, which occasioned such a Sicknes and Mortality, that 1500 were sick at one Time; yet, though raw and undisciplined, they were inspired with a Spirit, that could not be discouraged from carrying on the Siege with surprizing Resolution: The Town being greatly damaged by the Bombs, and a Breach made in the Curtain, a general Assault was ordered; when the Governor, M. *Chambron*, after a brave and obstinate Defence, thought proper to capitulate on the 17th of June. The Articles agreed upon, drawn <sup>It surren-</sup> by Commodore *Warren* and General *Pepperel*, <sup>ders.</sup> were,

- I. THAT the French should be furnished with the necessary \* Vessels for their Transportation to France.
- II. THAT the Officers and Inhabitants should be unmolested till the Time of Transportation.
- III. THAT the Soldiers should be taken on Board the British Fleet till that Time.
- IV. THE Sick and Wounded to be taken due Care of, the Governor to be allowed two covered Waggons, and if any Persons desire to be concealed, they may go off unmasked.

[ \* Z ]

V. THAT

\* There were 15 Cartel Ships sent with them to France, where the Crews, on their Arrival, were severely treated, being detained for a considerable Time with their Sails up, and not allowed to go on Shore, nor receive the least Provision or Refreshment; such was their Resentment on the Loss of that Island.

1745. V. THAT the Inhabitants, or Garrison of *Louisbourg*, shall not bear Arms against his *Britannick Majesty*, nor his Allies, for one Year, and the *British Subjects*, Prisoners of War, to be set at liberty.

THIS considerable Acquisition to the Crown of *Great-Britain* gave a sensible Shock to the Naval Force and Wealth of *France*; while *New-England* was delivered from her Fears, *Acadia* secured, the neighbouring *Indians* kept in Awe, and the Advantages of the *Newfoundland* Fishery restored. This Place had not been many Days in the Hands of the *English*, when they tasted the Sweets of it, by the Capture of three rich Prizes, which appeared off the Harbour, imagining it in the Hands of the *French*; but, to their Surprise, they were visited by some *English* Men of War, and brought in Prisoners.

THE Glory of our Arms, by the Reduction of *Cape-Breton*, gave every disinterested Patriot a lively Idea of the Conduct and Resolution of their Countrymen of *New England*, and the Bravery of the Sea and Land Officers \*, engaged in that Expedition; who, it must be allowed, acted worthy of the most particular Notice. Congratulatory Addresses were presented to his Majesty, and, not only more Troops sent to reinforce the Garrison; but proper Encouragement given to such as would settle there, by which Means, in a short Time, the Colony became in good Condition.

Captain  
*Talbot's*  
Success.

OUR Privateers were this Year for the most Part successful; two of which were so singularly Brave and Fortunate, that it would be doing Injustice to pass them by in Silence.

IN

\* Commodore *Warren* was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and General *Pepperel* created a Baronet of *Great-Britain*.

IN June the Prince Frederick, Captain Talbot; the Duke, Captain Morecock; and the Prince George, sailed from Cowes on a Cruize, but the latter unfortunately overset on the Seventh, and sunk; the other Ships continued their Cruize, and on July the 10th, between the Azores and Newfoundland, they made three Sail, early in the Morning, to which they immediately gave Chase: Captain Talbot attacked one, and after a smart Engagement of three Hours, her Captain being wounded and several of her Crew killed, she struck; he then bore away for a second, which, after an obstinate Fight, he also took; the Duke in the mean Time gave Chase to the third, which escaped by Favour of the Night: These Prizes were the *Louis Erasme*, of 500 Tons, twenty-eight Guns; and the Marquis d'Antin of 450 Tons, twenty-four Guns, homeward bound from Peru to France, with seventy-eight Tons, thirteen Hundred and one Quarter of Treasure, mostly Gold, and other valuable Effects. They put into Kinsale with those Prizes, where, having discharged their \* Prisoners, they obtained a Convoy, that brought them safe to Bristol, thence they sent the Treasure, by Land, in forty-three Waggon to † London.

THE small Squadron mentioned in the last Year, bound for the *East-Indies*, under Commodore Barnet, having refreshed at the Island of Madagascar, steered for the Straights of Banca, having sent the *Medway* and *Diamond* to the Straights of Malacca: This prudent Separation gave them an Opportunity of meeting the French *East-India* Ships homeward Bound: The Commodore

\* They gave to each Twenty Guineas, and did not allow any Moveable to be taken from them.

† The Proprietors of those Ships, generously offered their Part, which was 700,000/. to be immediately employed for his Majesty's Service, the Money to be repaid as the Parliament should think fit.

1745. Commodore was so fortunate to fall in with three of them, valued at 300,000*l.* which he took after an obstinate Engagement and carried into Batavia, where he was soon after joined by the *Medway* and *Diamond*, who brought in a *Manilla Ship*, valued at 300,000*l.* The Commodore, willing to pursue his good Fortune, by continuing longer in those Seas, sold his Prizes to the Governor of Batavia, who sent them to \* *Holland*.

**Remarks.** OUR Successes, by Reprisals on the Enemy this Year, were very considerable, for we not only took more Ships in our Turn, but those of much more Value, than any insignificant Captures they made ; which shews the Advantages that accrue from having Men of War properly stationed, and encouraging Privateers : For though it doth not encrease the National Fund, yet it protects our Trade, distresses the Enemy, enriches the fortunate Captors, circulates to the publick Good, and diffuses a Spirit of Ambition and Bravery through all Ranks ; which seldom fails of bringing a stubborn Enemy to equitable Terms.

\* This Affair was likely to bring on a Breach between the French and States General ; but, being referred, it was amicably determined.



THE  
MILITARY HISTORY  
OF  
*EUROPE, &c.*

OST of the Powers in *Europe*, being now in some respect or other engaged in the War on the Continent, the greater Part of the Forces drawn out of the Kingdom to strengthen our Army in *Flanders*, and his Majesty visiting his *German* Dominions; it was judged a favourable Event to rekindle the long-smothered Inclinations of the Pretender's Adherents; for which Purpose, while the World was amused with his eldest Son's being with the Army in *Flanders*, he was secretly preparing in *Brittany* for an Embarkation to join the Friends of the Family in *Scotland*. He was furnished by Mr. *Walsh*, a wealthy Merchant of *St. Maloës*, with a Frigate of 18 Guns well equipped, and a considerable Supply of Money, Stores,

1745.

Stores\*, &c. and set sail, on the 14th of July, from *Port St. Lazare*, accompanied by several of his Adherents, the chief of whom were, the Marquis of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, Colonel Sullivan, George Kelly, Esq; and *Roy Stuart*; and was joined off *Bellisle* by the *Elizabeth* a French Man of War of 66 Guns, which, it is said, had on board 400,000 £. and Arms for several thousand Men, with Ammunition and military Stores; which is the more probable, as the Ship was fitted out by the French Ministry to attend and convoy him in this Expedition. They continued their Course till the 20th, when, falling in with a Fleet of Merchant-Ships convoyed by four English Men of War, their Intention was likely to be interrupted. The Frigate therefore bore away, while the *Elizabeth* waited for the *Lion*, Captain Brett, who engaged her directly. The Engagement lasted nine Hours, wherein the *Elizabeth* had her Captain and 64 Men killed, 136 wounded, and with great Difficulty returned to *Brest* †. The Frigate continued her Course, and having got safe to the *Western Isles of Scotland*, cruised for some Days between *Barra* and *Uist*; and having no further Hopes of being joined by her Convoy, stood in for the Coast of *Lochaber*, and landed the young Pretender and his Companions at *Mingarie Castle* in *Moyart*, between the Isles of *Sky* and *Mull*. Some of his ‡ Friends having

Young  
Pretender  
lands in  
Scotland.

\* A Company of 100 Men, called *Graffins de Mer*, were said to be raised by this Gentleman for his Service, who were to act as Life-Guards; for which the Pretender created him Duke of Edinburgh.

† The *Lion* had 52 Men killed, and 107 wounded, and was so damaged in her Rigging, that she was not able to pursue.

‡ The Principals were the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, *Torquhil*, and *Dugall*; *McDonalds* of *Lockgarie*, *Kepnock*, *Bairdgate*, *Cruachan* and *Glenco*; *McPhereson* of *Clunie*; *McLaughlin*, and *McKenna* of that ilk; *Stuart* of *Ardbeill*, &c.

having immediate Intelligence of his Arrival, flocked to pay their Compliments, and joined him with a Party of the \* *Camerons, M'Danalds, M'Phersons, M'Laughlins, M'Innons, and Stuarts*, who formed a Body of about 2000 Men. The 12th of *August* he displayed his Banner with this Motto, “*Tandem Triumphans*: inviting the Clans to repair to the royal Standard; and that they might be assured of Liberty, Property, and Protection.” This induced several Hords of the unthinking Highlanders, being not sensible of the mild Administration of the present happy Establishment, to join him. They formed their first Camp in the Neighbourhood of *Fort William*, from whence they found means to surprise two Companies of Foot under Captain *Scot*, between *Fort William* and *Fort Augustus*. The King’s Troops made an obstinate Defence till their Ammunition was spent, when they were obliged (to the Number of 80) to surrender at Discretion; who, being carried in Triumph to the Camp, greatly elated the new Adventurers. In a few Days after, Captain *Sweetman*, of *Guise’s Regiment*, was surprised by a Party of them, where he was refreshing himself; and being brought before the young Pretender, he admitted him on Parole, and gave him one of his Manifestoes, with a Pass for his Security, signed *Charles P. Custos Regni*.

IT is now time to see how the Government re-established this approaching Storm, and what Methods were taken for checking its Progress. The first Accounts of it seemed to be treated as fabulous; but the

X 2 Duke

\* The Chief of this Clan being indisposed, Miss *Jenny* marched at their Head to Camp, where she appeared with her Sword drawn in a Sea-green Habit; and passing in Review before the young Pretender, she addressed him in an heroic Manner, expressing, “Here are Men devoted to your Service, who, though headed by a Woman, you’ll find have nothing womanish about them.”

1745.

Duke of *Argyle*, then at *Inverary*, certified the Particulars; upon which the Lords of the Admiralty issued a Proclamation, with a Reward of 30,000*l.* for apprehending the young Pretender; and dispatched a Courier to Lord *Harrington*, then in *Holland*, to acquaint his Majesty of their Motions.

General  
*Cope*  
marches  
north-  
wards,

IN the mean time Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, who commanded in *Scotland*, had Orders to assemble what Troops he could to oppose their Progress, whilst General *Blakeney* defended the Fortress of *Stirling*, and General *Guest*, *Edinburgh*; being the principal Places that were then tenable. Sir *John Cope* took Post near *Stirling*, where his Situation was not only commodious for covering that Town, but for receiving Reinforcements to quell the Insurrection in its Infancy. The General however took a sudden Resolution of decamping and advancing, whether with an Intent to attack the Enemy, or expecting to be joined by some well-affected Clans; but probably both may have been his Inducements, as he took with him 1000 Stand of Arms, 700 of which he sent back. On his Arrival at *Dalwhinny*, he had Intelligence that the Rebels were advanced to the Chain, near the Pass *Carryarick*, and intended making a Stand for him there. This Post being so \* strong, it was judged impracticable to attempt it, without risking the Loss of the Army, which at this Time it was necessary to preserve, as there were no other Troops collected to reinforce them, or stop the Enemy's Progress. A council of War was held, in which it was debated, Whether it was more adviseable to return to *Stirling*, or proceed to *Inverness*?

\* There have been seventeen Traverses cut there by the Direction of General *Wade*, in Imitation of the *Romans*, where Men may lie safely intrenched, covered by the Water-course from the Mountain.

*Inverness?* The former was objected to, as it was evident the Rebels could reach *Stirling* before them; they having a much nearer Way by the Head of *Lach-Ranagh*, and that they could seize and break down the Bridge at *Hynnacbin*, and so cut off a Retreat; the Water of *Tumble* being at this Time so rapid, as to be no where fordable; and the want of Provisions was a Motive to hasten them to *Inverness*, as they could have no Supply nearer.

By this General's continuing his March northwards, the whole South of *Scotland* was exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy, who did not fail to improve the Opportunity. They immediately took possession of *Blair Castle*, where they stopped the Post-boy, and examined several of his Letters; thence they proceeded to *Perth*, which they entered on the 4th of September. The Provost and Magistrates, on their Appearance, departed the Town, with the Officers of the Revenue, and *Hamilton's Dragoons*; but new Magistrates being soon appointed, they proclaimed the Pretender at the Cross.

FROM *Perth* they sent a Party of 200 Men to take Possession of *Ruthven Barracks*, which was so gallantly defended by Serjeant *Terence Mulloy*, with only 12 Men, that they were obliged, after several Attempts, to rejoin their Army with the Loss of 9 Men killed and wounded. This Gentleman's Bravery was very honourably rewarded with a Lieutenant's Commission.

THE young Chevalier continued at *Perth* till the 11th, during which time he was considerably reinforced by several of the \* Nobility and Gentry with

X. 3

their

\* The Duke of *Perth*, Viscount *Strathbogie* and his Son; Lords *George Murray*, *Nairn*, and *Dundee*; Sir *William Gordon*, Sir *James Kinloch*, and Sir *John Wedderburn*; the *Olipbands* of *Gask*; *Murcer of Aldie*, and *Hunter of Burnside*.

<sup>1745.</sup> their Clans ; and having sent a Party of 200 of *Clanrenald's Men* to *Dundee*, they proclaimed their King, levied the public Money, and brought a Vessel they found in the Harbour round to *Perth*. The Marquis *Tullibardine* and Duke of *Perth* were very active in raising their Tenants ; it is said (and believed not without Reason) that the latter shot two of his, that refused going. This so intimidated the rest, that they marched with him to the Number of 400, to join the young Pretender's Forces,

Rebels ad-  
vance from  
*Perth*.

BEFORE the Rebels Departure from *Perth*, they raised 500*l.* Contribution Money, and carried off Hostages for 500 more. On the 12th they arrived at *Down*, where they halted that Night, and formed a Project to amuse General *Blakeney*, by sending a Party of 300 Men toward *Stirling*, while they crossed the *Firth* at the Fords of *Frew*, five Miles above it. The young Pretender was the first that took the Water, and wading thro' at the Head of his Army, the Officers spirited up the private Men, saying, " There is a royal Example for ye ; who would not follow such a Man to the Jaws of Death ? "

THEY first bent their March towards *Glasgow*, which threw the Inhabitants of that City into some Consternation ; but, on a sudden, early on the 14th they changed their Route, and marched towards *Edinburgh*.

Preparations  
at *Edin-  
burgh*.

THE Magistrates of this City, on Sir *John Cope's* marching northward, seemed to exert themselves against the impending Danger, by entering into a voluntary Subscription for raising 1000 Men for their Defence. A Regiment of Voluntiers, mostly Gentlemen, was formed, Reparations made, Cannons planted, and Barricadoes erected at the Gates ; so that from the first Appearance of their Loyalty, a

vig-.

1745.

vigorous Defence might have been expected, but the Rebel Army continuing to advance, seemed to distract their Councils. Two Regiments of Dragoons, with the Voluntiers and City Guard, retired from *Gorstorbith*, where they were posted, on the Approach of the Rebel Vanguard. On the 16th a Council was called to consult the Safety of the City; at which time the Well-affected being mostly under Arms, the Jacobites had a great Majority, and pressed a Composition; a Letter being produced by Mr. Orrick, signed *Charles Ps. Regent*, summoning the City to receive him peaceably; on which a Deputation was sent out; but on Advice to the Lord Provost, that Sir John Cope, with the King's Troops, was arrived at *Dunbar*, the Deputies were ordered to be recalled; but before the Message reached them, they were entered the Rebels Camp at *Grays-Miln*, and brought back a peremptory Demand of their Compliance by two o'Clock next Morning, otherwise they might expect to be treated as Enemies. Another Deputation was sent to gain Time; and after some Debate, whether the Dragoons should enter the City or not, it passed in the Negative; who therefore marched and joined General Cope: No Order being given to the Voluntiers what Part to act, they delivered their Arms into the Castle; the \* Governor whereof, finding how far the Security of the Town was to be depended on, sent to have the Cannon brought up, which was neglected, therefore fell into the Rebels Hands; for when the Hackney-coach returned with the Deputies, and entered at the *Neatherbow-Gate*, at the same time 1000

\* General Grah, who spent his Life with great Honour in the Military, in this Point supported his Principles though in the 86th Year of his Age.

<sup>1745.</sup> ~~The Rebels~~ Highlanders, under Sullivan and Lochiel, rushed in and took Possession of the City; which shews it was either unaccountably given up, or strangely surprised. The Lord \* Provost was much blamed, and soon after taken into Custody. General Guyl, in the mean time, having secured the Castle, removed the Bank, and the Effects of the principal Inhabitants, into that Fortress, which greatly disappointed the young Chevalier, as he missed the expected Treasure; however the Pretender was proclaimed at the High-Cross, and two of his Manifestoes read; wherein he declares his Son Regent of his Dominions, with large Promises to the People of Scotland of redressing their Grievances, by dissolving the Union, and taking off the Malt-Tax.

<sup>General Cope arrives at Inverness;</sup> HERE I shall leave him for some time, and return to General Cope. This General, with his Troops, arrived at Inverness on the 29th of August, where he procured the necessary Refreshments; and being joined by some Highlanders, amongst whom were 200 of the Monroes, under Captain George † Monroe of Culcairn, he continued his March to Aberdeen, where, having ordered Transports, he embarked his Troops for the Road of Leith, but, by contrary Winds, was obliged to land them on the 16th of September at Dunbar. If he had arrived a few Days sooner, he might probably have saved Edinburgh, and prevented the Fatality that ensued: But, as all Actions seem to be in the Guidance of a supreme Power, to awaken us to the true Sense of our Hapiness,

<sup>lands at Dunbar;</sup>

\* Archibald Stewart, Esq; he was taken into Custody at London, but enlarged on giving 15,000 £. Bail to appear before the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland.

† Brother to Sir Robert Monroe: this Gentleman was treacherously shot by one of the Camerons, as he was passing through their Country ~~near~~ <sup>at</sup> the Culloden Battle.

parties; it was ordered otherwise. Here he was joined by Brigadier Pulteney, with the Dragoons of Gardiner and Hamilton, who, to his great Surprise, informed him of the Fall of Edinburgh. The General spent the 17th and 18th in disembarking his Troops, and landing the Artillery, and on the 19th decamped from Dunbar, with an Intent to expel the Rebels, and repossess the Town. This we must allow to be a brave Resolution, though his Army was much fatigued by Sea and Land<sup>and</sup>, as it might well be judged, the Enemies being undisciplined, their Superiority would only incommod them. The Army passed that Night near Haddington, on the Verge of Gladsmuir, and next Morning continued their March towards Edinburgh. On Intelligence that the Rebel Army were advancing, a Detachment was sent forward to reconnoitre, which repelled the Vanguard of the Enemy from the Village of Tranent. The Army immediately drew up on an advantageous Piece of Ground, with the Hamlets of Prestonpans and Cockney on their Flanks, covered with Seaton-house on the left, and those of Bankton and Grange to the right; the Village of Tranent in their Front, secured by a large Fosse, and the Sea in their Rear. In this well-concerted Situation were the following Troops to oppose the Enemy; Gardiner's and Hamilton's Dragoons, Lascelle's and Murray's Foot, five Companies of Lee's, four of Guise's, and three of the Earl of Loudon's. The Voluntiers and Militia had no Share in the Action, as it was judged they might confuse the regular Troops; if these Corps had been all compleat, they could not exceed 2500 Men. The Rebel Army consisted of the Battalions of Glen-gary, Clanranald, Keppock, and Glencoe, on the right, commanded by the Duke of Perth, as Lieutenant-General;

<sup>1745.</sup> Generals, the Battalions of *Perch*; *Stuart* of *Ardfern*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, *McGregor*, on the left, under Lord *George Murray*, supported by the Battalions of *Abel*, *McLaughlin*, and *Roberston* of *Scone*, commanded by Lord *Nairn*, in all about 5000 Men. The Pretender, in his Highland Dress, placed himself at their Head, expressing theatrically,

" *My Sword I draw, my Scabbard I throw by,*

" *A useless Burthen, till I reign or die.*

which was answered with a loud *Huzza*; and "that they would soon find Scabbards enough." That Evening they discovered the royal Army, and in a Council of War resolved to attack them early next Morning; their Design appeared to be to surround the King's Troops, and not only to cut off their Retreat, but prevent their marching to *Edinburgh* without paying their Way. About 3 o'Clock the Patroles gave Notice that a large Body of the Rebels were in full march Eastwards, and that they were again perceived North-east; which evidenced, they intended attacking the left Flank of the King's Troops. General *Cope* soon made a Disposition to receive them with his Front, at which time three Columns of picked-out Highlanders advanced with such Impetuosity on the Right Flank, where the Train was posted with a Guard of 200 Men, that in a few Minutes they broke the Guard, seized the Cannon, and falling on, in an irregular Manner, Sword-in-hand, they bore all before them. All Remedies were tried by the General and chief Officers to rally the Troops, but in vain. Colonel \* *Gardiner*,

King's  
Troops  
defeated.

\* This brave Officer had all the Embellishments that could endear his Memory to Posterity; he fell, being overpowered, near the Walls of his own Garden, and was interred in *Traquair Church*, with 3 of his Children.

distr<sup>t</sup>, being deserted by his Regiment, dismounted, and placing himself at the Head of the Foot, fell, greatly regretted, and worthy of a better Fate. The Highlanders betook themselves immediately to Plunder, which gave the King's Troops an Opportunity of rallying and attacking them in their Disorders. But the Confusion and Pannick of the Dragoons was such, that all Efforts and Exhortations were ineffectual; so that the General finding all was over, with Brigadier Foulkes, the Earls of Loudon and Hume, retreated with the Remains of the Troops, and arrived next Day in Berwick. Colonel Lascelles, who was in the Hands of the Enemy, got off in the Hurry, and joined them; Major Caulfield boldly rode through Edinburgh, and got into the Castle. The King's Troops lost in this Engagement 500 Men killed, about 1500 \* Prisoners, with all their Cannon, Baggage, Tents, Colours, and military Chest of 6000*l.* with which the Rebels returned in Triumph to Edinburgh, having marched the Wounded and Prisoners in Procession through the Streets, playing their favourite Air, "*the King shall enjoy his own again.*"

THIS considerable Advantage, by the Loss of only four Officers and 80 Men, drew Numbers of the Disaffected to join the Rebels, (to the utter Ruin and Destruction of their Families, as you will see in the Sequel) and greatly heightened their Credit in Scotland; for except the Castle of Edinburgh, Sterling, Fort William, and Inverness, they were in a manner Masters of all Scotland; the three former were in effect blocked up, and the Troops in the latter obliged to act on the defensive. The Lord President

was

\* Amongst whom were 83 Officers; who were sent up the Country, as Prisoners of War.

1745. was very alert in raising twenty independent Companies to protect Inverness; he was joined in October by Lord Loudon, who received a Commission to command what Force could be assembled in that Neighbourhood: He soon drew together the *MacLeods*, *Grants*, and *Monroes*, and was seasonably joined by the Earl of Sutherland and Lprd Rae; which greatly awed the Disaffected in those Parts, especially Lord Lovat, who seemed to temporize a while; for on receiving a Letter from the Lord President, setting forth "the Ingratitude and Folly of his Conduct in sending his Son and Clan to join the Pretender, advising him to recall him immediately, as the only Method of continuing the Favour of the Government;" he prevaricatively answered, "that it was hard he should suffer for the Disobedience of his Son, in which he had no \* part," concluding, "that his Desire was to live peaceably under the Government; but if he was attacked, he had 600 of his Clan at home, that should defend him to the last Extremity." This wary Politician soon after threw off the Mask, and declared openly for the Pretender's Interest; in which it appears he had been a long time secretly engaged.

THUS, that lurking Spark, which had been so long treated with Ridicule, kindled into a Flame that overspread one Part of the united Kingdom, and daily threatened the other; while the regular Troops were disabled from making a Stand; and though the greatest Part of the Scotch Nation continued well-affected, they were destitute of Power or Means to oppose the Assailants; but still honourably retained their

\* It was proved at his Tryal, that he forced his Son into the Rebellion, and boasted of the Battle of *Pitcorthie* as an unparalleled Victory.

their Integrity, and exerted themselves to their utmost Ability in the Government's Service. Where I shall leave them, and take a View of the Measures at the Helm, to oppose the Progress of this formidable Insurrection.

August 31<sup>st</sup> his Majesty arrived at St. James's from his German Dominions, to the great Joy of his faithful Subjects, who too well knew the Necessity there was of his Royal Presence at this critical Juncture. A Requisition was immediately made of the Dutch Auxiliaries, and some British Troops were remanded from Flanders to strengthen the Kingdom, while the City and Country Gentlemen were very alert in preparing against the Enemy in their respective Districts. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of September his Majesty received a congratulatory Address, from the Mayor and Aldermen of London; which was next Day seconded by a loyal Address, on the Insurrection in Scotland; on the 7<sup>th</sup> by the repeated Instances of the impending Danger, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle-recommended to the City Lieutenancy, the putting the Militia into a good Posture; to which end, necessary Orders were immediately issued, the Militia of Middlesex were likewise arrayed, and the Swiss Voltiers summoned to be ready on the first Notice: The 9<sup>th</sup> the Court of Lieutenancy waited on his Majesty with dutiful Addresses, which he most graciously received. On the 11<sup>th</sup> the Merchants addressed his Majesty, with an Assurance of their Loyalty and Zeal, and their Readiness to spend their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of his Government; and that Evening entered into an Association to raise two Regiments at their own Expence for his Service. The 13<sup>th</sup> a Grand Council was held by his Majesty at Kensington, wherein it was resolved, That Letters should

The Mi'ta  
ca led out.

1745.

Troops  
called home  
from Fland-  
ers.

New Regi-  
ments  
raised.

should be sent to the Lords Lieutenants and Custos Rotulorum of the respective Counties in *England* and *Wales*, to raise the Militia. But the surprising News of the Defeat of the King's Troops at *Gladsmuir*, rendered more vigorous Measures necessary; for which end, there seasonably arrived three Battalions of the Guards, and seven marching \* Regiments of Foot from *Flanders*; part whereof, with four Dutch Regiments that arrived at the same Time (the other two having landed at *Berwick*, the Day after Sir *John Cope*'s Defeat) were ordered to march Northwards, and assemble under Marshal *Wade*. Many of the principal Nobility, on applying to his Majesty, had Commissions for levying Regiments † in their respective Counties: A laudable Spirit appeared in most of the Counties, equal to the Proportion of the Danger. The Zeal of the Archbishop of *York* greatly animated that extensive and flourishing County, where an Association was entered into, and 40,000 £ raised by Subscription for the Defence of the Government; the Gentlemen formed themselves into a Regiment of *Voluntiers*, denominated the Royal Hunters, under the Command of General *Ogletborpe*, who did signal Services to their Country. The § Nobility and Gentry of *Cheshire* associated to raise 2,500 Men. Those of *Lancashire*, encouraged by the Earl of *Derby*, and *Thomas Bootle*, Esq; made a Subscription for maintaining 5,000 Men; in particular

\* *Pulteney's*, *Howard's*, *Bragg's*, *Johnson's*, *Douglas's*, *Cholmonde-  
ley's*, and *Sowle's*.

† These were the Dukes of *Montague* and *Kingston's Horse*; the Dukes of *Bedford*, *Bolton*, *Montague*, and *Ancoster*; the Earls of *Hal-  
ifax*, *Berkeley*, and *Cholmondeley*; the Marquis of *Granby*; the Lords *Harcourt*, *Gower*, *Herbert*, *Falmouth*, and *Edgecombe's* Regiments of Foot.

§ The Earls of *Cholmondeley* and *Warrington*, Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, Sir *Watkin Williams Wynn*, Sir *George* and *Charles Wynn*, and *Philip Warburton*, Esq; with several others, gave large Subscriptions.

• of E U R O P E, &c.

745

cular the Corporation of Liverpool raised, equipped,  
and paid a complete Regiment, which was employed  
with Success in opposing the Enemy. Sir Gregory  
~~Page~~, Bart. raised and supported 500 Men in Kent.  
The County of Norfolk raised 10,000<sup>l.</sup> the City of  
Bristol 15,000<sup>l.</sup> which took created a large Fund  
for the publick Service. The Woollen Manufacturers  
of Stroud in Gloucestershire, offered to the Earl of  
Berkeley, their Lord Lieutenant, to form themselves  
and their Dependants into Regiments, or Compa-  
nies, to be disposed of, as his Majesty thought pro-  
per: The worthy Prelates also wrote circular Letters  
to the Clergy, to represent the Errors and Mischief  
of Popery, and awaken them to a just Concern for  
the Preservation of their Country; which they did  
not fail to execute in a manly and animating Manner.  
Such was the national Sense of the impending Danger,  
and the united Resolution of all Ranks to oppose a Torrent which threatened their Country with  
Desolation.

THE Parliament being called, met October the 26th, on whose wise Deliberations, and vigorous Resolutions for restoring and preserving the publick Tranquillity, the national Attention was fixed. His Majesty being seated in the usual State informed them by his Speech from the Throne, " That the unnatural Rebellion broke out in Scotland had occasioned his calling them together sooner than usual, in order to have their timely Advice and Assistance for its Suppression;" justly observing, " that during the Course of his Reign, as he had made the Laws of the Land the Rule of his Government, and in all his Actions consulted the Preservation of the civil and religious Liberties of his People, it was the more astonishing, that any of his

The Parlia-  
ment meet.  
His Ma-  
jesty's Speech.

1745 his Protestant Subjects should be deluded into Measures introductory to Popery and arbitrary Power. Concluding with an Assurance, that he entirely reposed himself on their Affection to his Person, and their Care for the publick Safety, for such a Supply, as might effectually defeat the Designs of the Enemis, and restore the Peace of the Kingdom; doubting not, but they would act like Men, considering that every Thing, that was dear and valuable, was at Stake; by which Means the publick Tranquillity would soon be restored, and the Constitution settled on a stronger Foundation than ever." To which both Houses returned warm and loyal Addresses of Thanks, wherein they expressed, "The most grateful Sentiments of his Majesty's just and mild Administration, their strong Abhorrence and Detestation of the Rebellion formed against his Person and Government, and their unalterable and firm Resolutions to support, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes, his rightful Title to the Crown, and the Constitution established in Church and State." This speedy Concurrence and loyal Resolution of the Parliament diffused a general Satisfaction through the Well-affected, which was greatly heightened by the Arrival of the British Soldiers (with his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland) on the 18th from Flanders, who was immediately followed by four Troops of Sir John Ligonier's Horse, Bland's Dragoons, a Battalion of the Guards, and eleven \* Battalions of Foot. Some of which were empamped near Dartford in the South of England to prevent a French Invasion, then threatened in Favour of the Pretender; others stationed

Duke of  
Cumberland  
arrives  
from  
Flanders.

\* Royal Scots, 1st Batt, Harrison's, Hesse's, Lord Henry Beauclerk's, Hanoverian's, Campbell's, Skelton's, Bligh's, Mordaunt's; Lord Sempill's, and Lord John Murray's Highlanders.

stationed along the Coast, while Admiral \*Vernon lay in the Channel with a strong Fleet to watch the Motions of the Enemy ; and several cantoned round *London* assisted by the Militia ; such was the imminent Danger that threatened, not only in the northern and southern Parts of the Kingdom, but even from the Disaffected in the Capital. An Instance of the latter appeared from the extraordinary Run on the Bank, which lasted some Days ; but the Directors suspecting the Intent to be to draw out Gold to send to the Pretender, they took a prudent Resolution of paying in Silver ; which, as it was less portable, would greatly inconvenience them, and be the sooner discovered.

IN the mean time the young Pretender, elated with Success, possessed himself of the antient Palace of the Scots Monarchs, where he had a great Court of both Sexes, gave very brilliant Balls and Assemblies, and greatly assumed the Airs of Sovereignty. In this Gleam of Prosperity he was joined by several Reinforcements, in particular those under the Earl of Kilmarnock ; the Lords *Echo*, *Pitfigo*, and *Babmerino* ; *Glenbucket* and *Ogilvois*. There was nothing now wanting to make him in effect Master of Scotland, but the Castle of *Edinburgh*, as the Regalia of the Kingdom, the Bank, &c. were deposited there. For which End, on the 29th of September, he ordered the Communication between the Castle and City to be cut off. Till this Time General *Guth*, the brave Governor, forbore firing on the Rebels, being unwilling to damage the Town, or involve the Innocent in common Destruction with the Guilty ; but,

## Y.

\* This Commander was soon after displaced ; the Reasons alledged against him were, " his keeping his largest Ships in the *Dorans*, and sending only Frigates for Intelligence, and his giving several premature Alarms. He published his Vindication, and retired to his Seat at *Naffin*, from whence he was first called to serve his Country.

1745.

attacks the  
Castle of  
*Edinburgh*.

1745. as Hostilities were established, a Battery from the Castle was opened upon them, when General Hawke went back down, and about 20 Men killed. One Taylor, a resolute Fellow, that had a Captain's Commission in the Rebels Service, engaged to make himself Master of the Castle with 30 Men; in the Attempt he was taken Prisoner with most of his Party, which Fate his Presumption justly deserved. General Gage finding that if the Blockade continued, the Garrison would soon want Provisions, as all Communication was cut off; on the 4th of October ordered a Sally to be made under favour of the Half-moon Battery, by which means they threw up a Trench between the Town and Castle, and having posted a Body of Men behind the Parapet, cleared the Street; on the 5th he got in some Provisions, and that Evening a Party of the Rebels marched up the Hill to attack the Entrenchment, but that Detachment, cautiously retreating into the Garrison, exposed the Enemy to a smart Cannonade, which obliged them to retire with a considerable Loss. From that Time a Communication was opened, and the Garrison plentifully supplied.

Exacts  
heavy Con-  
tributions.

The young Cavalier exerted his new Authority by levying Contributions in the City and Country; his Demands were 6000 Pair of Shoes, 4000 Tarrats, and 1000 Tents; to furnish which, a Tax of two Shillings and Six-pence in the Pound, was imposed on all Landlords of Housa, on Pain of military Execution, by which they raised £5,000*l.* They got 7000*l.* for Goods they seized in Mr. Erskine's Warehouse at Leith; took a considerable Sum of Money from Mr. Erskine \* a wealthy Brewer, and as

\* Mr. Erskine, on this made a personal Application to the General, telling him, "such Methods would never thrive with him," adding,

they judged him well qualified for the Government, plundered even the Debtor-bills they forced him of those of his Principles in like Manner; 1745  
 and being made of the City of Glasgow for 15,000l. the sum was compounded; by paying good Bills in hand. From the Earl of Shair they exacted 15,000l.  
 Stere of Hay; from the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Lothian, Sir James Douglas, and Sir John Clerk, 3000l. Stere of Hay and 20 Horses; from the Earls of Argyll and Hertford, Hamilton and Douglas, all the Horse, Arms, and other Things they had any. Likewise the young Pretender making this modest Apology, " That at that Juncture  
 " were, his Necessity required them; but, that they  
 " should have ample Satisfaction when the Troubles  
 " were settled;" adding, " that the Day of their  
 " Deliverance was at Hand." The Ravages of the  
 Outgoings and Paroles were much more exorbitant;  
 greatly distressing such of the Country People as would  
 not join them; which obliged their poor Warriors  
 to fly from Village to Village for Shelter, now having  
 ing where to secure themselves, or their Effects.

The young Pretender received an additional Credit, amongst his Friends, by the Arrival of four French Ships at Montrose, &c. with some Cannon,  
 Military Stores and Money; in which came Mr. His Suc-  
 -cessor, Ruled the Marquis de St. Giles, who acted as a  
 French Ambassador amongst the Rebels, not only ad-  
 furing them, " That there would be a powerful  
 " Invasion in their Favour in the South of Eng-  
 " land, but that repeated Reinforcements would join  
 them.

" adding, the good Man George takes only Part of my Money, but  
 " verily thou takest all, and thou mayest as well take away my life  
 " as the Drop that supports it;" which was answered, " that, as  
 " he was many Years indebted to his Father's Revenue of Aysle, he  
 " was bound in Conscience to pay his Arrears.

1745. "them in Scotland, till the Affair was determined," adding, "such is the Zeal of the King my Master to see his Majesty happily established in the Possession of his Kingdoms." They immediately planted a Battery at *Aber*, to secure the Passage of the *Firth*, and cover the landing of their Stores, while they advanced Detachments towards *Sterling*, which were frequently alarmed by the Vigilance of General *Bladerry*, who obliged them to retire from that Neighbourhood.

Marches  
towards  
*Carlisle*.

ELATED with Success and Hopes the young Pretender determined about the End of October to march for *England*, by way of *Carlisle*, not doubting but his Friends in that Country would immediately join him. Accordingly Press-Warrants were issued for bringing in all the Horses and Carriages they could get, and having reviewed his Army on the 28th, which then, being at its Summit, consisted of near 10,000 Men, Orders were issued for a March; and on November 1st, they proceeded in three Columns towards *Carlisle*; on the 6th their Van Guard entered *England*, and on the 9th was followed by the whole Army, which crossed the *Eden* four Miles from *Carlisle*, and took up its Quarters on *Brough-side*: That Evening a Body of their Hussars, having advanced to reconnoitre the Town, was smartly received by the Cannon of the Garrison, and obliged to retire; but the next Morning they drew a Line

\* The Jacobite Party in *England* were thus remarked by the Duke of *Pembroke* in a Council of War: "There is no Dependance on the Promise of English Malecontents, whose Zeal for your Royal House, these 50 Years past, has manifested itself no farther than womanish Railing, vain Boasting, and noisy Casconades; their Affection for you is most elevated, and they appear Champions in your Cause, when by a Tavern Fire; but the Sense of their Loyalty seems conspicuous in the Absence of their Reason; for when once they cool, their Courage and Zeal evaporates with the Fumes of the Wine, and are not to be reuzed in your Cause, except the Bottle bears Sway."

of Circumvallation, and invested the City on all Sides.  
 About Noon Mr. *Pattinson* the Mayor, received a  
 Letter from the young Pretender, signed *Charles, Prince Regent*, "requiring him to surrender the  
 Place; with strong Menaces in Case of Refusal,  
 and demanding a definitive Answer in two Hours." To this there being no Reply made, but by the Cannon of the Garrison, the Rebels withdrew to Brampton; where in a Council of War, several of their Chiefs were for marching forward into *England*, disregarding the Reduction of that City; but the Duke of *Perth*, in particular, remarked, "the Misfortunes they had plunged themselves into, by their Hopes from *France*, which, he could foresee, were not to be depended on; and that the repeated Promises of their Friends in *England* were likely to turn out to the same Effect; so that the Reduction of *Carlisle* was necessary, to give Credit to their Arms, otherwise all they had to depend upon was to return to the Highlands, disperse their faithful Clans, and seek Shelter in some Country of more Faith than either *France* or *England*;" therefore the Seige was resolved upon: The Time to the 13th was spent in providing themselves with Scaling Ladders, Fascines, and Carriages, and that day at Noon they appeared a second Time before the Town. Colonel *Durand* in the mean Time made all necessary Dispositions for a vigorous Defence; and having the *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* Militia, with some Invalids, declared in a Council of War, "that he thought the Garrison tenable against a better Army than the Rebel Host, and that he was resolved to hold out to the last Extremity." Accordingly the Fire was renewed against them with great Vigour; but the next Day it being found, that they had broke

1745.  
He sum-  
moned the  
Garrison.

~~1745.~~ Ground to erect a Battery, the Magistrates, for the Protection of the Inhabitants, thought fit to capitulate; on which the Militia dispersed to their respective Abodes, and Colonel *Douglas*, having but about 300 *Highlanders* left, was obliged to abandon the Fortress, having first nailed up nine Pieces of Cannon. Thus *Castlegate* came into the Hands of the Rebels, at an inconsiderable Loss, which was entered on the 15th by the Duke of *Perth*, and on the 19th the young *Chivalry* made his publick Entry, under a general Discharge of the Artillery, and was received by several of the Inhabitants, with great Demonstrations of Joy; where I shall leave them to consult their further Motions, and take a View of Marshal *Wade's* Army.

Marshal  
*Wade's*  
Motions.

MARSHAL *Wade*, who had assembled his Army near *Douglas*, reached on the 29th of October to *Newcastle*, where he issued a Proclamation in his Majesty's Name, promising Pardon to such of the *Highlanders* as should before the 12th of November return to their respective Habitations, and submit to his Majesty's Government. But this Instance of Clemency had no Effect on the elated Minds of the Invaders. On the first Account of their March from *Edinburgh* he ordered in all the Horse at *Durham*, and the neighbouring Villages, and sent express to General *Hanbury*, who commanded in *Berwick*, to observe their Motions, who having Advice of their abandoning *Edinburgh*, marched with *Ligonier's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, and the Foot Regiments of *Ligonier* and *Price*, and repossessed that City on the 14th, to the great Joy of the Well-affected, who suffered much during the Abode of their late Inmates.

THE Marshal continued at *Newcastle*, till he received certain Intelligence of the Rebels appearing

before Carlisle. November the 8th the \* Army was drawn up and reviewed by the Marshal and Count Maurice of Nassau, who allowed they made a gallant Appearance; considering the Season of the Year, and the Inclemency of the Weather. They decamped on the 6th from Newcastle, and continued their March towards Carlisle, till late in the Night, thro' Roads almost impassable with Snow, which greatly retarded them; they reached Obington next Day, and proceeded to Hexham, near which there was a Camp marked out, and great Care taken by the Inhabitants to furnish them with Straw and large Fires, which at that Time were very necessary as the Snow continued deep, and the Weather severely cold. Here Marshal Wade received the News of the Surrender of Carlisle, and the March of the Rebel Army from thence, and having deliberated a while what Course to take, it was judged impracticable to come up with them, wherefore, after three Days Incampment, a Retreat to Newcastle was resolved upon, where the General arrived on the 22d to the great Comfort of the Troops after so fatiguing a March.

THE taking Carlisle diffused a general Alarm throughout the Nation, so that the Government found it actually necessary to take fresh Measures for opposing their Progress. Orders were issued for forming an Army of 10,000 + Men in Staffordshire,

Y 4

\* The Yorkshire Royal Hunters, Montague's, and Wade's Horse; St. George's Dragoons, Royal Scots second Battalion, Old Buffs, Berwick's, W'dc's, Pulleyn's, Blakeney's, Cholmondeley's, Hanning's, Maurice's, and Batteray's Foot; 6000 Dutch Troops under the Marshal; by the Generals Lord Tyrone, Wentworth, Howard, Hulse, Oglethorpe, Mordaunt, and Cholmondeley, with Count Maurice of Nassau.

+ Four Troops of Ligonier's Horse; Bland's, Cobham's, Mark Kerr's Dragoons; Howard's, Scrope's, Johnson's, Douglas's, Semple's, Bligh's, and Skelton's Foot, all Veterans. Of new raised, Montague's and Kingfin's Horse; Beaufort's, Cholmondeley's, Hollifax's, Montague's, and Granby's Foot.

<sup>1745.</sup> *shire*, under that able General Sir John Ligonier, who had under him, as Lieutenant-Generals, the Duke of Richmond, General Sinclair; Major-Generals, Skelton and Bland; Brigadiers, Lord Temple, Bligh, and Douglas; with 30 Field-Pieces under the Brigadier-Majors Roper, Lessy, and Bernard: which wise Disposition you will find in a short time became very necessary.

*The Rebels* proceed through *England*. *The Rebels*, now in Possession of *Carlisle*, the northern Key of the Kingdom, finding that the Inclemency of the Weather retarded the March of Marshal Wade's Army, and expecting a powerful Descent in their Favour from *France*, to divert the King's Troops in the southern Parts, thought of nothing but the possessing themselves of the Capital of the Kingdom, which some of their Chiefs remarked as a groundless Notion; but as the Majority joined in the Affirmative, a March was resolved upon accordingly. A Garrison of 200 Men being left in *Carlisle*, under Mr. Hamilton, their main Body, consisting of about 7500 Men, with 16 Field-Pieces, proceeded on the 20th of November to *Penrith*, which the Pretender entered next Day, marching on Foot at the Head of a considerable Body in a Highland Dress. The 24th they entered *Lancaster*, on the 27th *Preston*, the 28th *Wigan*, and the 29th *Manchester*, having proclaimed the Pretender in all the Towns they marched through, and levied the Excise. This was the only Town in *England* that their Party proved formidable in; for having beat up for Recruits, they found themselves able to form a Regiment, the Command of which was given to Colonel Townley. Amongst others, Parson Cappock joined them here, and was honoured with the Title of Bishop of *Carlisle* by the young Pretender, who entered

*Arrives at  
Manchester.*

entered this Town on foot, at the Head of the Clans; <sup>1745</sup> and ordered Illuminations to be made ; and, that all those who had the public Money, should come in and settle their Accounts.

WHILE they thus continued their March with great Rapidity through *England*, the Sea-port Towns in those Parts, in particular *Whitehaven* and *Liverpool*, carried all their valuable Effects on board the Shipping lying in the Harbours, in order to put to Sea on their first Approach : The Corporation of *Liverpool*, disregarding their own Safety, in respect of the common Protection of their Country, sent the Regiment they had raised, to join Lord *Culmon-dale* and his Men, who apprehending that the Rebels intended a Descent on *Wales*, ordered the Bridges on the *Mersey* to be broke down at *Warrington*, *Stockport*, &c. which retarded their Progress while the King's Army had Time to form at *Stone*.

HOWEVER, the Rebels continued their Rout, but so dubiously, that it could not be readily determined whether their Design was for *London* or *Wales*. On the 30<sup>th</sup> they advanced towards *Stockport* and *Knotesford*; near the former the young Pretender waded the River in his Highland Dress, with the Water up to his Middle, at the Head of his Men. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of December his whole Army rendezvou'd at *Macclesfield*, and sent an advanced Party to *Ashbury*, in the Road to *Newcastle under Line*; the next Day they resumed their March in two Columns, one of which entered *Congleton*, the other passing by *Gawsworth*.

IN the mean time his Royal Highness the Duke <sup>The Duke arrives at Litchfield.</sup> of *Cumberland* arrived at *Litchfield* to take the chief Command of the Army assembled in that Neighbourhood, which he found posted in such a Manner,

to

1745. to observe the Motions of the Enemy, as did great Honour to the Conduct of Sir John Ligonier; he ordered King's Horse, and Blen's Dragoons, to advance to Newcastle, to join the two Battalions of Foot that were posted there to observe the Enemy, which, if they found approaching, were to return to Stone, and rejoin the Army. Two Battalions of the Guards arrived, on the 1st of December, by forced Marches from London; which Day the main Army rendezvoused in the Neighbourhood of Stone, in order to support the advanced Posts if attacked. The Post of Newcastle was alarmed, by the Approach of the Enemy's Vanguard, and retired to Stone, where the whole Army was drawn up, the 2d at Night, in Order of Battle, to receive them. In this Position they continued till towards Noon the following Day; when Advice was received that they had turned to the left, in two Columns, and had taken the Rout The young Pretender arrives at Derby, to Ribbles and Leeks, in their way to Derby, which plainly demonstrated that their Intent was for Derby; therefore it was resolved to march the Troops with all possible Diligence towards Northampton, to intercept them; but on his royal Highness's Arrival at Coventry, he had Intelligence of their halting at Derby; whereupon he ordered the Troops to encamp on Morrell Common to observe their Motions.

MARSHAL Wade, from whom some considerable Motion was expected, as he had a good Body of Marches, made very few Marches, being from the 1st of December to the 15th marching about 80 Miles; which proved detrimental to the Interest of the Government, as his more speedy March might have effectually cut off the Retreat of the Rebels, and brought them between two Fires, as you will plainly see in the Sequel.

THE Confection of the Capital, at this rapid Approach of the Rebels, is difficult to conceive, except to those who had an ocular Demonstration. They being now advanced to the Centre of the Kingdom, within 100 Miles of their intended Rout, and vast Preparations carrying on at *Dunkirk* and *Grois* for an \* Invasion in favour of them; the disaffected Party were so elated, that they took no Pains to dissemble their Joy, which spread an usual Gloom over all those who continued well-affectioned to the happy Establishment in Church and State; nor were those Fears groundless; for had the artful Designs of the Enemy succeeded, and the Rebels desperately pushed on from *Derby*, and their numerous Friends in *London* declared openly, the Confusion of such an Emergency may well be imagined: But by the Favour of Providence, and the Steadiness and Prudence of the Government, supported by the strict Zeal of all Ranks of People, such Precautions were taken as effectually secured the national Safety. A Camp was ordered to be formed on *Finsbury-Cannon*, where the Royal Standard was to be erected; the Militia were held in constant Readiness, and double Guards posted at the City Gates, in order to examine and secure all suspected Persons; several suspected of bad Practices, were taken into Custody, some Chests of Arms seized: The Gentlemen of the Law, headed by the Lord Chancellor and Judges, entered into a noble and loyal Association; they waited, in 200 Coaches, on his Majesty at *Kensington*, and were graciously received: The Gentlemen of the City formed themselves into a Regiment of Volunteers at *Blackwell's Coffee-house*; even the Manufacturers in *Spittlefields*

1745.  
The Con-  
federation  
at London,

\* A Body of 15 Battalions and three Squadrons, were preparing to embark, with the second Son of the Pretender; and a Squadron of 30 Men of War lay at *Brest* to convoy them.

<sup>1745.</sup> entered into an Agreement to arm themselves, and all their Dependents, in case of Necessity. The Gentlemen of St. Martin's in the Fields entered into an Association to raise a Fund, from which a Gratuity was exhibited of 5*l.* to every able-bodied Man, to be enlisted into his Majesty's Service for six Months, or as long as the Rebellion continued; which laudable Scheme soon recruited the Regiments that had returned weak and thin from Flanders. The Veteran Scheme was likewise set on foot by Mr. Samuel Smith, Merchant, who, tho' a very young Gentleman, remarkably distinguished himself in the Service of his King and Country, and the Preservation of the Army in a Winter's Campaign, by a Project for furnishing them with \* Necessaries to protect them against the Inclemency of the Season, for which End near 20,000*l.* was soon raised by Subscription.

The Rebels  
retire  
from Derby. SUCH was the Unanimity and Zeal of all Ranks to oppose the Assailants, that it greatly intimidated the Disaffected in and about the Metropolis, who soon apprized their Friends at Derby, of the Difficulties they had to encounter; whereupon the young Pretender called a Council of War, in which it was debated what Course they had better take, whether to push forward, at all Events, to London, or return to Scotland, while they had it in their Power? Some of the Chiefs of the Clans were for pushing forward, remonstrating, " the Capital was the Mark to be aim'd at, " and no one knew what their approaching it might produce; whereas, by a Retreat they would lose " not only their Credit and Discipline, but what " was worse, their Spirits; and that the Calamities

" of

\* Which were Shirts, Breeches, Woollen Gloves, Spatter-dashers, Stockings, Caps, and Blankets. His Majesty allowed every Soldier out of his Privy-Purse two Pair, and the Quakers furnished them all with Woollen Waistcoats.

“ of War would follow them, and lay waste their Country.” The Lowlanders and French were, without Delay, for returning to Scotland, in order to join John Lord Drummond, and the Forces assembled there, where, by the Recovery of Edinburgh, they might maintain their Ground till Supplies arrived from abroad.” The Debate being put to poll, a Retreat was resolved on by a great Majority; which must be allowed the most prudent Measure they could take, as their Frenzy had plunged them into such a Labyrinth, by the Expectation of a French Invasion; that their Friends in London would declare in their Favour; and that several Nobility of the Kingdom would join them in their March; in all which being disappointed, they found themselves between two Fires, his Royal Highness on the Point of bearing down upon them in Front, and Marshal Wade pursuing them in Rear; which left them no Time to hesitate; therefore having levied the public Money, and furnished their Followers with Shoes, &c. during their Stay at Derby, they abandoned that Town on the 6th of December, and resumed their March to Ashbourne, from whence they made such forced Marches, that on the 9th their Vanguard entered Manchester, where they raised 2500 £ Contribution; whence continuing their March with great Expedition, they arrived on the 12th at Preston, where I shall leave them, and return to the King’s Troops.

Arrive at Preston.

His Royal Highness, on Intelligence of their Retreat, set out on the 7th from the Camp at Merrienden, with the Generals Richmond, Hawley, Bland, Kington, and Bligh, having under him all the Horse, and 2000. Volti<sup>r</sup>iers, leaving Sir John Ligonier to command the Army in his Absence. He continued the

His Royal Highness pursues them.

the Pursuit with all Diligence, but the Roads being so excessive bad, it was the 10th at Night before he reached ~~Winclefield~~<sup>1745</sup>; whence he sent to the Magistrates of ~~Winclefield~~ Mifliefier to seize all the Rebel Stragglers; ordered Bligh's Regiment to join him from Chester, and directed the Liverpool Blues to take Post at Warrington, while Major ~~Wade~~ <sup>2</sup> Keay on the 11th, advanced with a Body of Horse in Pursuit of the Enemy.

Major ~~Wade~~ <sup>2</sup> Keay; not finding it practicable to march his whole Army to intercept the Rebels in their Retreat, detached General Oglethorpe with the Royal-Hunters, St. George's Dragoons, and a Detachment of ~~Wade's~~ and Montague's Horse, who having crossed Blackflock-edge, marched 100 Miles in three Days, through Roads almost impassable with Ice and Snow, and arrived at Preston the Day the Rebels left it; they were that Evening reinforced by the Duke's Army, and it was resolved the next Morning to pursue the Enemy, in order to bring them to Action before they reached Scotland; when unhappily an Express arrived from London, with Orders to hold the Army in Readiness to march southward, which gained the Rebels a Day's March of the King's Troops, being all they wanted to complete their Retreat; but the next Day a Counter-Order arrived, and the Royal Army continued their Pursuit. On the 18th his Royal Highness, at the Head of some Horse and Dragoons, came up with their Rear-guard at the Village of Cheshire, where they had lined the Walls and Fedges with a Body of their best Troops, while the young Pretender, and the

<sup>1</sup> The Country People generously furnished the Foot with all their Horses, to which the inhabitants of Birmingham laudably contributed.

<sup>2</sup> This was occasioned by Intelligence from Admiral Vernon that the French Fleet had put to Sea.

remaining Part, continued their Retreat through Rye,<sup>1745</sup> with the rest : Their Scheme was to let the Duke, with the Van-guard, pass into the Ambuscade, then to surround him, and carry him off, before the Troops could come up, to his Relief. His Royal Highness had approached so near before he was apprised of them, that his Footman was taken Prisoner, and he himself would probably have been in Danger, notwithstanding not for the master Intelligences of Thomas Savage, & plain Inhabitants of the Village, who accosting the Duke in his friendly Way, gave him not only an Opportunity to defeat their Scheme, but of dislodging them with great Precipitation. His Royal High<sup>A Skirmish at Clifton.</sup> nes immediately drew up his Vanguard on Clifton<sup>at Clifton.</sup> road, and sent his Hussars to reconnoitre the Pass, while he dispatched an Aid de-Camp to hasten the March of the Troops, which were formed as fast as they arrived ; and General Oglethorpe, was sent with his Party to take Post between the two Bridges of the Anchry, to cut off their Retreat. The Hussars began the Attack on a Party of Royal Hussars under Captain Horne, and were so fortunate as to bring him off Prisoner. Three Squadrons of Dragoons were immediately dismounted, and ordered to advance on the Enemy, who marched with great Speed to meet them. At being duskish, the King's Troops could only perceive them as Clouds ; but on their approaching, at about 50 Yards Distance, a brisk Fire commenced, and the Highlanders advanced Sword-in-hand ; but after some fruitless Attempts on both Sides, they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss, carrying off their killed and wounded in their Retreat ; the King's Troops

\* Four Troops of Lister's and Kington's Regiments of Horse, Blood's and Marl-Kerr's Dragoons ; in all about 1200. The Foot did

1745.

pushed forwards into the Village, and made about 70 Prisoners, which might have been followed with the Loss of that Part of their Army, were it not that General Oglethorpe was obliged to retreat, to prevent his falling between two Fires; as it was not possible for him to maintain his Post between the Bridges, if the Enemy should advance from Penrith, which probably would have been the Case, if they had found their Rear-guard obstructed. The King's Troops lay that Night on Clifton-moor, and his Royal Highness took up his Quarters with his Friend Thomas Savage, who demonstrated the greatest Concern for his Welfare, and gave distinguished Proofs of his Loyalty. Early next Morning they entered Penrith, where the Refreshments ordered for the Rebels were very acceptable to the King's Troops, the former not having had time to carry much with them, as they decamped suddenly the preceding Night, and proceeded to Carlisle, where they arrived early next Morning; and having reinforced the Garrison to secure their Retreat, passed the Eden and Sella by, and in two Columns entered Scotland, where I shall leave them to join their recruiting Friends, and return to the Fate of Carlisle.

The Duke  
besieges  
Carlisle.

His Royal Highness advanced on the 20th in view of this City, and invested it on all Sides; and having summoned the Town on the 21st, they refused to surrender unless they were allowed the Honours of War: From thence to the 28th they kept a continual Fire from the Garrison, which did little Execution. This Interval was spent in bringing the heavy Cannon from Whitehaven, and preparing all Necessaries for opening the Trenches; the 27th at

Night

did not come up till the Action was over; Colonel Honeywood, Captain *Elliott*, and Cornets *Owen* and *Hamilton*, were wounded; nine Men killed, and 20 wounded.

Night a Battery of six eighteen-pounders was raised on *Primrose-hill*, which began to play on the Castle next Morning, but they were obliged to abate their Fire the ensuing Evening, when a fresh Supply of Ammunition arriving, it was renewed with great Vigour, and a considerable Number of Cohorns that Night thrown into the Castle, which greatly intimidated the Garrison; while another Battery of three thirteen-pounders was erected, which the Rebels perceiving, after the first Fire of the old Battery, they hung out a white Flag, and offered an Exchange of Hostages for a Capitulation. His Royal Highness sent Colonel *Conway*, his Aid du Camp, to acquaint them, "that he would exchange no Hostages with Rebels; but desired they would let him know, what they meant by hanging out a white Flag." Lord *Bury* was likewise sent to inform the French Officer in *Carlisle*, (if there was any such) "that there were no Dutch Troops in the Camp, but enough of the King's to chastise the Rebels, and all that dare to afflict them." The Governor answered, "that he desired to know, in the Name of himself and Garrison, what Terms his Royal Highness would grant them on surrendering the City and Castle; which known, they will acquaint him with their ultimate Resolution, the white Flag being hang out to obtain a Cessation, or Capitulation."

Signed *John Hamikon.*

UPON this his Royal Highness immediately sent back the following Form of Surrender, "All the Terms his Royal Highness can, or will, grant to the Rebel Garrison of *Carlisle*, are, that they shall not be put to the Sword, but reserved for the King's Pleasure." Signed, *Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny*. About 4 o'Clock the Rebel Garrison sent the fol-

<sup>1745-</sup> lowing Acceptance: "That they agreed to the  
 " Terms of Capitulation, recommending themselves  
 " to his Royal Highness's Clemency, intreating his  
 " Intercession with his Majesty on their Behalf." It further-  
 Accordingly the Gates were immediately given up,  
 and General Bligh took Possession of it with 1000  
 Foot, and 120 Horse to patrol the Streets. The Rebel  
 Officers were ordered Prisoners to the Castle, and  
 the Men secured in the Cathedral and Town Goal,  
 with proper Guards placed over them. Such was  
 the Fortune of a Garrison, as may be justly said, sac-  
 rificed for the Leader and his Army. His Royal  
 Highness left the Command to General Hawley, and  
 returned to Court, where he received the Honours  
 justly merited by his Conduct.

THE Rebel Army, in the mean time, continued  
 their Rout in two Columns. The young Pretender  
 had with him the Duke of Perth, the Lords Elcho  
 and Pitflog, Cameron of Lochiel, and the McDonalds  
 of Keppock, and Glengary, with 4500 Men, who entered  
 Dumfries on the 21st; here they levied 2000 £.  
 Contribution, half of which was paid in hand, and  
 for the other half they carried off Hostages on the  
 Rebels enter Glasgow. 23d, and proceeded to Glasgow, which they entered  
 Glasgow. the 25th, being joined by the other Column of about  
 2500 Men under the Marquis of Tullibardine, the  
 Earl of Kilmarnock, Lords George Murray, Nairn,  
 and Ogilvie. You may readily imagine the Consten-  
 nation that the Inhabitants were in, at the Approach  
 of a Party which they strenuously opposed, not only  
 at the Revolution 1688, but in the Rebellion 1715;  
 and had even been active in the present Commotions,  
 by levying Men and \* Money for the Service of the  
 Govern-

\* They raised a compleat Regiment for his Majesty's Service,  
 which on the Enemy's Approach was sent to Edinburgh. The young  
 Pretender.

1746.

Government. From which Principles, to their immortal Honour, they did not deviate, though reduced to the greatest Extremities. The young Pretender continued here eight Days; and not having the slightest Honour paid him, it is not to be admired that the City felt the Symptoms of his Displeasure. The Contributions levied in Broad-cloth, Tartan, Linen, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. amounting to 10,000*l.* exclusive of the public Money; by which means his Army were in a measure new-cloathed, and considerably refreshed after their fatiguing March thro' England, which contributed much to their subsequent Successes. Affairs being thus far concerted to their Advantage, it was resolved in a Council of War to proceed towards Stirling, the better to facilitate the Junction of the Troops under Lord John Drummond, and to reduce the City and Castle to their Subjection, before the King's Troops could assemble in Scotland to make head against them.

ACCORDINGLY, January 3. they advanced with their Troops to Denny, St. Ninians, and Bannockburn, detaching the Earl of Kilmarnock with a strong Party to Falkirk, to cover the intended Siege; where I shall leave them, and take a Retrospect of the Commotions in Scotland.

WHILE several \* Vessels, that attempted a Descent on Scotland in Favour of the Pretender, with Men, French Auxiliaries land in Scotland.

Z 2

Arms,

Pretender, on his Arrival, sent for Provost *Buchanan*, and desired, on Pain of Death, a direct List of those that raised Troops against him; to which that worthy Magistrate bravely replied, " he would name none; but that for his own Part he had subscribed largely for that Purpose; and as he thought it his Duty, was not afraid to die in such a Cause;" for which he was fined 500*l.*

\* The *Soldier*, taken by the *Sovereign*, in which was *Charles Ratcliff*, Esq; and about 30 Officers, with a considerable Sum of Money; *Louis the XVth*, by the *Mifford*; she had on board 50 Officers, with 150 of *Prince James's Regiment*; *St. Xeviere*, a Spanish Ship, by the *Tripp*.

1745.

Arms, and Money, were taken by the Vigilance of the Cruizers; Lord John Drummond, as General of the Auxiliaries, with a small Reinforcement of French, landed about the End of November, and fixed his Head Quarters at Perth, where he was soon joined by the Earl of Cranstie with several of the Clans \*, and received a considerable Supply of Money from Spain, escorted from the Isle of Barra by the McDonalds; which beguiling Simeons induced several fatally to join him; a Party found an Opportunity of surprising the Hazard Shop at Montross; and having landed her Guns, fortified the Harbour. Sir John Kinloch having raised near 400 Men, secured Dundee for the Rebels; they likewise possessed Dunklair and Down-Castle; so that not only all the East of Scotland, but several other Parts, were overrun by them; while Lord + Lewis Gordon was no less active in Aberdeenshire in levying Men and Money for the Pretender's Service, under Pain of military Execution.

Conduct  
of Lord  
London.

DURING these rapid Proceedings, the Earl of London, and Mr. Forbes the Lord President, maintained their Post at Inverness with 2000 of the loyal Clans; and on Intelligence that the Master of Lovat, with the Frasers, had formed the Blockade of Fort Augustus; this Lordship made a forced March to its Relief, and having supplied the Garrison with Necessaries, re-

turned Trial Shop, which had on board seven Chefs of Money, with Arms and Ammunition; the St. Pedro, with military Stores and Money; the Bourbon and la Charite, by Commodore Knowles, with Count Fitz-James, four other Generals, and near 400 Officers and Men.

\* The M'Kenzies, M'Intoshs, Farguson's, M'Kinnish's, Fraser's, and Gordon's, in all about 1870.

+ This Noblesman, second Brother to the Duke of Gordon, served as Lieutenant under Admiral Haddock in the Malisurgane.

† The McCleods, under young McCleod, Gram, under Ruthmarcus; Monroes, under Gilmair; Earl of Sutherland's Men, M'Kennies, under Lord Fortrose; Guns, under M'Kinnish; and Lord London's Men,

turned the 8th of December to *Inverness*. On the 10th, at the Head of 800 Men, he paid Lord *Lovat* a Visit at his Seat at *Castle-Downie*, and desired he might have Security for the peaceable Behaviour of his Clan : His Lordship promised that all the Arms in their Possession should be brought in by the 16th, <sup>Diffimula-</sup> <sup>tion of</sup> <sup>1745.</sup> *Lord Lovat*. highly condemned the Rashness of his Son, and agreed to return with Lord *Loudon* to *Inverness*, till he performed his Engagements. Such was his Lordship's Diffimulation and Policy; for after these artful Excuses, he found Means to make his Escape.

THE Shires of *Bamff* and *Aberdeen* having suffered by the Exactions of Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Earl of *Loudon* thought it necessary to use his Efforts to expell him ; accordingly he detached against him the Laird of *McCleod* with 500 of his Clan, and 200 of the *Monroes*, under Captain *Monroe*. On their Arrival at *Elgin* they had Notice that 200 of the Rebels were posted at *Fochabers*, and having seized the Boats on the *Spey*, seemed resolved to dispute the Passage of the River ; but on his Arrival he found the Post abandoned, and continued his March by *Bamff*, while Captain *Monroe* advanced to *Strathbogie*; in his Rout he was joined by Mr. *Grant* with 500 of his Clan. Thence they proceeded to *Inverary*; of which, when Lord *Lewis Gordon* had Intelligence, he made a forced March from *Aberdeen* with 1200 Men ; and on the 23d of December, in the Evening, surprized the Laird of *McCleod* and Captain *Monroe* at *Inverary*, at which Time they had but 300 Men in the Town, (the rest being cantoned in the neighbouring Villages) : they maintained their Ground, with great Bravery, for about half an Hour ; when, being over-powered by Numbers, and their Ammunition failing, they were necessitated to retreat, which they

~~1746~~ effected in good Order ; and having crossed the *Spey*, rejoined the Troops at *Inverness*, with the Loss of seven Men killed, and 15 wounded, whom they left behind.

Rebels besiege *Stirling* ;

the Town capitulates.

LORD John Drummond, with what Troops he could collect, having joined the young Pretender, the Siege of *Stirling* was unanimously resolved upon ; for which End, on the 5th of January, they invested the Town ; and having that Night broke Ground, opened their Battery next Morning, which was followed with a Summons about Noon. General Blakeneys, who commanded in the Castle at this Crisis, used his utmost Efforts to encourage the Inhabitants to a vigorous Defence ; but Disputes arising in their Councils, the General remarked, " that as the Pro-  
" vost and Bailiffs did not think the Town worth  
" their Notice, neither did he, but he would take  
" care of the Castle." Thus (for the Town) Negotiation was preferred to Arms ; and after some Tre-  
aty a Capitulation was agreed on, and on the 8th the Rebels took Possession of it. Some Censures being passed on the Magistrates, they published a Vindi-  
cation of themselves, setting forth, " that they  
" were not in a Condition to defend the Town, the  
" Strength and Number of the Rebels being so  
" great ; urging also their Want of Cannon, and  
" their not having above 600 Men ; so that in case  
" of an Assault, the Town was in Danger of being  
" plundered." General Blakeneys greatly disbelieved their Conduct, as he judged the Town tenable, if they had resolved unanimously to defend it. The General received the next Summons to surrender the Castle ; to which he gallantly replied, " that he  
" was looked upon as a Man of Honour ; and that  
" he was determined to die so ; therefore would de-

"Send the Castle to the last Extremity." The young Pretender immediately called in his Troops that were in the Neighbourhood of *Perth*, and having erected a Battery at *Mar's-Work*, began to play on the Castle the 12th; But as their Operations proved unsuccessful, and the Fire of the Besieged intolerable to unexperienced Troops, it may be questioned, had they not been interrupted, if they would not have desisted from the Enterprise.

HOWEVER, General *Hawley* judging the Castle of *Stirling*, of too great Importance to admit the Enemy to lie before it, collected all the Troops he could at *Edinburgh*, and resolved to march to its Relief, sending 300 Men under Colonel *Leighton*, to assist Captain *Faulkener* in the *Vulture Sleep*, in attacking the Rebel Batteries at *Airth*, which commanded the Navigation of the *Forth*. The Captain soon beat them off from that Post; but proceeding up the *Aber*, to seize a Brigantine which had some Cannon on board, he was so warmly received, that he was obliged to retire. On the 13th the Rebels collected all the Horses and Carriages they could procure, and advanced towards *Lanark*, with an Intent to bring off all the Provisions in that Neighbourhood: So that if the royal Army should advance, they might be distressed for Subsistence. This Scheme proved unsuccessful, for they had not well entered the Town at one End, when General *Huske*, with the Van of the King's Troops, entered at the other; which unexpected Surprise obliged them to retire with great Precipitation to *Falkirk*, and from thence the next Day to *Stirling*; while General *Huske* continued his March, took Possession of *Falkirk*, and was joined on the 16th by the whole Army, with the Artillery, from *Edinburgh*. On the 17th *Cob-*

1745.

General  
*Hawley's*  
Motions.

1746. barn's Dragoons, and the Argyleshire Highlanders under Colonel Campbell, joined the Army; and the next Morning it was resolved to march in quest of the Enemy, who seemed inclined to risk a Battle: They were perceived in Motion early that Morning, and about Noon they were observed to advance smartly; but at a o'Clock they marched in two Columns southwards, in order to obtain the Weather-gage, there being a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which Policy greatly contributed to their Success in the Action which ensued. General Hawley, on perceiving their Intent was to possess themselves of the Rising-Grounds in Falkirk-moor, formed his \* Army in the Front of his Camp, and marched directly to prevent them; but before he reached the Eminences, the Rebel + Army were perceived to extend greatly to the Southward, and out-flanked him, on account of an impassable Morass, which they had in Front. The Royal Army advanced as fast as the Weather and Inconveniency of Ground would admit; and when at the Distance of 200 Paces the Dragoons were ordered to fall on Sword-in-hand, while the Foot advanced to the Charge; but the Dragoons, on

The King's receiving a smart Fire from the Enemy, gave way; the Foot, after an irregular Discharge, soon following their Example; the Regiments of Barret and Ligonier were immediately rallied by Brigadier Chalmers-dale, who was soon sustained by General Halket, with

the

\* Ligonier's, Hamilton's, and Cobham's Dragoons; Wolfe's, Chalmersdale's, Pulteney's, Price's, Ligonier's, Blakney's, Moore's, Fleming's, Barrell's, Old Buff, Royal Scots second Battalion; Betterton's, Glasgow Voluntiers, and Argyllshire Men. Under the Generals Hawley, Halket, Mordaunt, Chalmersdale and Simplicius, which if compleat should have been about 12,000 Men.

+ Glengary, Cluny, Kippock, Athole, Ogilvie, Lockhart, Chisholm, Frazer, Nairn, Farquharson, Gordon, Appin, and Glenbuckett's Foot, with Kilmarich's Hussars, and Elcho's and Pusjig's Horse, in all about 500 effective Men.

the Old Buffs, with what Battalions he could form, with some Squadrons of Dragoons; so that the Rebels were severely handled in their Turn, and could not, through their almost Might, break this Handful of Men, who gallantly secured the Retreat of the Army: It must be allowed, that on this Disaster the Officers did all that could be expected from the brevity of Men, several of whom, in exposing themselves too much to the Enemy, fell greatly regretted; with about 300 Men, and the Loss of some Pieces of Cannon.

THIS unhappy Misfortune created several Conjectures as to its Cause; but what seems most to be depended on, is, "that the Storm, during the Action, continued so violent in the Faces of our Troops, that they could scarce see before them; that the Rain had rendered their Arms partly useless, and had likewise spoiled the Ground; that the Horses of the Train were so weak, the Cannon could not be brought up the Ascent; that during the Engagement the Captain of the Train had deserted, and the Drivers fled with their Horses; likewise the Panick of some of the Forces at the first Fire of the Enemy, catched like Wild-fire amongst most of the Troops." These Disasters being remediless, it was judged necessary to consult, as to the Protection of the Troops: The Night being so stormy, and all their Ammunition wet, the General

\* The brave Sir Robert Moore, and his Brother, were killed in cold Blood, when the Action was over; Colonels Whitney, Powell, and Digger fell in the Field, with several others, and many made Prisoners. Colonel Liguerie died a few Days after of a Quinsay he contracted that Night; being indisposed in Edinburgh, and though bloodied and blistered, would not stay behind the Army when an Engagement offered. His Majesty lost in him an Officer of eminent Virtue, distinguished Bravery, and unblemished Loyalty, which Excellencies render his Memory dear to every Man of Honour and Integrity.

1746. General found they were not capable of making a second Stand; therefore ordered a Retreat towards Edinburgh, bringing off what Cannon and Tents he could procure Carriages for, spiking up, and burning the Remainder. This gave the exulting Foe an Opportunity of enlarging greatly on the Victory; but they took Care to conceal the Number of their Slain, by admitting none to enter the Field, till they were next Day interred.

The Rebel Troops being at this Time collected from the most Parts of Scotland in and about Strathclyde, gave the Loyalists in some Places an Opportunity of shewing their Readiness in the Government's Interest; they released 32 Officers sent Prisoners from Preston-pans to Glomer-Castle, Cawper, and Aixgill, who were conducted by the Inhabitants of Duthie to Edinburgh on the 15th, to their great Joy, and the Satisfaction of the Troops.

Prisoners released.  
New Measures taken. As soon as the Defeat of General Hawley reached London, more vigorous Measures were immediately concerted for restoring the publick Safety. The Dutch Troops being previously sent home, were replaced by 6000 Hessians taken into British Pay, who arrived at Edinburgh the beginning of February, under Prince Frederick of Hesse. This created a new Spirit, as they were more to be depended on, or at least had not their Hands tied up. All the Troops in the northern Parts were ordered to Edinburgh. And the better to encourage the Well-affected, redress the Miscarriages, and check the Progress of the Rebels, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland

\* On account of a Remonstrance of the Abbé de La Ville to the States General, insisting on their fulfilling the Capitulations of Maastricht and Dendermond, as those Troops were garrisoned there, and not to serve against France, nor her Allies, until January 1747. —

1746.

*berland* was ordered down to take the Command. He set out from St. James's the 25th of January with four \* Aids de Camp, and travelled with such Expedition, disregarding Fatigue, that he arrived at Edinburgh the 30th ; where, on his Arrival, as some Rest was necessary to refresh him, he went to bed ; but the Importance of his Commission, and the Bravery of his Resolution in exerting himself for the Protection of his native Country, bore so great Weight in his Royal Breast, that at the Expiration of two Hours he arose and conferred with General *Howley*, and other Officers of Distinction, on the proper Measures to be taken in attacking the Enemy. The Nobility, City, and University vied in expressing their Satisfaction on his Royal Highness's Arrival. In short, the Confidence of his Valour and Penetration, diffused new Life to the late sinking Spirits of his Spectators ; the Soldiers express'd a most earnest Desire of recovering their Disgrace, by being led by the Darling of their Hearts against the Enemy ; which laudable Zeal had not time to cool, for, after some † Reforms, the Troops were directly put in Motion.

THE Rebels, after the Battle of Falkirk, had renewed the Siege of Stirling ; and though they erected two Batteries, they were so smartly fired upon by General *Blakney*, that they did little Execution : But

\* Lord *Cumberland* Sir, Colonel *Galloway* and 72d.

† His Royal Highness observing that several insignificant Striplings bore Commissions, prudently noticed the Rules of Charles XII. of Sweden, in ordering them to School, and infested undisciplined Soldiers more worthy of bearing their Commissions, or at least more fit to face the apparent Danger and insulting Enemy. Which Rule, if observed in the different Armies of Europe, would afford them braver Men, by whose Valour they would less need numerous Armies, and not only save Men, but immense Sums of Money ; while Destructions are often brought on a Nation by the Misconduct of overyoung and undisciplined Officers.

Duke of  
Cumberland  
commands  
the Army.

The Rebels  
renew the  
Siege at  
Stirling.

But finding their Summons despised, and their Attacks valiantly opposed by that General ; this, added to the alarming Shock they received on the Arrival of his Royal Highness at *Edinburgh*, determined them to raise the Siege. Such was their Apprehension of the Effects his Royal Highness's Arrival might have on their Followers, that they offered a considerable Reward to any who should discover the Author of the Report.

*His Royal Highness's advances.*

*The Rebels retreat.*

*The Duke enters Stirling.*

His Royal Highness soon manifested the Certainty of his being in their Neighbourhood ; for on the 31<sup>st</sup> of *January* he advanced with the Army from *Edinburgh* to *Linlitgow*. The Rebels on his Approach retired to *Torwood*, where it was imagined they intended a Stand ; but on his marching towards them the next Morning, they blew up *St. Ninian's Church*, wherein was their Powder Magazine, which was destroyed, with some of the Country People ; and repassed the *Forth* with great Precipitation, leaving their wounded Prisoners behind.

THE Duke continued his March to *Falkirk*, and detached Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the Dragoons and *Argyleshire* Men, in Pursuit of the Enemy. On *February* the 2<sup>d</sup> he entered *Stirling* with his Army, where he was received by the military and affectionate Compliments of the gallant General *Blakeney* and his Officers, testifying their grateful Sense of the Sight of their Deliverer. The Duke was pleased to approve of the General's Conduct, thanking him, in the most becoming Manner, for the brave Defence of that Fortress, of which Charge he appeared worthy.

THE young Pretender continued his Retreat to *Pertb*, where having nailed up the Cannon, he divided his Army into three Bodies, and continued his Rout

Rout northwards, which at first appeared to be a Dispersion; but the real Intent was, the better to subist the Troops, as was evident by their Rejunction in the North. The Column the Adventurer was with, blew up, in their March, the Barracks of *Rutbuon*, and proceeded to *Strath Spey*, the Grants Country; while the other Column united at *Aberdeen*, having received some Supplies from France, with some dismounted Men of *Fitz-James's* Regiment. Admiral *Byng* being stationed on that Coast, was so vigilant as to intercept two of their Vessels, and drive some others on shore.

In the mean time the Earl of *Loudon*, on the retreat of the Rebels, used all possible Diligence to put <sup>Conduct of</sup> *Inverness* in a Posture of Defence; and having collected several of the northern Clans, prepared to receive the Enemy. The young Pretender advanced towards *Inverness* about the Middle of February, had a slight Skirmish with an advanced Party of Lord *Loudon's*, and seemed resolved to attack the Fortress; which, as it appeared to be not tenable against their Numbers, his Lordship evacuated on the 17th, and retired into *Rosshire*. The young Pretender the ensuing Day entered the Town without Opposition, and having summoned *Fort George*, it was unaccountably given up. Thus far he succeeded in his Retreat, and cantoned his Troops in the Shire of *Murray*, as far as the *Spey*, where they exercised great Severities to all those well-affected to the Government; they plundered the Lord President's House of every thing valuable, and published an Order to punish with Death all those who corresponded with the Friends of the Government, by which a poor Man fell a Victim: Where I shall leave them, and return to the Duke's Army.

<sup>The young Pretender takes Inverness.</sup>

1746.

His Royal  
Highness's  
proceeds  
north-  
wards.

Hessians  
take Post.

The Bridge of Stirling having been broke down by the Order of General Blakeney, to incommodate the Rebels in the Siege, took to the 4th of February to repair it, when his Royal Highness advanced to Dumbarton; and on the 5th entered Perth, ordering Magazine of Bread and Forage to be erected for the Subsistence of the Army; whence he detached two Parties of 500 Men each, under Sir Andrew Agnew, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, to take Possession of Dunkeld and Castle Menzies. On the 8th his Royal Highness posted to Edinburgh, to concert the necessary Measures with Prince Frederick of Hesse, for the disposing the Forces under his Command to the best Advantage; which were ordered, as the Duke intended marching northwards in Pursuit of the Enemy, to take Post at Perth and Stirling, to secure those important Places, if the Rebels should again attempt marching southward. On the 14th three Battalions were advanced to Couper of Angus, and a Regiment of Dragoons to Dundee, while St. George's were ordered to take Post at Earn-Bridge; and those of Hamilton and Naizon at Bannockburn; which Parties were to be commanded by Prince Frederick of Hesse, who had under him the Earl of Crawford as General of Horse. The Duke proceeded with the Army to Aberdeen, where he arrived on the 28th, and was waited on by several of the northern Nobility and Gentry, with Offers of their Service. March the 1st. he detached the Earl of Ancram with 400 Horse and Foot, under Major Murris, to seize some Ammunition landed from Spain, and lodged in Corgarff-Castle in Marbsire; this they effected without Opposition; but the Horses of the Country being either drove off, or carried away by the Enemy, they were obliged to destroy the Arms and 30 Barrels of Powder,

Powder, and then returned to Aberdeen. Several other Parties were sent through the Country to harass the Guilty, and protect the Innocent; one whereof, under Major *la Pauille*, was sent to Glenesk, to destroy the Habitations of those that had joined the Rebels; while another, under Captain *Hewat*, was ordered to take Possession of the Earl of Airlie's Seat, and secure his Person, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices. While the Duke continued to refresh his Troops at Aberdeen, *Roy Stuart* visited *Strathbogie* with 1000 Foot and some Hussars, whom, though 32 Miles distant, his Royal Highness resolved to dislodge; accordingly, March the 16th, he sent Orders to General *Bland* to attack them, and advanced Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions and some Cannon, to *Old Meldrum*, to support him if there was need. On the 17th General *Bland* entered *Strathbogie*; the Rebels having fled precipitately at his Approach, he ordered a Highland Captain, with 70 Men, and 30 of *Kingston's Horse*, to advance to *Keith*, clear that Town, and then return to the Army. The Troops finding the Town evacuated, took up their Quarters there; but the Rebels returning to the Town that Night, surprised and attacked them on all sides: They drew up as fast as possible in the Church-yard, and defended themselves with great Resolution, till they were almost cut to-pieces, a Cornet and five Men of the Horse only escaping. This Disaster served to put the Troops on their Guard; and to prevent future Surprises, they were ordered to encamp in three Columns.

THE Rebels, on their part, were not inactive; for about the middle of March, they found means to surprise a Party of *Argyllshire Highlanders*, under

Action at  
*Keith*.

Rebels  
Motions.

1746. *Campbel of Glenure*, near Mount Kanach, who defended themselves with such Bravery, that they were either killed, or made Prisoners ; two other Parties of them underwent the same Fate in the Neighbourhood of *Blair* ; and Lord *George Murray* invested that Castle ; in which Sir *Andrew Agnew* had taken Post with his Detachment : Though the Attacks were vigorous, and a pressing Famine prevailed in the Garrison, being reduced to the Extremity of Horse-flesh, he gallantly held out till the Arrival of the *Hessian* Troops, which obliged the Enemy to raise the Siege.

*Siege of Blair.*

*Fort Augustus* about this Time underwent a more severe Fate, the Garrison being weak, and no Prospect of Relief, when the Enemy appeared before it, thought necessary to capitulate. This they did not think proper to continue as a Fortress, therefore blew up the Fortifications and Barracks, and proceeded, flushed with these light Successes, to the Siege of *Fort William* ; which, though under the Direction of Brigadier *Stapleton*, an able French Engineer, they were obliged to raise after eighteen Days, with the Loss of eight Cannon, seven Mortars, and many Men ; the Reception they met from Captain *Scot*, the Deputy-Governor, being so dissatisfactory, and he assuring them he would maintain the Fort for his Majesty to the last Extremity. Such Bravery ought to be the Basis of every Soldier ; and it were to be wished that several Fortifications, I have Occasion to mention in this History, had had Commanders of equal Spirit : If so, Numbers of disgraceful Capitulations would afford me a different Subject, worthy of being enlarged on, to the Honour of the Defenders, and save me the Trouble of remarking their tame Surrenders, with their Preambles of trifling Excuses, which they never fail of, to prevent

*Siege of Fort William.*

the

1746.

the publick Odium, cloak their Infamy, and protect them from corporal Punishment ; in which Points they ought to be the first aimed at ; for as the Trust they betray is great, the greater ought their Punishments to be, and their Names branded with Infamy, as an Example to others, and a Distinction between the Just and Unjust.

In the mean time the young Pretender having Intelligence that Lord *Laudon* had taken Post at *Dornock*, and was reinforced by some Companies from the Earl of *Sutherland*, sent the Duke of *Perth* on the 19th of *March*, with a Party of 1500 Men, to dislodge him, who by Favour of a thick Fog passed the *Firth* in Boats, and surprized the Out-guard, making Major *M'Kenzie*, and some Officers, with 60 Men, Prisoners. The Rebels receiving continual Reinforcements, obliged his Lordship to think of a Place of greater Safety, whereupon he passed over to the *Isle of Skye*.

THE Earl of *Cromartie* on this Event appeared Earl of publicly in Arms ; for though he had joined the *Cromartie's Conduct*. young Pretender at *Perth*, yet he acted with some Reluctance, as he refused assenting in their Councils, and spent a great part of his Time with the King's Officers then Prisoners, employing his Credit for their Relief and Accommodation, and even neglected the Order he had received for Contributions on the Shire of *Fife*, saved Sir *Robert Monroe*'s Seat, and his Brother's, from being plundered, and granted Protection to all such as applied ; which Conduct, by his Majesty's Clemency, was the Preservative of his Life and Fortune, when condemned to the Scaffold.

DURING this Gleam the young Pretender con-tinued with his main Body about *Inverness*, and had  
A 2 some

## The MILITARY HISTORY

*Hazard*  
Sloop of  
War re-  
taken.

some Accession of Strength from the disaffected Clans\* ; but the Conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Vigilance of the Men of War on that Coast, soon determined his Heroism, and brought to an ever-memorable Period his ascending Project. On the Return of the *Hazard*, *Sloop* sent to France for Supplies, she fell in with the *Sheerness*, Captain *O'Brien*, who, after a Pursuit of 56 Leagues, locked her in *Tonge-Bay* in *Sutherland*. The Captain immediately engaged her ; but on her losing a considerable Number of Men, she ran ashore, and landed the remaining Part of her Crew, and 12,000*L* in Specie near *Tonge Castle* ; which being perceived by some † Officers of the Lord *London's* Regiment, they marched at the Head of 80 Men, and attacked them, and, after a short Skirmish, obliged them, to the Number of 186, to surrender at Discretion, seizing their Money and Arms : The Prisoners were immediately put on board Captain *O'Brien*, who in his Voyage to *Aberdeen* having touched at the *Orkneys*, seized another Vessel with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels, and brought them safe to the intended Port. This Affair happening in Lord *Rae's* Country, and chiefly by the Conduct of his Son Captain *M'Kay*, he was threatened with Fire and Sword by the *M'Cleods* ; who, marching towards him with a superior Force, obliged him to evacuate his Habitation. The Earl *Morton's* Estate was likewise traversed by ‡ Sir *James Stuart of Burrey*, who, about that Time, manifested his Intention of opposing the Government by committing great Hostilities.

His

\* The Lady *McIntosh* (whose Husband was in the King's Service) headed in Person a Body of her Clan to join him, and by the Artifices of Lord *Lovat*, several others were prevailed upon,

† Sir *Henry Monroe*, (Son to the late Sir *Robert*) Captain *M'Kay*, (Son to Lord *Rae*) and Lord *Charles Gordon*, (the Duke's Brother).

‡ He died in the New Goal *Southwark*, before his Tryal came on,

His Royal Highness, during his Stay at *Aberdeen*,<sup>1746.</sup> for the Advance of the Season, made all necessary Preparations for taking the Field. The Troops so spirited by his Presence, and so carefully supplied by his Conduct, were in an active Capacity; his Department proved in every Instance so agreeable to the Soldiery and Inhabitants, that they vied in demonstrating their Satisfaction in him, who was not only capable of defending, but civilizing the North. The Disaffected could not but allow his Justice in hearing and redressing their \* Grievances, and punishing † such as exceeded their Authority, by oppressing or injuring the People, remarking, "he was "not come to destroy, but to save; not to oppress, "but to redress."

THE Victualling Transports having arrived at the beginning of *April*, and the Weather proving favourable, his Royal Highness thought proper to advance on the 8th from *Aberdeen*, while the Vessels coasted on the Shires of *Bamf* and *Murray*, in the View of the Army. On the 12th the whole Army advanced towards the *Spey*, the Passage whereof it was imagined the Rebels would have disputed; but on the Approach of the Army, though they made a considerable Show of Opposition, they shamefully retired without firing a Shot: The King's Troops passed the *Spey* immediately forded the River, though the Water <sup>His Royal Highness proceeds northwards.</sup> was up to their Waist, and the Current very rapid, with the Loss only of one Dragoon, and four Women, and encamped that Night on the Western Side.

A a 2                      The

\* Mrs. *Gordon of Claverie* being pillaged, his Royal Highness made a strict Enquiry into the Affair, and sent her 100 Guineas to repair her Losses.

† An Officer of *Mowbray's Regiment* was breveted for extorting six Guineas from a Woman in *Aberdeen*, to protect her House and Shop; and another suspended for six Months for Mal Practices.

1746.

The Duke next Day continued his Rout, the Enemy continually retiring before him, and on the 14th arrived at *Nairn*. The 15th being the Anniversary of his Royal Highness's Birth, he ordered an Allowance of Biscuit, Brandy, and Cheese, at his own Expence, to each Soldier, who celebrated his Anniversary with great Decorum. The Rebels were no way backward in their Point on this Occasion; they set Fire to Fort *Augustus*, which served for a Bone-fire; and having blown up Fort *George*, and called in all their Parties, they advanced to *Culloden-house*, in order to cover *Inverness*, and oppose the Progress of the Duke's Army; and that Night formed a Scheme of surprising him in his Camp at *Nairn*; but Lord *John Drummond*, who commanded that Expedition, being advised of the Duke's well-guarded Situation, thought it adviseable, tho' arrived in the Neighbourhood of the Camp, to desist, and rejoin the young Pretender.

Action at  
*Goldspie.*

AT this Time a little War was carried on in *Sutherland* between the Clans of *Sutherland* and *Rae*, on the King's Part, and those of *Cromartie* and *M'Cleod*, on that of the Pretender; the latter, as I have before remarked, having entered that Country with Fire and Sword, seemed to carry every thing before them. Ensign *M'Kay*, with 20 of the Earl of *Sutherland*'s Men, having Intelligence of the Earl of *Cromartie*'s Rout to join a Body of 400 of his Men, formed an Ambuscade near *Goldspie*; but on their first Fire the Rebels fled to *Dunrcbin Castle*, where they hoisted up an appointed Signal for their main Body, who advanced to their Relief with all Diligence; but 180 of Lord *Sutherland*'s Men having intercepted them, notwithstanding their Superiority, bravely attacked and routed them, with the Loss

Loss of 90 Men killed or drowned, and 160 made Prisoners ; the Victors conducted those to *Dunrobin*, where Ensign *M'Kay* lay investing the Earl in that Fortress : the Captain found Means to persuade the Out-posts to give up their Arms, which he secured ; then wresting the Keys from the Porter, he opened the inner Gate, and at the Head of 26 Men rushed up Stairs ; where, entering the Dining-room in which the Earl and Lord *McCleod* (his Son) and the other Officers were, they submitted at Discretion, and were sent on board the *Hound Sloop* to his Royal Highness at *Inverness*.

ON the 16th of April, his Royal Highness having given the necessary Orders for the Day, with great Prudence and Penetration, decamped from *Nairn* between four and five in the Morning ; and having disposed the Army in three Columns, covered on the Flanks by the Horse and Dragoons, proceeded towards the Enemy. After eight Miles March the Vanguard perceived them in Motion to the left ; on which the Duke immediately formed the Army ; but being at too great a Distance, and the Rebels not advancing, they again continued their March to the Distance of a Mile ; when, after a short Halt, they proceeded with fixed Bayonets ; and having passed the Morass, had a full View of the Enemy in Line of Battle, behind the Huts and Walls of *Culloden-House*. The young Pretender, on observing them advance, asked one of the French Officers his Opinion of the Day ; who, after some Pause, answered, " that he believed it lost, for he had narrowly observed the Duke's Army, and never saw Men drawn up with more Conduct, nor advance in a more cool and regular Manner." Undoubtedly the Dispositions made by his Royal Highness would

1746. would have done Honour to the oldest and most experienced General, as you may see by the annexed Plan; for if any one Battalion failed, there were two at hand to supply its Place; and if any two Pieces of Cannon were taken, there were three to open upon them; which admirable Situation was sufficient to support the Army, on the offensive, to the last Extremity, when headed by the Soldiers Friend, whose affable Deportment reigned triumphat in the Hearts of those under him. All Things being in Readiness to forward the Attack, his Royal Highness addressed himself to the Officers and Soldiers to the following Purport: " Gentlemen, and Fellow-Soldiers, I think proper to acquaint you, that you are instantly to engage in Defence of your King and Country, your Religion, Liberties, Properties, and all that is dear to you; through the Justness of our Cause, I make no doubt of leading you to a Victory; stand but, and your Enemies will soon flee: But if any amongst you are diffident of their Courage or Behaviour, which I have not the least Reason to suspect; or any who, thro' Conscience or Inclination, cannot be zealous or alert in performing their Duty, my Desire is, that all such would immediately retire; and I declare they shall have my free Pardon for so doing; for I had rather be at the Head of 1000 brave and resolute Men, than 10,000, amongst whom, some by Cowardice or Misbehaviour, might disorder or dispirit the Troops, and bring Dishonour on the whole Command." This noble Expression cemented the Troops in the greatest Spirit and Resolution, who unanimously exerted themselves with the greatest Activity in the Attack, to which they immediately advanced. Some Time was spent by

1746.

both Armies in gaining the Flank; but the Duke's Army still advancing, they got clear of a Morass that lay to their right; this gave his Royal Highness an Opportunity of extending his Front; for which End, *Pulteney's* Foot were ordered from the Rear to take Post on the right, and *Kingston's* Horse, with a Squadron of *Cobham's* Dragoons, to cover that Flank; *Lord Bury* was ordered forward to reconnoitre something that appeared like a Battery; on which the Rebels began to fire their Cannon, but being ill-pointed, they did little Execution. The first Discharge of the royal Artillery threw the Enemy into a visible Confusion, they being loaded with Grape-shot, and their Ranks so close, that Avenues were fairly cut through them. The Rebels, disliking this Manner of fighting, advanced; the *McDonalds* and *McIntoshes* on the right Flank, who coming three several times to break in, were so warmly received by the *Royal's* and *Pulteney's*, that they retired closely pursued by the Horse. Their Attack at the same time on the Left, though more furious, was equally unsuccessful; for having out-flanked *Barrel's* Foot, the *Athol Men*, *Camerons*, and *Fraziers*, rushed in, Sword-in-hand, with great Resolution and Intrepidity, seeming to carry all before them; but the King's Troops being ordered to reserve their Fire till they came close up, did great Execution; yet their Commanders, acting with great Bravery, continued exhorting and forcing them down; on which the Regiments of *Barrel* and *Dejean* opened for them to pass; they then closing, brought them between the first and second Line, where they so handled them with their Bayonets, that their Broad-sword and Target proved of little Service, few escaping to their main Body. In the

1746.

Rebels  
totally  
defeated.

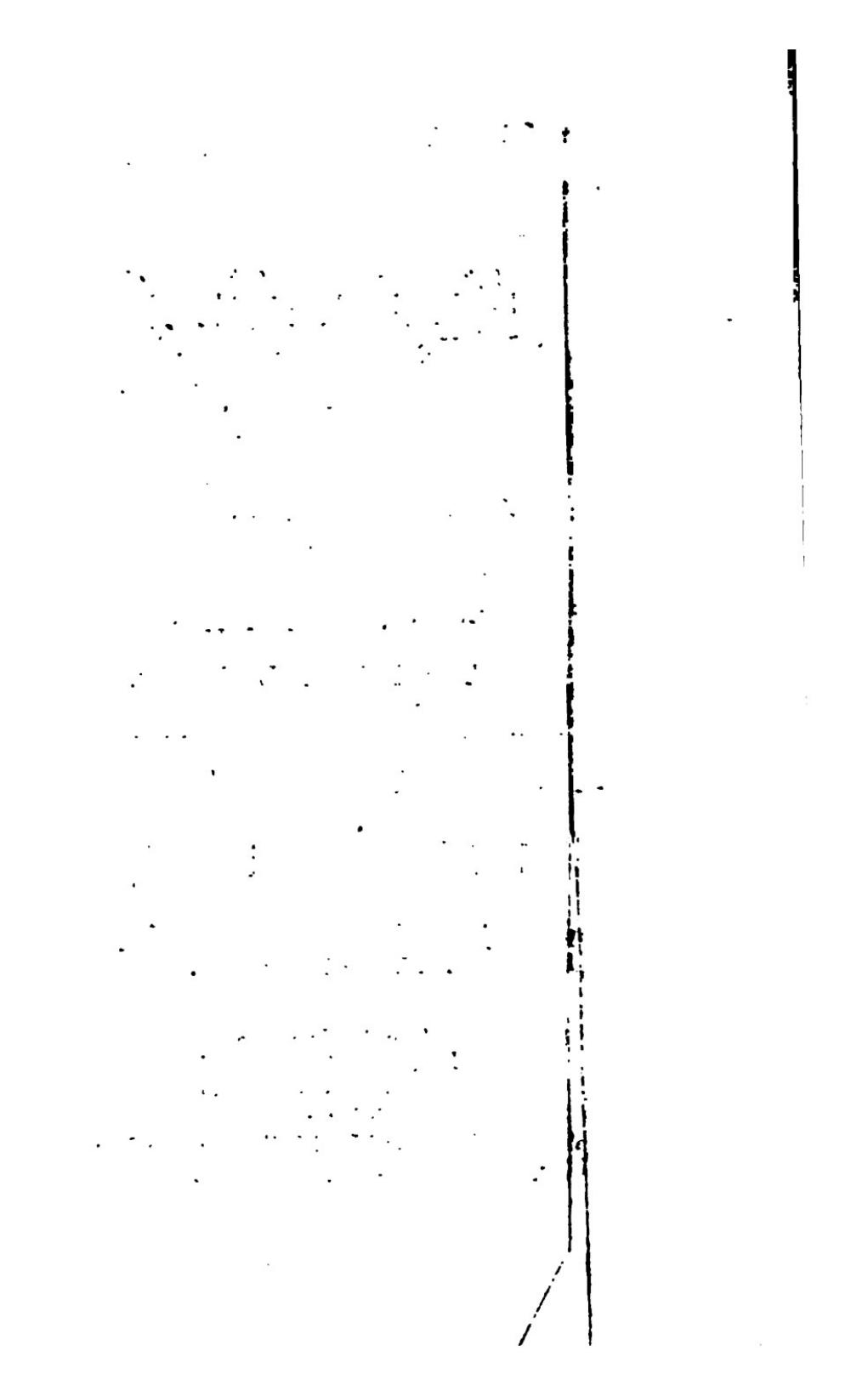
mean time General *Hawley*, with *Marc-Kerr's Dragoons* and the *Highlanders*, having advanced towards the Enemy's Right, broke the Park Wall that covered them, and, surrounding their Flank, met General *Bland* with *Kingston's Horse*, and *Cobham's Dragoons* in the Center, which created a general Dissolution and Carnage ; for the Foot pressing hard, brought them between several Fires, which soon routed and destroyed their Projects. The young Pretender seeing all his Hopes blasted, with several of the Chiefs fled from the Field with great Precipitation ; and having forded the *Ness* almost to the Neck, took up his Quarters that Night at the Seat of Lord *Lovat* at *Aird*. The King's Troops continued the Pursuit with great Bravery ; the Horse and Dragoons made so continued a Slaughter in the thick-est of their Ranks, that the Road from the Field to *Inverness*, being four Miles, was covered with Killed and Wounded, few of the Rebels submitting to take Quarters ; so that their Loss, by their best Accounts, exceeded 2500 in the Battle and Pursuit ; 226 were made Prisoners, amongst whom were the unfortunate Earl of \* *Kilmarnock* and Lord *Balmerino*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, with other Officers of Distinction ; 30 Pieces of Cannon, 2320 Firelocks, with their Colours, Ammunition, and Swords ; which determined that ever-memorable Victory, with an inconsiderable Loss in the King's Troops.

His Royal  
Highness  
enters  
*Inverness* ;

His Royal Highness that Evening entered *Inverness*, where he received the Submission of the French Officers in the Rebel Army ; and having ordered the Dispo-

\* The Earl of *Kilmarnock* mistaking the King's Horse for the *Irish* Brigades, rode up to them and was taken ; he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill* with Lord *Balmerino*, who was taken by the *Grants* after the Battle. *Charles Ratcliffe*, Esq; and Lord *Lovat* some Time after underwent the same Fate.





Dispositions of the Forces, dispatched Lord *Bury* to his Royal Father with the happy Tidings of his \* Success; and sent out Parties in Pursuit of the Fugitive Rebels, while he advanced with the Body of the Army to Fort *Augustus*, in order to support them : They soon laid waste the disaffected Part of the <sup>arrives at</sup> *Highlands*, and brought in several † Prisoners, with large Herds of Cattle and Provisions; so that the Clans were obliged to disperse : Several brought in their Arms ‡, surrendering themselves to his Majesty's Clemency; while some luckily got off || in two French Men of War, that arrived on the Coast of *Arasaig* with Supplies for the Pretender's Service; the *Greyhound* and *Baltimore* attacked them so warmly for five Hours, that, though obliged to sheer off to refit, the French did not think proper to wait a second Visit, but returned to *France*. Others found means to get into *Norway* §, from whence they passed into *Sweden*. The young Pretender continued above four Months sculking about the *Western Islands* and *Highlands*; and, if the best Accounts we have on that Head be credible, often narrowly escaped the Hands of his Pursuers; however, the Zeal and Fidelity of his Followers, on that Occasion, is scarce to be parallel'd; though a Reward of 30,000*l.* was offered for taking him, though great the Danger they exposed

\* His Royal Highness in viewing the Field of Battle next Day, was heard to express those noble and pathetick Words, "Lord! what am I, that I am spared, where so many brave Men lie slain?" It was said, an Order was found, in one of the Prisoners' Pockets, signed *George Murray*, Lieutenant General, to give the King's Troops no Quarters, which *Kilmarnock* and *Balmoral* denied, they knew any thing of, on the Scaffold.

† Amongst whom was Lord *Lovat*, the Lady *McIntosh*, and others of Distinction, who were committed to Custody.

‡ Such as surrendered themselves, and brought in their Arms, were admitted to return Home on Promise of good Behaviour.

|| The Duke of *Pebbles* (who died in the Voyage) Lords *John Drummond*, *Elibe*, *Nairn*, and others.

§ Lords *Pitfogo* and *Ogilvie*, Viscount *Dundee*, with ten others.

1746.

The young  
Pretender  
returns to  
France.

posed themselves to; in concealing him, their infatuated Devotion was such, that no Inducement could prevail upon them to betray him. In September 1746 Privateers, fitted out at St. Malo, arrived to carry him off; he entered on the 17th, in a bad State of Health, on board the *Heureux*, with several of his Adherents, and in his Voyage was chased off the Land's-end by two British Men of War; but a Fog arising protected him in this last Stage of his Adventure, so that he landed safely at *Roscaris* in *Bretagne* on the 29th, and proceeded from thence to *Per-sailles*, where, it has been said, he was received with great Marks of Distinction; but the subsequent Conduct of the French Ministry shewed, as they had no further Opportunity of employing his Service at that Time, that they grew weary of him, therefore he retired to *Avignon*.

In the mean time, the decisive Victory at *Galladon* diffused an inexpressible Joy through all Ranks of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, who crowned him with congratulatory Addresses on that Occasion, and made the Conduct of the gallant Prince his Son, and the Services he had rendered his Royal Father and Country, the Subject of their Conversation. The Lords and Commons ordered their Thanks to be transmitted to his Royal Highness, in the most solemn and unanimous Manner; which he gratefully received, and answered, with the Modesty and Lystre of the Heroes of Antiquity. The Commons, sensible of his great Service, voted him 25,000*l. per Annum* additional + Revenue, for which Purpose a Bill soon passed both Houses.

THIS

\* *Sullivan, Sheridan, Cameron of Lochiel, and three others of that Name; McDonald of Glengary and Barisdale, Stuart of Ardbreck,*

*and about 100 private Men.*

† His former Revenue was 15,000*l. per Annum*.

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THIS fortunate Prince, when the Affairs of the North were fully settled, returned in Triumph, crowned with Laurels, to London, amidst the joyful Acclamations of an attending Crowd, several Miles from the City being lined to receive their heroic Preserver and Deliverer, who died in Wishes for his Prosperity and Safety, every Heart being touched with his Merit, and every Tongue lavish with his Praise, which Honours, though inferior to his Merit and Services, demonstrated that the sincere Affections of a free People, were preferable to the Incense of servile Adulation; and that when a Commander is centered in the Hearts of the Soldiery, he need not doubt, under Providence, of Success\*.

THE Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, under the Affairs of  
Direction of the prudent and disinterested Earl of Chesterfield, their Lord-Lieutenant, were very alert  
in protecting themselves, and his Majesty's Interest,  
against the impending Danger. A Reward was of-  
fered of 60,000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender  
and his eldest Son, or either of them, that should  
land, or attempt to land, in Ireland. Regiments  
and independent Companies of Horse and Foot, were  
immediately raised throughout the Kingdom, and  
the Nobility and Gentry of every County vied in  
Discipline and Appointments; so that in a little  
time a voluntary Militia, to the Number of 80,000,  
became equal to regular Troops, and ready to march  
on the first Exigency, to quell any Invasion or In-  
surrection that should disturb the Tranquillity of the  
Nation;

\* The Lenity of the Government was such, when this Storm blew over, that there were fewer Examples made, than the Circumstances of Rebellion seemed to require; at the Tower there were 4 executed; at Kensington Common 17; at Carlisle 9; at Brampton 6; at Penrith 7; at York 22; being in all 65 out of 166 that were found guilty; the remaining Part, with most of the private Men, were afterwards transported to the Plantations; and the French Officers and Soldiers sent in Cartel Ships to France.

1746.

Nation ; and a Camp was formed at *Bennet's Bridge*. This brave and prudent Disposition, favoured by the Hand and Fortune of every loyal Patriot, so intimidated the foreign and domestick Enemies, that no Invasion was attempted, nor the least Disposition to an Insurrection discovered : So that the British Crown may now boast, that *Ireland*, formerly a Nation whose Revenues were not sufficient to defray the Charges that attended defending it, and quelling its intestine Commotions, doth not only afford a considerable Revenue to the Crown, but support a good Body of Troops, partly Natives, who have done laudable Services abroad, and brought additional Honours to their Country.

Supplies for  
the Year.

DURING the Time of the Rebellion, the Parliament of *England*, on whose wise Deliberation the national Interest and the Protection of their Allies depended, ordered the Committee of Supplies, who granted, for the Service of the Year, 7,063,251 £. 18 s. 10 d. £. to which End, the Committee of Means and Ways made the following Provision ; Land-Tax, at 4 s. in the Pound, 2,000,000 £. Malt-Tax, 750,000 £. Lottery and Annuities, 3,000,000 £. Sinking-Fund, 1,000,000 £. Exchequer-Bills, 500,000 £. In all, 7,250,000 £. being a Surplus of 186,748 £.

His Majesty closes the Session of Parliament. August the 12th his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and having passed the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, closed the Session with expressing " his entire Satisfaction in their Proceedings, and the Zeal and Vigour they manifested for the Support of the Government, and Suppression of the late Rebellion ; that Affairs had a more favourable Aspect abroad ; that he had sent a Body of his Troops to join the Allies in the *Netherlands*, for the Defence of the *United Provinces*, and opposing the further Progress

" Progress of *France* on that Side ; and that by  
 " means of their powerful Succour, the Army was <sup>1746.</sup>  
 " considerably augmented ; and the Successes of the  
 " *Austrian* and *Sardinian* Troops in *Italy*, tended  
 " much to the Advantage of the Common Cause,  
 " and gave a Prospect of bringing his Enemies to  
 " Reason, and securing a safe and honourable Peace,  
 " which was the great End he aimed at ;" conclud-  
 ing, " with his particular Thanks to both Houses,  
 " for their unshaken Fidelity and Zeal, and their  
 " Chearfulness in granting the Supplies for the Ser-  
 " vice of the Year." After which the Lord Chan-  
 cellor, by his Majesty's Order, prorogued the Par-  
 liament to the 30th of *September*, and continued in  
 Receit to the 18th of *November*.

THE Court of *France*, by whose political Scheme <sup>The Con-</sup>  
 our Forces were brought over from *Flanders*, was, in <sup>duct of</sup>  
 this Interval, at full Liberty to extend her Conquests <sup>*France*.</sup>  
 in the *Netherlands*. On the 19th of *January* the  
*French* Army assembled in the Neighbourhood of  
*Brussels*, and invested that City on all sides, in which  
 there was a Garrison of 14 *Dutch* Battalions, with  
 some *Austrians* and *Hanoverians* ; and, according to  
 their usual Dispatch, broke Ground before it on the  
 24th, while Detachments took Possession of *Vilvo-  
 erden*, *Nivelle*, *Trous Trois*, *Louvain*, and all the  
 Out-posts and Forts near the City. The Siege was  
 carried on with such Dispatch, that on the 8th of  
*February* the Breach was made practicable ; on which  
 the Governor, with that numerous Garrison, beat <sup>Take</sup> *Brufj. h.*  
 the Chamade, and surrendered Prisoners of War.  
 The *French* Troops by this Step, had secured fresh  
 Quarters in the Enemy's Country, and spent to the  
 Beginning of *April* in Preparations to take the Field,  
 when they formed their Encampment in the Neigh-  
 bourhood

1745. bourhood of *Brussels*, where Marshal Saxe arrived on the 20th, to take upon himself the chief Command, and was followed on the 23d by the French King. Marshal *Burbon*, in the mean time, encamped what Troops were in the *Netherlands*, near *Mechlin*; where he resolved, if possible, to maintain his Ground by acting on the defensive, till the Arrival of the Reinforcements. On the 25th he sent a Party of Hussars to reconnoitre toward *Louvain*, which were attacked by a Body of *Graffins* and Irregulars; the Skirmish continued with great Obscenity three Hours, in which both Sides were severely handled; but a Reinforcement of good French arriving, obliged the *Austrians* to give way, and retire to their Camp. On the 27th the French Army advanced in seven Columns towards *Mechlin*, extending their Flanks as if they intended surrounding the Allies, whose Inability to oppose their Numbers, obliged them to retire, taking their Rout through *Antwerp* into the Dutch Territories, where they formed a defensive Camp at *Terhude*, between *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Bois-le-Duc*, having *Breda* in their Front, and *Gerritzenburg* in their Rear. The Dutch, by their Alertness at this Time, in preparing for the Defence of those Fortresses, shewed a Resolution of opposing the Progress of France, by destroying their Suburbs, and laying some of their Country under Water; which, if we may judge it Dissimulation, was of the deepest Hue; but the Rapidity of the Enemy in attacking their Towns, left no reasonable Grounds for any such Opinion.

*The French* possessed themselves of *Mechlin*, the small Garrison retiring, after a short Stand, in which they repulsed the first Attack of the Enemy. The famous City of *Antwerp* was entered by them

the

*take Mechlin and Antwerp.*

the 9th of May, which Day they invested the Citadel, wherein was a Garrison of 2900 Men, under General de Werd; they broke Ground before it on the 14th, and played their Batteries with such Success, that they dismounted several Cannon in the Citadel, and soon got Possession of the principal Outworks. Though the Governor continued an incessant Fire, and did them considerable Damage, he was necessitated, towards the End of the Month, to capitulate, being allowed the Honours of War, and Liberty to join the allied Army.

WHAT Step the French Army would next take, seemed doubtful; but it was generally imagined they intended pursuing the Allies into the Dutch Territories. However, whether owing to the Apprehension of their fortified Situation, or the Dread of drawing the Dutch into an offensive War, they shou'dt convenient, if they had any Intent that way, to drop it: And as Mons was a Place of the utmost Importance to them, directed their Views to that City, before which, and St. Ghislain, the Besiegers, under the Prince of Condé, took a formal Seat the 7th of June, while the covering Army under Marshal Saxe encamped between Lier and Antwerp. Now, though provided with a strong Garrison, son of Imperialists and Dutch, was obliged, by the incessant Cannonade, and smart Approaches of the Enemy, to capitulate on the 11th of July; the Captain-soldiers, with the Prince of Hesse-Philippsthal, General Nau, and three other Officers, only excepted. The small Garrison of St. Ghislain, in the mean time, defended the Place with great Bravery; but being overpowered, were obliged on the 21st to surrender on the like Terms. The French,

<sup>1</sup> St. Ghislain, a fortified Fort near Mons.

1746.  
Charleroy  
surrenders.

*French*, resolving to pursue their Advantages with the utmost Celerity, proceeded from *Mons* to *Charleroy*; which they invested the 14th, and carried on their Attacks with such Resolution, that the Garrison, on the 22d, O. S. were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War: After which Marshal *Saxe*, suspending the Intention of the Allies, ordered the Prince of *Conti* to rejoin the Army at *Tirlemont*, where he had taken Post to cover the Siege.

Motion of  
the Allies.

THE allied Army continued in their Camp at *Terbyde*, where they were reinforced in June by 10,000 *Hanoverians*, and 6000 *Hessians*, with some *British Regiments* from *Scotland*; and the 27th Sir *John Ligonier* arrived in Camp from *England*, to take the Command of the *British Troops*. This experienced General, disapproving a State of Inactivity while the rapid Progress of the *French* seemed indifinitive, called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to advance towards *Liege*, to facilitate the Junction of the *Austrian Reinforcements* under Count *Palfi*, which joined them the 23d at *Pter*; Prince *Charles of Lorrain* having arrived the preceding Day from *Vienna*, to take the chief Command of the Army, which then consisted of 77 Battalions, and 134 Squadrons of regular Troops, and three Battalions, and near 40 Squadrons of Irregulars; in all, if compleat, 80,000 Men. On the 21st, a Party of Skirmishes. 4000 *Austrians* were attacked near *Dieste*, by a Body of *French Troops*, which continued obstinate for a considerable Time, when both Parties mutually retired with great Loss. Prince *Charles* advanced, and took Post between the *Mae* and *Mehaigne*, near which his Out-parties, and those of the *French*, had several smart Skirmishes; but while Marshal *Saxe* made a Feint as if he intended attacking the Allies,

Count

Count *Lewenhaupt* possessed himself of *Huy*, in order to cut off the Artillery and Recruits from *Germany*; of which they being apprised, forced their March into *Maastricht*. However, the Allies finding that the French were possessed of the Passes between that and *Namur*, and that their Communication of Forage and Provisions was likely to be cut off, not only from *Germany*, but *Holland*, passed the *Meuse* at *Namur*, and encamped at *O'Huy*, about 7 Miles from that City, while General *Trip's* Hussars, some Cavalry and Grenadiers were posted as a Rear-guard at *Waggon*. General *Trip* with his Corps, two Austrian Battalions, and Part of two Regiments of Dragoons, attacked a Body of 6000 French, near *Ramillies*; the An Action *Austrians* were at first severely repulsed with the Loss <sup>near Ramil-</sup> <sub>list.</sub> of five Cannon; but the General bravely rallying his Troops, not only retook the Cannon, but routed the Enemy with great Slaughter, bringing off a Brigadier with 261 Prisoners, and 500 Horses. The Armies of the Allies, not liking their Situation beyond the *Meuse*, marched by that River unmolested towards *Maastricht*, where they arrived the 28th. On this Motion Marshal *Saxe* advanced to *Tongre*, with *Incept*, as was imagined, to oppose their passing the *Meuse* at *Maastricht*; but his real Design soon appeared to be to cover the Siege of *Namur*, which was invested by Count *Clermont* on the 26th of *August*. September the 1st the Trenches were opened before it, and on the 8th the Garrison were obliged to hang out the white Flag; on which Hostages were exchanged, and a \* Capitulation agreed upon, The French the Garrison retiring into the Citadel, which surrendered the 19th upon the most honourable Terms.

## B b

## IN

\* This City held out 33 Days open Trenches against King *William*, and the Citadel 22 Days longer, though besieged with the utmost Vigour and Bravery.

<sup>1746.</sup> In the mean time the allied Army having passed the *Moselle*, encamped at *Hindern*, and on the 8th advanced toward the French, undoubtedly

Allies pass  
the *Moselle*.  
<sup>etc. etc.</sup> with a Design to attack them; which Marshal Saxe being apprised of, called in a great Part of the besieging Army. The Allies on this Intelligence, and the Surrender of *Namur*, desisted from their Design, thought both Encampments were not only in View, but in some Parts within Cannon-shot of each other, so that daily Skirmishes happened between their Picquets and Out-patties. On the 9th there was a sharp Skirmish on the Left Wing, in which the French were severely repulsed. The 10th the Picquets of the same Wing beat off another Party of French, which Day an incessant Cannonade of some Hours passed between the Right Wing and the Enemy. The 11th 3000 Dutch Troops on the Left Wing, under Prince *Waldeck*, were attacked by 6000 French. The Prince having advanced a Troop of Hussars on a rising Ground, to cover his Men, the Enemy detached 600 *Ouillers* and Gendarmes to take them; at which Time a Body of Dutch Infantry marched under Cover, and attacked their Rear; the *Ouillers* behaved themselves with great Bravery for some time, but perceiving the Superiority, laid down their Arms, as if they surrendered Prisoners of War; but the French Troops advancing, recommenced the Engagement; at which the *Ouillers* took up their Arms, and at the first Fire brought down 50 Men. This Perfidy ended in their Destruction, the Dutch fell so furiously upon them, that only six escaped the Carnage; and obliged the Enemy to retire with great Slaughter, leaving 200 Prisoners, & Coach-and-six, with several Carriages and Horses.

Several  
Skirmishes.

THE two Armies continued in this Situation, and had frequent Skirmishes till the 26th, when the Allies, suspecting the Intrigues of the Enemy, thought fit to pass the *Jarre* and cover *Liege*, by which means <sup>1746.</sup> Allies pass they had a better Opportunity of bringing them to the *Jarre*. Action. Accordingly, on the 7th of October N. S., the Army proceeded in eight Columns, so near the Enemy, that a fair Opportunity offered to attack them. Sir John Ligonier acted with his usual Conduct in this Affair, having covered the Army with the Left Wing of the Horse, till they passed the Defile; at which Time the Alarm and General was heard to beat in the Enemy's Camp, and several Brigades, with 50 Squadrons, and all their Light Troops, appeared on the Rising-ground, at which Time a hot Cannonade began on both Sides. The <sup>Battle of</sup> *Liege*. French Troops were seen to use all Diligence in passing the River; but such a Disposition was made to receive them by the Irregulars, sustained by eight Battalions and eight Squadrons under Marshal *Barbiana*, that after a smart Dispute they were broke and beat back with great Fury. The Allies continued that Night undg<sup>r</sup> Arms, and found next Morning the Enemy had retired. On the 10th the French passed the *Jarre* with their whole Force, which convinced the Allies that they intended attacking them; therefore the heavy Baggage was ordered to *Maastricht*, and the Soldiers to be under Arms an Hour before Day on the 11th. The Dispositions for receiving the Enemy, were made with great Judgment; early in the Morning they were perceived advancing in the Plain, their Infantry in three Columns, with a formidable Train of Artillery at the Head of each. The Allies extended from beyond *Gronda* on the Right, occupying the several Villages to the Suburbs of *Liege*,

1746. in which a Body of Dutch Troops were posted to secure it from the Incursions of the Enemy. The Cannonading soon commenced on both Sides, and the Enemy made several furious Attacks on Prince Waldeck's Left, and were gallantly repulsed by the Conduct of that General, and the Bravery of the Troops under him: The Scotch Brigade disputed their Ground Inch by Inch; but, being over-powered by Numbers, were obliged to give way. Three of the Villages were at the same time attacked by 55 Battalions, which advancing in Brigades, as soon as one was repulsed another replaced them; so that the Troops in the Villages were obliged to retire. Sir John Ligonier having done all that a brave General could do, in exhorting and rallying them, posted some English Battalions behind the Villages, which forming a hollow Square, secured their Ground to the last, and were of infinite Service in covering the Retreat of the Army, as the Dutch began to give way, the Villages lost, and that half the Army could not come up to engage, it was ordered that the whole should retire to Maestricht, and the Rear-guard to be brought up by the Imperialists, as they had no Share in the Action; which was effected with such Regularity and Order, that, in spite of all the Cannon and Small-arms the Enemy could bring to bear, they retreated with as little Disadvantage as could be expected from the Event of such a Battle, if it may be properly called so, where only the Left Wing of the Army engaged, tho' the Losses on both Sides seemed considerable; that of the Allies see in the annexed Plan.

Allies  
defeated.

A RE-

A REGIMENTAL PLAN of the Losses of the Allies at RACOURT, alias LIEGE BATTLE.

| Battal.                        | Regiments.                                                                | Officers killed.                                            | Ditto wounded.                                                                     | Ditto missing.                                                                                                                                       | Men killed.                                                                                                                  | Ditto wounded. | Ditto missing. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cavalry.                       | Sect <sup>t</sup> Greys.<br>Ratler's.<br>Cope's.<br>Wolfe's.<br>Graham's. | Capt. Sir. Henry Nibbit.                                    | Lieuts. Richmon and Trelawny.<br>Capt. Ball and Ensign Nairn.                      | Lieut. Col. Montague, Major Soule, Capt. Rawlinson, Dr. Gerar, D'Offray, and Hubbard, Lieuts. Soule and Sall, Ensign Tailor.                         | Lieut. Col. Montague, Major Soule, Capt. Rawlinson, Dr. Gerar, D'Offray, and Hubbard, Lieuts. Soule and Sall, Ensign Tailor. | 29             | 179            |
| Infantry.                      | Pulteney's.<br>Hampden's.<br>Nepheil's.<br>Dundas's.<br>Fibben's.         |                                                             | Lieut. Cutcher, Ensign McFarlane.<br>Lieut. Crail Banks.                           | Capt. Leake and Lieut. Capobell.<br>Major Kendall.                                                                                                   | 22                                                                                                                           | 35             | 14             |
| Artillery.                     | Of the British Troops.                                                    |                                                             |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      | 12                                                                                                                           | 87.            | 243.           |
| Hanoverian.                    | Cavalry.<br>Infantry.<br>Cavalry.                                         | Capt. 2. Subalterns 2.<br>Col. 1. Captains 4. Subalterns 6. | Lieut. Cols. 4. Captains 4. Subalterns 7.<br>Maj. 1. Captains 3.<br>Subalterns 17. | Maj. 2. Captains 4. Subalterns 7.<br>Col. 1. Capt. 1. Sub. 1.<br>Maj. Gen. 1. Captains 3.<br>Lieut. Gen. 2. Brig. 1.<br>Maj. 2. Captains 7. Sub. 22. | 2                                                                                                                            | 5              | 42             |
| Dutch, Afrikaner and Boerries. | Infantry.<br>Artillery.                                                   | Capt. 4. Sub. 9.                                            |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                              |                | 770            |
| Total of the Allies.           |                                                                           |                                                             |                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                      | 3                                                                                                                            |                | 1376           |

*Hanoverians* lost 4 Field Pieces, and 10 Artillery Carts; the *Dutch*, &c. 22 Field Pieces, 5 Haubiters, and 5 Hospital Waggon.

1746.

Both Armies take  
Winter Quarters.

Affairs of  
Germany.

Campaign  
in Italy.

THE French, though much elated at their repeated Successes, gained no considerable Advantage by this Affair ; as they were obliged to detach a great Body of their Troops for *Britany*, to oppose General *Sinclair's* Descent, they thought proper to retire to Winter Quarters in their new Conquests ; which Example was soon followed by the Allies ; and towards the End of the Month, Prince *Charles of Lorraine* returned to *Vienna* : In which Situation I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and pass over to *Germany*.

GERMANY, that repeated Seat of War, was this Year freed from the distressing Calamities that attend it, by a Treaty of Neutrality entered into by most of the Electors, which not only eased the Queen of *Hungary* in those Parts, but afforded her an Opportunity of reinforcing her Allies in *Flanders*, and her Troops in *Italy*, and even brought on a Treaty of Subsidy with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who furnished her with a Body of Troops to be employed in the *Netherlands* ; so averse was this prudent Prince to the infatuated Steps of his Father, that those very Troops that had, but the Year before, taken part with *France* against the House of *Austria*, were now employed in Opposition to all Attempts of universal Monarchy.

THE preceding Year the *French* and *Spanish* Armies in *Italy*, in Conjunction with their Friends the *Genua*, seemed to carry all before them ; but the Neutrality of *Germany* leaving the Queen at liberty to reinforce her Army there, with the faithful Concurrence of the King of *Sardinia*, and the Bravery of her Generals, soon turned the Scale. The Operations continued all Winter without Interruption, but with little Success, though the *Austrians* were obliged often to shift on the defensive ; which gave the Enemy an Opportunity of possessing themselves of *Alexandria*, but the Citadel made a gallant Defence

fence till relieved by Baron Lestrum, who being considerably reinforced in March, invested *Aix*, <sup>Austrians</sup> against which he carried all his Works with such <sup>success</sup> *Aix*. Resolution, that in two Days there were three Breaches sufficient for 20 Men to enter a-break at each; on which having ordered three Attacks to be made at one time, M. Mortal, the Governor, obtained a Capitulation, on surrendering himself and Garrison Prisoners of War.

THEREFORE the Baron proceeded to the Relief of <sup>Alexandria</sup> *Alexandria*, which the Enemy evacuated on his Approach, leaving about 1000 Men sick and wounded behind them. While Baron Lestrum was thus successful, several *Austrian* Detachments under General Platz, were employed on the other Side of the Po, in routing the Enemy from their Posts in the *Lunel-lins* and *Montferrat*, and, carrying all before them, arrived at *Montclar*, an important Post in the Hills, which the *French* evacuated, leaving a Garrison to support their Retreat, who were so roughly handled, that they were obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, and their large Magazines became a Prey to the *Austrians*. A strong Detachment was sent into the *Genoese* Territories to keep the *French* at *Nice* at a stand, and oblige the *Genoese* to keep their Troops from reinforcing Marshal Maillebois, to protect their own State. The King of *Sardinia* soon assembled his King of <sup>Sardinia's</sup> Motions, Troops; and the first Step he took in Concurrence with Count Train, was the Reduction of *Valencia*; but finding that Marshal Maillebois made some Overtures of relieving it, and, that his Forces were not sufficient to make a Stand against him, and carry on the Siege, he resolved, like a prudent General, to push it with the utmost Vigour, so as to carry his Point before the *French* could come up. Accord-

1746. <sup>Takes *Vaduca* and *Luria* and *Parma*.</sup> ingley, on the Night of the 19th of April, the Covert-way and the Ravelin were ordered to be attacked to right and left; and though defended by the Fire of the Place, and three Redoubts, he forced the Taverses, and entered the Covert-way. The next

Night the necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Town, when the Governor thought proper to capitulate, on being allowed the Honours of War. *Parma* was at this Time invested by a Body of *Austrians*, who flattered themselves with making the Garrison Prisoners of War; but the Marquis *de Castelaer*, who commanded the *Spanish* Troops in that Fortress, found Means to escape with them, and joined Marshal *Maillebois*, who had retired under the Cannon of *Placentia*. On the other hand, Count

<sup>Action at *Codigno*.</sup> *Gages*, that political Schemist, gained a considerable Advantage over a Body of *Austrians* under General *Grosi* at *Codigno*; for having ordered 9000 *Spaniards*, under General *Pignatelli*, to pass the *Po*, on the 6th of May, they, at Day-break, surprized the Picquets and Out-guards, and entering the Town at three several Places, after a smart Resistance got Possession of it, with about 2000 Prisoners, and their Magazines of Provision and Forage; which, as their Army was in great want of, they carried off with them. This only served to make the *Austrian* Army more alert in preventing future Surprises.

<sup>Battle of *Placentia*.</sup>

COUNT *Brown*, having joined Prince *Lichtenstein*, with a Reinforcement of 10,000 Men from Germany, it was judged necessary to advance towards *Placentia*, in order to dislodge the Enemy, and facilitate a Junction with the King of *Sardinia*. Count *Gages* having a few Days before joined the *French* and *Napolitans* under the Cannon of the City, received a peremptory Order from his Catholic Majesty, to give

give the Enemy Battle at all Events : Conformable to which, on the 15th of June at Night, he formed a Scheme of surprising them in their Camp before his Sardinian Majesty could come up ; but the Vigilance of the Austrian Generals was such, that they were prepared for the Event ; and though their advanced Posts were beat back, the Disposition of their Line was so well conducted, that Count *Brenz*, who commanded the Left Wing, first obliged them to give way ; which gallant Example was directly followed by the rest of the Army. This Miscarriage obliged Count *Gages*, after an Engagement of six Hours, to think of a Retreat in the best Manner he could (in which, and in the Action, he lost, by the best Accounts, 6000 Men, besides 3000 Prisoners ; amongst the latter were M. *de Arumburo*, with several Officers of Distinction, 10 Pieces of Cannon, with 29 Pair of Colours) to occupy his old Post under *Placentia*, while the *Austrians* continued Master of the Field with the Loss of about 3500 Men, Officers included. The Loss of this Engagement so affected the \* King of *Spain*, that it was judged in a <sup>King of Spain's</sup> great measure necessary to his sudden Death, as he <sup>Death.</sup> lived but a few Days after he received the Account of it from Count *Gages*, who couched it up in so modest a manner, as to throw the whole Reproach on his Majesty's Rashness ; whose Choler was such that he burnt a Vessel, and was choaked by the Effusion.

THE King of *Sardinia*, who was on his March to support the *Austrians*, on hearing the Cannonade marched with all possible Diligence ; but on receiving an Account of the Enemy's Defeat, cut off their Commu-

\* Philip King of *Spain*, who was succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand Prince of Asturias*, born Sept. 12, 1783.

1746.

Communication with Genoa, and soon after joined the *Austrians*. The Spanish General, as his Troops were distressed for Subsistence, retired behind the *Po*; on which the King of Sardinia resolved, in a Council of War with the *Austrian* Generals, to pass that River with a Body of his Troops to attack them, while the Marquis *de Botta* marched up the *Tydone* to cut off their Retreat to *Placentia*. The King soon dispossessed them of *Marignano*, *Lodi*, *Bona-Villa*, *Chignalo*, and all the other Posts they occupied between the *Lambro* and *Adda*; which Circumstances obliged them to a desperate Resolution of repassing the *Po*, and attempting a Retreat to *Tortona*: For which End they threw two Bridges over the *Po*, at the Confluence of the *Lambro* and *Tydone*, and began the Passage on the 9th of August in the Evening; of which the Marquis *de Botta* being apprized, sent a Body of 7000 Men under Count *Serbelloni* to oppose them, while he advanced with the Body of the Army to support him. General *Serbelloni*, being reinforced by some Detachments on his March, posted his Corps in Order of Battle before the Bridges, which Post he maintained with all imaginable Bravery till ten next Morning; when General *Botta* arrived to his Relief, which recommenced an obstinate Engagement, that continued till four in the Afternoon, at which Time the Enemy retired in great Disorder, breaking in on each other's Ranks, with the Loss of about 8000 Men killed, wounded, and Prisoners, with 19 Pieces of Cannon, 20 Colours and Standards. The *Austrian* Loss was computed at about 4000, amongst whom fell, greatly regretted, that memorable General Count *Beraclau*. This Disaster obliged the French and Spanish Troops to retreat with all Diligence towards Genoa, from thence to

*French and  
Spaniards  
Retreat.*

Nice.

Nice, on the Confines of Province, leaving their Friends the *Genoese*, as usual, to the Mercy of those whom they created their Enemies.

THE first Step the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* took, was to possess themselves of *Placentia*, wherein they made Prisoners 9000 Men, mostly sick and wounded; then they divided their Armies, the *Piedmontese* taking the Rout of *Bormida* to cut off the Enemy's Retreat, while the *Austrians* pursued them to *Genoa*, seizing all fortified Posts except *Tortona* and *Gavi*, which they left invested. The Enemy made a Stand at the *Bachetta*, as if they intended disputing the Passage; but Count *Brown* advancing September the 1<sup>st</sup>, with a Body of *Austrians*, defeated them, and routed another Party in his way to *Ponte Decimo*. The *Genoese*, now abandoned by their Allies, and the Enemy advanced to their Gates, demanded a provisional Capitulation, that was agreed to, and the City given up to the *Austrians*, which was to be followed by all other fortified Places in their Possession upon the Continent, and the Garrisons made Prisoners of War; they were likewise obliged to deliver up all Arms, warlike Stores, and Uniforms, whether their own or their Allies, to the Imperial Commissioners, and to pay 50,000 Genovines as *Douceur* to the *Austrian* Troops; besides heavy Contributions that were afterwards levied. How miserable a State did their Impolicy bring them into, by their Hopes from their Allies, who were now incapable of defending themselves or them.

THE Court of Spain, disdaining the Fatality of their Troops, ordered the Marquis de las *Minas* to Italy to take the chief Command, on which Count *de Gages* returned to Court: But the Successes of this General proved no more interesting than the former;

former; for after the Reduction of *Genoa*, the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* continued the Pursuit in different Columns, scouring the Country, defeating and taking all the Parties left, in the fortified Places and Posts, till they obliged the Enemy to repass the *Var*, leaving the King of *Sardinia* and Queen of *Hungary* in Possession of most of their rightful Territories.

*Count Brown passes the Var.*

THIS visible Advantage and Deliverance afforded the King of *Sardinia* and the *Austrian* General an Opportunity of carrying the War into the Enemy's Country, and making Reprisals in their turn. Accordingly the Passage of the *Var* was resolved upon; and as Count *Brown* had manifested his Integrity and Conduct in hazardous Enterprizes, he was to take the chief Command in that Expedition. A Council of War being held at *Villa-Franca* between the *Austrian* General and Vice-Admiral *Medley*, three of his *Britannick Majesty's Ships*, with eight Pinnaces, and some *Austrians* on board, under Captain *Forbes*, were ordered to assist Count *Brown* in effecting the Passage. His Excellency, on November 30th, advanced to the River; and having ordered the Passage of the different Detachments, it was immediately put in Execution, the Croats and Huslers in all Places leading the Van, who set so furiously on the Enemy, that they obliged them to abandon their Posts, whilst the *English* Sailors beat the Enemy from their fortified Post at *St. Laurett*, thereby securing the General's Flank, for which he gave them the greatest Encomiums, which they undoubtedly deserved, as they scoured away every thing that appeared in their View, and contributed greatly to the Consternation of the Enemy, who retired with all Diligence behind the *Argens*, leaving the whole Country to the Westward

Westward to the Incursions of the *Austrians*. Count <sup>1746.</sup> ~~Brown~~, on his entering the *French Territories*, published a Manifesto, declaring, "that such as remained in their Habitations should be unmolested, while they payed the exact Contributions; but if any were found in Arms, except those regularly listed, they should be treated with Severities of War;" which had so good an Effect, that in place of arming they disarmed, and supplied the Army with what Necessaries the Country afforded; being already exhausted and destroyed by the *French Army* in their Retreat. However, Count *Brown* invested *Antibes*, while the *British Squadron* reduced the Isles of *St. Marguarite* and *Honorat*; where I shall leave them till the ensuing Year, and return to the Adventures of *Genoa*.

THE Marquis de *Botta*, who commanded in *Genoa*, having exacted heavy Contributions, was greatly disliked by the *Genoese*, who resolved, by one bold Stroke, to free themselves of their Dependency, or perish in the Attempt. Accordingly, December the 5th <sup>Revolution in Genoa.</sup> the Populace, ripe for an Insurrection, received a fresh Incitement, by an *Austrian Officer's* striking one of them that would not assist in dragging a Mortar to the Port to be embarked for *Provence*. Their Resentment immediately spread like Wildfire, and at Dusk they assembled in great Numbers before the ducal Palace, demanding Arms to recover their Rights; the Senators tried in vain to appease them, for they ran directly to the Arsenal, and, forcing open the Doors, furnished themselves with Arms and Ammunition, then advanced in great Bodies into the Streets, massacring all the *Austrians* they could lay Hands on, and possessed themselves of several of the City Gates. The Marquis de *Botta* ordered some Troops into the City

1746. City to quell the Mutinies, but all ed little purpose; for whatever Opponents they could lay Hands on, they were instantly put to the Sword. The *Austrians* still kept Possession of the Gate of St. Thomas, (the Commotion continued to rage with more Violence) to the 10th, when two *Austrian* Battalions, that bravely defended themselves there, were cut to Pieces. On the 11th the Marquis finding all was over, and that the Inhabitants of *Passeville* and *Bijouy*, to the Number of 20,000, were in Arms, and advancing to attack him without, while the enraged populace attacked him from within, he retired toward *Givet*, with the Loss of between 5 and 6000 Men killed and taken Prisoners. The Marquis was soon after recalled, and Count Schomberg sent to take the Command of the Army: As their future Operations come under the succeeding Year, I shall defer them.

THE *States-General*, though rapid the French Progress appeared to be on their Frontiers, still continued their pacific Disposition, resolving to bring about an Accommodation between the contending Powers, if possible; to which Purpose a Congress was held at *Breda* during the Winter, which broke up without adjusting any of the Differences. Therefore as more vigorous Measures were necessary the ensuing Campaign, His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* paid them a visit in *December*, to concert such Measures as were judged necessary to restore the publick Tranquillity; after which he returned to *Great-Britain*. The *States* received him with the Honours due to his high Birth and Parts, and immediately ordered an Augmentation by Sea and Land; and held a general Court Martial, in which they disbanded Colo-

and Appius, and several other Officers, for their Govt.)  
advice at ~~Foumby~~.

THE *Danes*, this Year enjoyed the Tranquillity of Affairs of  
a free Trade, but were deprived of their Sovereign,  
*Christian the Vth*, who died in July of a lingering  
Illness, in the 47th Year of his Age, and was suc-  
ceeded by his Son *Frederick the Vth*, who was pro-  
claimed with the usual Acclamations.

THE projecting Schemes of *France* were this Year, Affairs of  
in all Parts attended with great Fatality, <sup>exception</sup> excepting  
the *Netherlands*. The decisive Battle of *Culloden*,  
destroyed their Views in Favour of the Pretender,  
which left *Great-Britain* at Liberty to send some of  
her Troops to the Continent. The Repose of *Prussia*,  
and the Neutraliy of *Germany*, prevented their pro-  
tracting the War in that Country, which enabled the  
Queen of *Hungary* to make head against them in *Italy*;  
where the Conduct of the King of *Sardinia*, and the  
*Austrian* Generals, gave a sensible Check to their  
Hopes for *Don Philip*, and even pushed the War into  
the Territories of *France*: Their formidable Squa-  
dron from *Brest*, under the Duke of *Artille*, for the  
*West-Indies*, from whom they promised themselves  
not only the Repossession of *Cape Breton*, but con-  
siderable Acquisitions on the *British* Settlements, shared  
a melancholy Fate; the Admiral himself, with his  
Successor, having died suddenly in *Aradia*, which  
was followed with the Loss of most of the Marines,  
and Seamen, so that several of the Ships were either  
taken by the Vigilance of the *British* Men-of War,  
or perished at Sea. Thus their Coasts being left un-  
guarded, a *British* Squadron was ordered out under  
Admiral *Leflock*, with a Body of Land Forces under  
General *St. Clair*, who landing in *Bretagne*, ob-  
liged them to retard their Conquests in *Flanders*, and  
draw

~~1794.~~ drew thence a considerable Body of Troops to defend the Coast, which was likewise attended with private Diffensions in some of the Provinces, on account of the repeated Draughts that were sent from the Militia to reinforce their different Armies.

Affairs of  
Great-  
Britain.

THE Court of Great Britain, now that the Storm of Rebellion was blown over, admitted the † Troops that had served on that Account to be disbanded, and employed their Councils to root the Rebels out with the greatest Moderation, and even extended their Humanity so far, as to restore the Lives and Fortunes to several engaged in that Attempt on the Subversion of the Government; and as several Regiments had been stationed along the Kentish Coast, during that Series, to prevent the intended Descent of the Breſt Squadron, which having failed for the West-Indies, left them at liberty to act; therefore, as the Season was too far advanced to render the transporting of them that Year to Flanders of any Service to the common Cause, it was determined, as a Fleet lay ready under Admiral *Lestock*, to embark them directly, and make a Descent on the French Coast; which proved the more effectual, as the French were obliged to recall a Part of their Troops from the Netherlands to oppose them. The Fleet and Transports arrived on the 18th of September off Port *Lewis*, and on the 20th landed the \* Troops within ten Miles of *La Orion*. The French, on the Appearance of the Fleet, collected the Militia of the Country to oppose them; these, on the landing of the Forces, retreated precipitately, and were pursued two Miles,

Expedition  
to Bre-  
teigne.

but

† His Royal Highness, approving greatly of the Service of the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, obtained a Commission to raise such of them as pleased to enter into a Regiment of Dragoons, which did signal Services under his Command abroad.

\* The Royal Scott's, Bragg's, Harrison's, Rickbell's, Frampton's, and Lord *John Murray's* Highlanders.

but continued that Night to annoy the Out-post under  
Brigadier O'Farrel. Next Day Gen. Sinclair advanced  
with the fix Marching Regiments in two Columns,  
within Cannon-shot of Le Orléans, which he sum-  
moned ; on which three Deputies arrived, who were  
received by the General at the Head of the Army ;  
but as their Conditions seemed different, he refused  
any but those sent by the Officer commanding in  
the Place, which were to allow the Troops the Mo-  
nours of War, and preserve the Inhabitants in their  
Immunities, &c. Those the General refused, demand-  
ing the Town might surrender at Discretion in three  
Hours ; at the Expiration of which another Deputy  
arrived to know what Abatement would be granted ;  
in which they were answered, none. Negotiation  
being suspended, the Besiegers broke Ground on the  
24th at Night, and next Morning saluted the For-  
tress with some Carcasses and Bombs, and at five  
that Evening a \* Council of War was called to con-  
sider the Operations, wherein most of the general  
Officers, and Officers of the Artillery, judged, by  
the Inconveniency they lay under upon account of bad  
Weather, and the Difficulty of being properly sup-  
plied, that the Attempt was not practicable ; how-  
ever, next Morning another Council was called,  
wherein it was unanimously resolved to re-embark  
the Troops, as the Supplies that could arrive were  
not sufficient to carry on the Siege : Accordingly,  
having spiked up their Cannon, they retired in good  
Order. The Embarkation of the Troops was com-  
pleted the 28th, and on the 30th a Council of War  
was held between the Sea and Land Officers, where-  
in it was resolved, by a Majority, to proceed to

C C Ireland.

\* At which assisted Lieutenant General Sinclair, Brigadiers Gre-  
ham, O'Farrel, and Richbell, Thomas Armstrong, Chief Engineer, and  
Jugley Watson, and John Armstrong, Engineers.

1746.

Ireland. However, the Admiral and General resolved next Day to visit Quiberon, and wait there for the Reinforcements expected from England. The Fleet accordingly weighed, and on the 2d of October arrived in Quiberon Bay, where they found the *Ardent*, a French Ship of War of 64 Guns on Shore, which they possessed themselves of, but was afterwards accidentally burned. On the 4th the Forces were landed, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Morres*, with 150 Highlanders, possessed himself of the *Ardent*, while the General marched with the remaining Part of the *Highbinders* and the *Royal*, and took Possession of the Fort in the Peninsula, with all the Guns. Here they continued fortifying themselves to the 7th, when it was resolved, in a Council of War, to re-embark the Troops, as some of the Transports were not arrived; which so weakened them they were not able to attempt any thing of consequence. In the mean time the Admiral summoned the Isle of *Houat*, which refused surrendering; on which he detached Captain *Cockburn* with three Ships and some small Craft, who possessed themselves of the two Forts, and brought off the Garrisons' Prisoners. On the 11th the Guns found in the Peninsula were destroyed, the Forts of *Houat* blown up; and the Forces reembarked; and on the 13th the Admiral detached Captain *Price* to the Island of *Rein*, who possessed himself of it, and brought off a Lieutenant and 20 Men Prisoners. On the 17th the Fleet weighed, and were visited by a great Storm, which obliged some of them that Night to fire Signals of Distress; and on the 23d Admiral *Ligock* parted Company, and returned to *England*, while the Transports proceeded to *Ireland*, where they arrived the 24th; with which, as little more happened, I shall conclude

include the military Transactions of Europe for this Year, and proceed, 1746.  
Year,

November 18th, 1746, the Parliament of Great-Britain meets.

the System of Europe in a great measure depended;

when his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and

opened the Session with his Speech from the Throne, informing them, "That during the Reign he had His Maj-  
esty's Speech,

" been particularly attentive in extinguishing the

" Remains of the late Rebellion, and re-establishing

" the Tranquillity at home; and though France

" had made some further Progress in the Nether-

" lands, it had pleased God to bless the Arms of his

" Allies in Italy, so as not only to recover the Ac-

" quirations made by the Enemy, but to almost ruin

" their Army, and carry the Seat of War into their

" Territories;" assuring them, "that his sole Aim

" was to procure an honourable and lasting Peace;

" for which End he consented to the Conference to

" be held at Breda, to try whether an Accommo-

" dation could be brought about consistent with the

" Honour of his Crown, the Security and true In-

" terest of his Kingdoms, and his Engagements to

" his Allies, whom it was his Resolution not to aban-

" don: But though a Treaty of Peace was on foot,

" Policy required to be prepared for War; that he

" was therefore concurring with his Allies the ne-

" cessary Measures for vigorously pushing the en-

" suing Campaign, in case the Obstinate of his

" Enemies should render it necessary; therefore, as

" it was requisite that the Army in the Netherlands

" should be speedily augmented, the Operations in

" Italy carried on with Effect, and his Strength at

" sea- entered in the most effectual Manner, to de-

" fend his Kingdoms and Possessions, protect the

1741. " Trade of his Subjects, and annoy his Enemies ; he ordered the Estimates to be laid before the House of Commons, and hoped their speedy and unanimous Concurrence in granting the Requisites for that important Conjunction." To which he had dutiful and loyal Addresses from both Houses, assuring him of their Zeal "in supporting his Majesty's Engagements to his Allies, &c." To answer which, the Committee of Supplies granted 9,325,253 £ which was immediately regulated by the Committee of Means and Ways.

*Session closed.*

His Majesty on the 17th of June came again to the House, and having in his most gracious Speech observed, " his true Sense of their Loyalty and Zeal in dispatching the publick Business, during the Course of this and their former Sessions ; and, as that Parliament would necessarily determine in a short time, he judged it expedient speedily to call a new one, and did not doubt of receiving new Proofs of their good Disposition in the Choice of their Representatives." And having passed the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Order, prorogued the Parliament to the 9th of July, which continued in Regress to November the 12th.

*Prince of Orange elected Stadholder.*

The Beginning of this Year afforded an agreeable Aspect with regard to the Affairs of Europe. The Prince of Orange being unanimously elected Stadholder of the United Provinces, they gave convincing Proofs of a speedy Concurrence in restoring the public Tranquillity, as they seemed now more warmly in a vigorous Exertion for the Support of the Common Cause, and Protection of their Territories, which the French were on the Eve of attacking, and soon

convinced the States that negotiating was not so effectual as arming in their Defence.

THE first Step the French took this Year, was Count de Clermont's entering the Dutch Territories to reconnoitre the Fortifications of Bergen op Zoom, near which his Party committed great Outrages in the several Villages; but this proved no more than a Prelude to their ensuing Hostilities; for on the 19th of March Marshal Saxe arrived at Brussells, and gave Orders to open the Campaign, sending off the heavy Artillery to Ghent and Bruges; and on the 8th of April Count Lowendabl, with 25000 Men, began the Operations with the Siege of Sluy, which was obliged to surrender on the 11th, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War. Fort Philipine and Sas-van-Ghent underwent the like Fate; and they likewise possessed themselves of the Island of Gadsand. Hulst and Axel were next visited; in which Sieges they lost a considerable Number of Men; for having attempted on the 22d of April to cut off the Communication between those Towns and Wilforden, they were roughly handled by a Party of Dutch, and three British Battalions that landed that Morning from Great-Britain, who obliged them to retire with the Loss of above 1000 Men. Sandberg Fort, being the only Defence of Hulst, after an obstinate Resistance, to which the Royal Scots and Highlanders greatly contributed, under General La Roque, was obliged to capitulate on the 28th, the General and 400 of the Garrison being allowed the Honours of War; the rest, consisting of five Battalions of Foot and two Squadrons of Dragoons, remained Prisoners. Axel at the same time surrendered, the Garrison being allowed the Honours of War; and the Dutch Troops, with the three English Battalions,

1747. had Liberty to embark, and retire to South Beveland. In the mean time the Marquis de Contades, with another Detachment, was employed in reducing the Dutch Forts on the Scheld below Antwerp; by which Means they were, in effect, Masters of all Dutch Flanders, before their grand Army took the Field, which lay in Cantonments about Mecklin and Lennain.

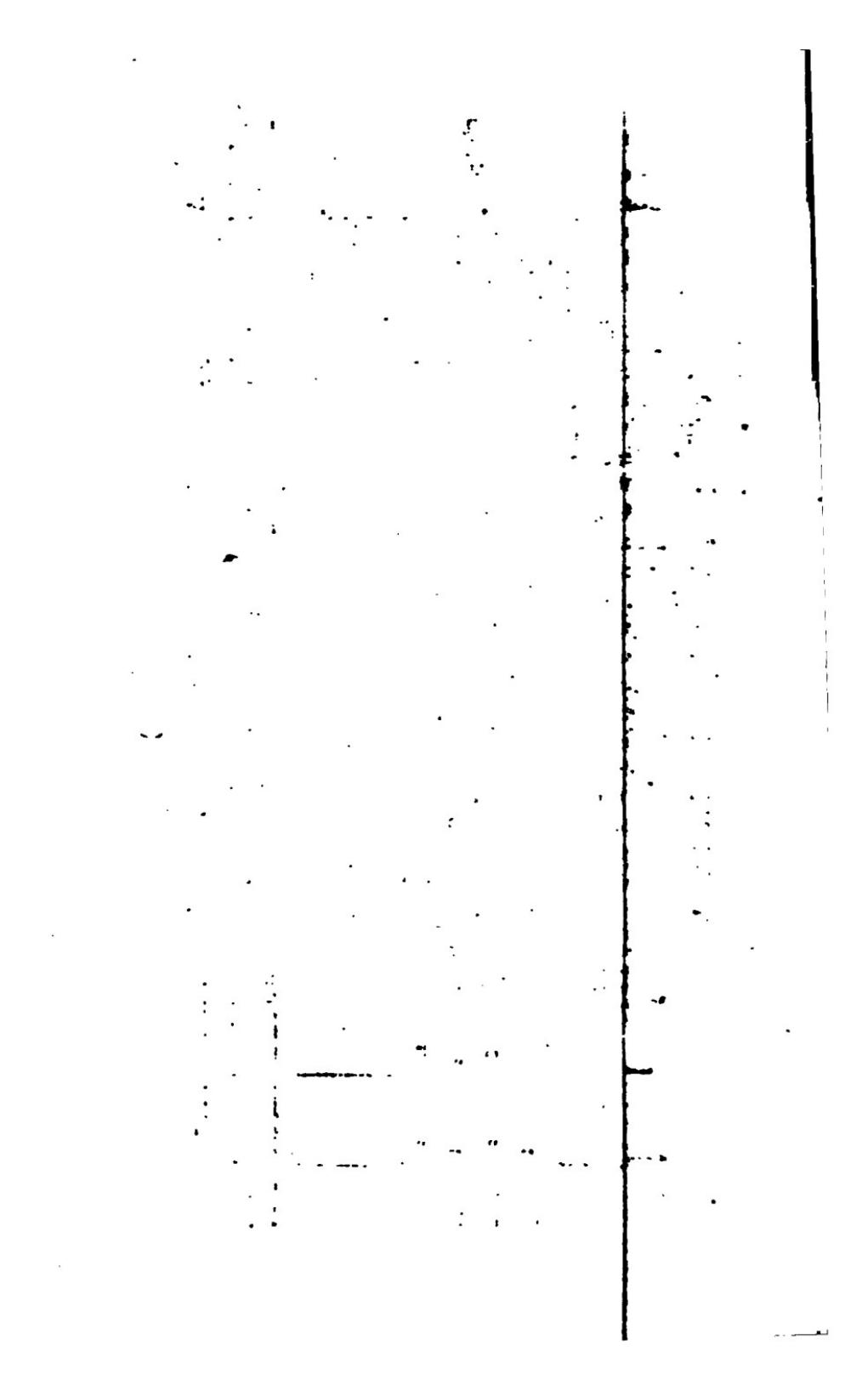
Motion of  
the Allies.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had set out for Holland early in the Year; where, on his Arrival, he concerted the necessary Measures with the States-General for opening the Campaign with the utmost Diligence; but, as an allied Army cannot be so readily brought to the Field, as those under the immediate Command of one Power, it was the Beginning of May, before an Encampment was formed near Antwerp sufficient to withstand the Enemy. The French, by sending two strong Detachments towards Tongres, shewed a Disposition of attacking Maestricht; which being of the greatest Consequence to the Allies, they marched in the Beginning of June to its Relief; this Motion obliged the French Detachments to halt near Tongres: And as the two Armies encamped near each other, their Out-parties had frequent Skirmishes; in which General Trips and his Hussars gained several considerable Advantages. However, the advanced Detachments of Count Clermont occupying their old Ground, plainly demonstrated that the French intended supporting them with their whole Force, and, if possible, to gain the Camp at Bilsen. That Situation seemed so advantageous, that his Royal Highness, on reconnoitring the Country, resolved to possess himself of it; accordingly, June the 20th, the Troops marched at Day-break, and about four o'Clock the Enemy were perceived

perceived in Motion in large Columns on the 8th; and their Flanks covered by the Hussars; on which a Disposition was made to gain the Hills of Herderen; but before the Troops could come up, several Squadrons of their Cavalry appeared in Possession of them, which made it necessary to change the Rout, and extend the Line from Bilsen to Wirk,<sup>1747.</sup> occupying all the Villages in that Extent, with the Cavalry drawn up on the Plain to cover them. The remaining Part of the Day was spent, on both sides, in watching each others Motions, and forming the Armies, except a smart Cannonade from the Hill in the Front of Val, and a few Shot that were exchanged on the Right; but, as Night came on, it was plain the French did not intend an Engagement till next Morning. The Allies were ordered to continue under Arms, and early on the 21st his Royal Highness observing the French Dispositions, made some Alteration in his: About eight he returned from viewing the Line, and reconnoitring the Enemy, to the grand Commandary, when Sir John Ligonier sent Colonel Forbes to acquaint him, that by the Motions of the Enemy, they seemed resolved to attack the Left Wing, on which his Royal Highness repaired thither, and ordered Marshal Bawdian and Prince Waldeck to their respective Posts: The French Infantry immediately advanced in a vast Column, of ten Battalions in Front, and as many deep, and bent the whole Force towards Val, in which they were roughly handled by the allied Batteries, raking them as they advanced; but the French, gaining Ground, brought their Batteries to play on the Village, and instantly attacked the Corps posted there, with their first Brigades, who were soon repulsed with considerable Loss; they still persisted in renewing the At-

1747. attack three several times with fresh Divisions, who were likewise obliged to give way; other Troops continuing to advance, those in *Val* were obliged to retire in their turn, but were so soon rallied, that they quickly regained the Village, and stood so unanimously to the Charge, that though beat out three several times, they continually repossessed themselves, and beat off the Enemy with great Slaughter; yet fresh Numbers still pouring upon them, and the Battalions ordered by his Royal Highness to their Support not all arriving, they were obliged to evacuate the Village, and form in the Plain. However, about twelve, Matters went so well, that his Royal Highness ordered the Left Wing to advance on the Enemy, whose Infantry gave way so fast, that they were obliged to post Cavalry to keep them up. This Attack was so well conducted, that Marshal *Bathiani* gained the Village of *Elct*, in the Front of *Herderen*; but the Misconduct of five Dutch Squadrons, ordered to cover the Infantry as the French advanced from *Val*, gave a sensible Check to the whole Affair; for being ordered to wheel to the Right to make a Front against the Enemy, they immediately turned to the Right about, and broke and disordered five Battalions that were advancing to reinforce the Line, which confused that Part of the Army, and gave the French an Opportunity of dividing them, so that they had two Flanks to attack; that which his Royal Highness led was roughly handled, and himself in danger of being surrounded, as he continued with the greatest Resolution exhorting the Corps to the Charge; which Sir *John Ligonier* perceiving, he advanced with great Alacrity at the Head of the British Cavalry to his Relief, and charged the Enemy so furiously, that he overthrew all before him, and pursued





1747.

pursued them with such Success, that he routed a Party of Foot posted to attack him ; but fresh Squadrions pouring on, his Horse was killed in the second Charge, and his † Excellency made Prisoner with several of his Command. The Army being thus divided, and all the Efforts to repulse the Enemy fruitless, a Retreat to *Maastricht* was ordered, which <sup>Allies</sup> was conducted with such Caution, that the Enemy <sup>retreated</sup> did not attempt a Pursuit, and the whole arrived there that Evening.

THE \* Generals and respective Corps that were engaged did Wonders : The French Brigades of *Narva*, *La Marque*, *Irish*, *Monaco*, *Royal de Valjeaux*, and several others, were almost cut to Pieces ; they lost seven Standards, eight Pair of Colours, and near 10,000 Men, by the best Accounts, killed, wounded, and Prisoners ; the Loss of the Allies you have in the annexed Plan, with four Standards, and one Pair of Colours. The Prisoners on both Sides were exchanged, and joined the Armies soon after. So ended an Action, that, though the Allies were defeated, did Honour to their Generals, and their royal Commander ; for no Attacks could be better concerted than those of the French, nor more bravely withstood, than they were by the Allies, as you may see by the Series of the Action, till the Misapprehension of

\* General *Ligerier*, when his Horse was shot, was taken by a French Carbineer, to whom he presented his Purse and Ring, which the Carbineer honourably refused, demanding only his Sword : The General being conducted to the French King, he received him very graciously, and asked him, " whether he was ill used ;" he replied, " no Man could be better treated, and greatly applauded the Carbineer's Conduct," which Honour and Fidelity the King graciously rewarded.

† Lord *Albemarle*, who commanded the Infantry in the Villages, did all that could be expected from a brave and experienced Officer, as did the Generals *Howard*, *Prior*, *Houghton*, and *Mordaunt*, who were there with their Brigades.

1747. of the five Dutch Squadrons disconcerted the whole Affair.

Motions of MARSHAL Saxe, finding that the Allies intended covering Maestricht, sent a Party of 8000 Men to take Post near the Mountain of St. Peter on the other Side, while Count Lowendabl advanced to Bergen-op-zoom with a large Detachment, and a formidable Train of Artillery. He in his Rout possessed himself of Sandvliet on the Scheld, and blocked up Fort Lillo, and on the first of July appeared before Bergen-op-zoom, and on the third at Night opened his Trenches. On the ninth 50 Cannon and 24 Mortars played furiously on the Town with red-hot Bullets and Bombs, so that the principal Church, and a great Part of the City, were in Flames. The Siege continued very obstinate, the French making their Advances with the greatest Bravery, and the Garrison by frequent Salies often ruining their Works and dislodging them, till the 5th of September; when a Breach being made, and taken, the French entered and possessed themselves of the Town. All that the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, who commanded the Troops, could do, was with much Difficulty to cover their Retreat towards the Lines of Steenbergen. General Cronstrom the Governor was greatly censured on having that important Fortress so shamefully surprized; for before he knew that the Enemy were in the Town, their Colours were displayed in the Market-place. The Fate of this ever-before unconquerable Town was the more surprising, as the Governor had an open Communication with the Lines of Steenbergen, from whence he had always fresh Supplies, and seemed, till that time, resolute in opposing the Enemy, and was, in all appearance, in a Capacity of baffling their Projects that Campaign. He immediately retired with the Troops in that Neigh-

Neighbourhood to *Oudenbosch*, where he took the Command, while Count *Lowendabl* detached Part of His Army to attack the Forts of *Lillo*, *Frederick-Lillo, &c.*  
*Henry*, and *Croix*, which by the second of October he possessed himself of, making the Garrisons Prisoners of War; for which considerable Services he was honoured by his Master with the Commission of Marshal of France.

THE two Armies in the Neighbourhood of *Maastricht* continued in a State of Inaction, except some Skirmishes between the Out-parties, till they retired into Winter Quarters; the French in their new Conquests, and the Allies for the most part in the Territories of the *States-General*. Both Armies take Winter Quarters.

COUNT \* *Brown*, whom I left at the Siege of *An-* <sup>Campaign in Italy.</sup> *tibes*, received a sensible Check by the Revolt of the *Genoese*, as the necessary Supplies could not be spared from that Quarter, to enable him to carry on a Siege, and make head against Marshal *Belliste*, who was advancing on him with a powerful Army; he was therefore necessitated to evacuate his Entrenchments, and repass the *Var*, January 23d, which he effected with little Loss, tho' the Enemy made some furious Attacks on his Rear-guard; whence his Cavalry, with some Infantry, for their better Subsistence, were ordered to *Lombardy*, and joined Count *Schulemberg*, while the remaining Part lined the Banks of the *Var*, and kept the French Army some time at Bay, till his *Sardinian* Majesty had secured the Defiles of *Exiles*, to prevent the Enemy's Irruption into *Piedmont*; which being effected, the *Austrian* Troops retired and joined his Forces. The French in the mean time repossessed the Isles of *Honorat* and *St. Marguerite*,

and

\* Count *Brown*, an *Irishman* by Birth, is Nephew to the late General *Brown*, in the *German Service*, in which their Bravery advanced them both to high Honours.

1747. and on the 25th of May passed the *Var*, and in a few Days made themselves Masters of *Nice*, *Mont-Alban*, and *Villa-Franca*. As a Penetration into *Piedmont* was their next View, a Body of *Spanish* Troops were ordered to reinforce the Chevalier *de Belliste*, who passing Mount *Genevre*, descended on *Exiles*. On the 19th of June he attacked the *Piedmontese* Entrenchments, with 46 Battalions in three deep Columns, who were smartly received by the *Austrian* and *Piedmontese* Grenadiers. The Action continued obstinate for some Hours, when the Chevalier advanced to the Glacis of the Redoubt, where, in planting a Pair of Colours, he was shot thro' the Head. The Affair continued for some time after, till the Entrenched made a general Sally, in which the Enemy were beat off with the Loss of near 6000 Men. This obliged Marshal *Belliste* to drop his Scheme of attacking *Piedmont*, and retire with all his Forces into the County of *Nice*, where he entrenched his Army to cover *Dauphiny*; at which Time Baron *Leutrum* invested *Ventimiglia*, while the King of *Sardinia* intended attacking that Province in Person, but was prevented by a great Fall of Snow in that Country, and the Advance of the Season; which gave Marshal *Belliste* an Opportunity of relieving the Garrison; after which both Armies retired into Winter Quarters.

*Affairs of Genoa.*

THE *Genoese*, having freed their Capital from the Enemy, were arming and preparing with all Diligence for an entire Expulsion of the *Austrians* from their Territories, and received several small Reinforcements from their Friends the *Freneb* and *Spaniards*, which were very serviceable in exercising the new Levies and Militia. Howeyer, Count *Schudemberg* having advanced from *Novi*, with his Army in

1747.

in three Columns, carried before him the Out-posts, and on the 2d of June attacked and forced the Suburb of *Bisagno*, which was covered with 15 Redoubts; but on the March of the Neapolitans and French Succours to the Relief of the *Genoese*, he found it necessary to raise the Siege on the 25th at Night; and repassing the *Bastetta*, retired out of the *Genoese* Territories. This created an unexpected Joy, to see their Gates opened, and their City freed from Fear, and emboldened them, in their turn, to make an Invasion into *Placentia*, where they committed great Irregularities, raised Contributions, and brought off several Hostages, while a Party was sent to reduce the Malecontents in the Isle of *Corsica*, who had over-run a great part of that Island; to which Advantages the Arrival of the Duke of *Richlieu* added fresh Hopes, by his Assurance of the powerful Succour they might expect from *France* and *Spain* the ensuing Year. His Excellency, with an Intent to giye the *Austrians* a Diversion, marched with a Body of Men towards *Campo Freddo*, where he was so severely repulsed, that he was obliged to return to *Genoa* with the Loss of above 500 Men, which ended the Campaign on that Side.

THE Trade of the English *East-India Company*, War in the *East-India*,  
was, the preceding Year, much embarrassed by the Loss of *Fort St. George*, one of their principal Settlements there. Mr. *Bourdenay* having arrived in those Seas with a strong Squadron, was attacked in June by Commodore \* *Peyton*, when, after a smart Engagement, both Fleets retired to refit. On the 3d of September the French Fleet appeared before the Fort, which being weakly manned, and the Garrison begin-

\* Captain *Peyton* succeeded on the Death of Commodore *Barnes*, who died near *Port St. David*.

1747.

*Fort St.  
George  
taken.*

beginning to mutiny on the incessant Fire of the Enemy, the Commander was necessitated to capitulate and surrender the Town on the 11th; the French to have the immediate Possession of all the Company's \* Effects and Money, but no private Property to be touched; the Fortress to be ransomed for 1,100,000 Pagadoes, Hostages to be delivered, and the Town to be evacuated the 1st of October. M. Burdanay having declared he would destroy all the English Settlements, prepared his Squadron to attack Fort St. David, which had a better Fate, for the Winds fought in their Favour, and almost destroyed his whole Fleet, three being foundered, and the rest so shattered they could not keep the Sea. The French soon broke through the Capitulation made at Fort St. George, by ordering the English to quit the Town; and formed a Project of attacking Fort St. David by Land. Accordingly the 8th of December the Garrison of Pondicherry, consisting of 1000 regular Troops, with a considerable Body of Indians, and a Train of Artillery, advanced close to the Town; but they were smartly engaged that Night by a Party of the black Military, who being reinforced next Morning, obliged them to retire with the Loss of 200 Men, and every thing they brought with them, but their Cannon, which it is imagined they buried. The French again, in February, made two fruitless Attempts on the said Fort, and, at the third Effort, seemed resolved to have it at all Events, having prepared their whole Force to take it, or die in the Attempt; when fortunately Commodore Griffin with his Fleet appeared before it, and immediately landing 1000 Men, obliged the French

\* The Ransom and Effects in the Town was computed at 1,727,800 Pagadoes, each from 7*s.*, 6*d.* to 9*s.*; the Provisions and Naval Stores 20,000*L.*

struggled to retire with such precipitation, that they left their Artillery, Stores, and Baggage, behind them. Soon after M. *Bartolomeo*, having made the best private Advantage he could of the Voyage, returned with his Fleet to Marseilles, where he resigned the Command, and took Passage in a Dutch Vessel, which was obliged by want of Weather to put into *Plymouth*, where he was apprehended and brought up to *London*, and soon after returned to France, and was obliged to give an Account of his Proceedings. However, the Consequences that were likely to attend the Attempts of the Enemy on our India Settlements obliged the Government to order a Squadron of seven <sup>\*</sup> Men of War, &c. under Admiral *Boscawen*, to proceed immediately from England to reinforce Commodore *Griffin*; who had earlier dispatched Men of War in those Seas; which Junction seemed sufficient to oppose the Enemy, and make Reprisals in their Turn.

THE Fleet in the *Mediterranean* under Admiral <sup>Naval Affairs</sup> *Madax* this Year, did signal Services by dispersing and taking a great Part of a Fleet of Transports from *Toulon*, with Soldiers on board for the Relief of *Genoa*; and annoyed the French considerably before they recovered the Islands of *Honorat* and *St. Marguerite*: Undoubtedly the true naval Spirit of Great-Britain now resumed its ancient Splendor, and in two Engagements at Sea shone forth; the first under the Admirals *Anson* and *Warren*, who were ordered out with a Squadron of 15 <sup>†</sup> Men of War, a

Sloop,

\* *Nassau*, *Vigilant*, *Dorset*, *Pembroke*, *Ruby*, *Chester*, *Deal Castle*, *Swallow* Sloop, *Apollo Hospital Ship*, a Bomb, and *Bomb Tender*.

† *The Prince's Mary*, *Medway*, *Keeper*, *Ford*, *Winchelsea*, *Hastings*, *Elham*, *Preston*, *Medway's Prince*, *Pearl* and *Lively*.

‡ *Prince George*, *Dorsetshire*, *Nassau*, *Monmouth*, *Prince Frederick*, *Falkland*, *Prince Louis*, *Defence*, *Nottingham*, *Pembroke*, *Windsor*, *Centurion*, *Falkland*, *Bristol*, *Amstelcadt*, *Falke Sloop*, and *Vulcan* Fire-Ship.

<sup>Anson and Warren defeat the French Fleet.</sup> 1747. Sloop, and Fireship, to interrupt the two great Points the French had in View, the strengthening their Fleets in the *East* and *West-Indies*, and convoying their Trade to those Parts. These Admirals put to Sea in April; and on the 3d of May, being off *Cape Finisterre*, they fell in with the French Fleet, consisting of 38 Ships, nine of which immediately shortened Sail, and drew into Line of Battle a-head, while the rest of the Fleet steered westward with all the Sail they could set. Admiral *Anson* soon formed the Line, but finding their Aim was to gain Time, that they might escape by favour of the Night, made a Signal for a Chace, and to engage the Enemy without regard to the Line of Battle. The *Centurion*, Captain *Dennis*, began the Engagement by attacking the sternmost of the Enemy's Ships, and those next a-head were soon attacked by the *Namur*, \* *Defiance*, and *Windsor*, who having disabled the Enemy, made Sail a-head to prevent the Van's escaping; while the *Yarmouth*, *Bristol*, *Devonshire*, and *Prince George*, engaged the Rear, and obliged them to strike; then the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth*, and *Nottingham*, with the *Falcon* Sloop, were ordered to pursue the Convoy, who brought in the remaining Part of the *East-India* Ships that escaped the Engagement. In the whole there were six French Men of War taken, from 74 to 44 Guns; and six *East-India* Men, fitted as Men of War, from 30 to 18 Guns, who had on board so considerable a Quantity of Treasure, as to load 20 Waggon, that arrived in Procession at *London* the 27th of May, and was lodged in the Bank. His Majesty, on this Success, complimented the Admirals, and those under their Command, in the most gracious Manner, and created Admiral *Warren* Knight of the Bath.

## COMMON-

\* Captain *Greville* of the *Defiance* fell in the Heat of the Action, greatly regretted.

COMMODORE Fox, who had been ordered out in April with six \* Men of War, and two Fireships, to <sup>1747</sup> Commo-  
cruize for the St. Domingo Fleet, on the 20th of July, being in his Station off Cape Portugal, fell in with the expected Prize, consisting of 170 Sail of Merchant-men, convoyed by four French Men of War; the Ships of War deserted their Convoy, of whom the Commodore took 48 Sail, richly laden with Cochineal, Cotton, Indico, &c. and several others of the same Fleet were afterwards picked up.

SIR Peter Warren, on his Cruize off *Cape Finisterre* on the 21st, fell in with four Merchant Ships <sup>Sir Peter Warren's</sup> Success. convoyed by two French Men of War, who ran into a Bay of the Island *Sisarga*; but on his pursuing them, they cut their Cables and run ashore, setting Fire to a Man of War of 44 Guns, which blew up before he could send his Boats aboard: The Merchant-men were next Day got off and brought into *Plymouth*, which were found to be valuable Prizes, bound from *Port Louis* to *France*.

SIR Peter Warren sailed again on a Cruize from Spithead, September the 2d, but growing sickly, he was obliged to retire to his Seat for Recovery of his Health, and was succeeded in his Command by Admiral *Hawke*, who proceeded with 14 † Men of War to intercept the French West-India Trade, that took their Departure from the Isle of *Aix*, October the 7th, convoyed by a formidable Squadron from *Brest*. On the 14th the Admiral fell in with them off *Cape Finisterre*, and after a smart Engagement took six French Men of War out of eight, from 74

D d

to

\* The *Kent*, *Hampton Court*, *Eagle*, *Lyon*, *Chester*, and *Hector*; with the *Pluto* and *Dolphin* Fireships.

† The *Devonshire*, *Kens*, *Edinburgh*, *Tarmouth*, *Monmouth*, *Princess Louisa*, *Windsor*, *Lyon*, *Tilbury*, *Nottingham*, *Defiance*, *Eagle*, *Gloucester*, and *Portland*.

1747.

Affairs of Russia. His Majesty, on the Treaty of Defensive Alliance subsisting between Great Britain and Russia, sent full Power to the Earl of Hindford, his Minister at that Court, to concert the proper Measures for the March of a Body of Russian Troops to his Aid; which being agreed to, General Lacy was ordered to review those next the Frontiers of Livonia and Lithuania, that 30,000 of them might immediately march thro' Poland for the Netherlands; and ordered 20,000 more in Readiness to support them in case of Need; and 40 or 50 Gallies to be immediately sent wheresoever his Britannick Majesty would require, for the Support of the Common Cause.

THE States-General likewise seemed very alert in preparing for their Defence, the ensuing Campaign, and seemed even resolved to throw off their neutral Disposition, by ordering Hostilities to be committed on the Subjects and Trade of France in all Points whatsoever; and the better to recruit their Armies and replace the Number of Regiments Prisoners in France, they ordered M. Van Haaren, as Minister Plenipotentiary, to repair to the Swiss Cantons of Berne, to demand a Compliance with the Treaty of 1712; which they having agreed proved very successful in raising a good Body of Troops. In short, they let no Effort enable them to take the Field early in the Year; insomuch that their Country was straited, that vigorous Measures were taken to expell the Invaders, or bring about a negotiation; and as their Supineness had no other Effect than to embolden the Enemy. The French Troops in the mean time collected large Magazines of Provision.

to be convoyed to *Bergen-op-zoom*, which Garrison being incommodious to the Supplies, was reduced to the last Extremity by General *Haddich*, who continually attacked and defeated their small Convoys; but, about the Middle of *March*, they ordered a great Convoy to proceed for the Relief of that Fortress, escorted by a considerable Body of regular Troops; which the Prince of *Brunswick* being apprized of, he reinforced General *Haddich*, with Orders to intercept them. The General took his Measures so well, that though the Enemy's Van, under the Deputy-Governor of *Bergen-op-zoom*, was possessed of an advantageous Piece of *Grouard*; he soon confused and broke them, bringing off the Governor with a great Number of Prisoners; however, the Convoy with a formidable Guard advanced into the Plain, which he so furiously attacked, that above 900 Prisoners, and the major Part of the Convoy, fell to his Share; but being informed the French were marching both from *Bergen op-zoom* and *Antwerp*, to surround him, he thought proper to secure the Advantages he possessed, and marched off to his former Station at *Rosendal*. Marshal *Saxe* was so chagrined at the Event, that he ordered the Troops to hold themselves in Readiness to take the Field, and immediately assembled his Army near *Antwerp*. The first Step he took was to send Marshal *Louis-d'Adel* towards *Maastricht*, who in his Rout possessed himself of *Limburg*, while Marshal *Saxe* proceeded on the other Side the *Mae* to *Tongre*; seizing the *Austrian Magazines*; and on the 1st of April they invested the important City of *Maastricht*; and began their Lines of Circumvallation, and soon broke Ground before it in four different Points; and by the 17th carried on their Approaches almost to the

General  
Haddich  
defeats  
their Con-  
voys.

The French  
take the  
Field;

invest  
*Maastricht*.

## 106 The MILITARY HISTORY

1748. Corone-Atre, and that Night attacked and carried it with the Loss of 1900 Grenadiers; at which Time the Baron de Ayres, the Governor, made a Sally, in which he killed above 1000 Men, and seized up 14 Pieces of Cannon. Thus they continued at Bay with each other till the Conclusion of Arms concluded on the 10th of April. It was proposed; when, pursuant to the Articles thereto betwixt Royal Highness the Duke of Caverlton, who was preparing the Allies, to relieve the Town, sent an Officer to the Governor to deliver him up to the French; on which a Capitulation was agreed to, and the Garrison marched out with all the Honour of War, which determined the tragical Scene that had for so many Years disturbed the Continent; and now Negotiation being preferred to Action, both Armies entered into Campments, where I shall leave them after so ruinous a War, waiting the Issue of the Congress, and once more take a Trip to the West-Indies before I close my History.

War in the West-Indies. ADAMS & AL-KNOX having concerted the necessary Measures with Governor Tredegar for Jamaica, for attacking St. Jago de Cuba, sailed from thence February the 13th with eight Ships of the Line, accompanied by the Governor and 240 of his Regiment; but contrary Winds continuing to beat them off, it was resolved to attempt Port Louis on the South-side of Hispaniola, which they came up to the 8th of March within Pistol-shot; the Engagement continued very obstinate for three Hours, when the Enemy were beat off from their Guns; on which Articles of Capitulation passed between the Admiral and Governor; and Major S<sup>t</sup> L<sup>e</sup>on, with a Detachment, was ordered on shore to take Possession of the Forts, in which were 78 Guns from 42 to 28 Pounders,

Admiral  
Knox  
takes Port  
Louis.

ts, five Mortars, with large Quantities of Ammunition; and in the Harbour were found three Ships, a Snow, and three Privateers. In this successful Attack the Admiral had but 29 Men killed, and 60 wounded; among the former fell Captain *Riviere* of the *Stafford*, and Captain *Cox* of the *Voluntiers*, both greatly regretted. The Admiral immediately <sup>Attempt</sup> demolished the Fort, and proceeded on his first <sup>St. Jago,</sup> <sup>Day,</sup> and return, sign against St. Jago; but the Spaniards having placed a Chain across the Harbour with Booms, and prepared four Ships, with Combustibles, to fire the Fleet at the first Attempt; after cannonading the Castle for some time, in which the *Cornwall* lost several Men, he returned to Jamaica.

May the 13th, his Majesty came to the House, and <sup>Parliament closed.</sup> declared himself, in the most gracious manner, to both Houses of Parliament, notifying to them, "the preliminary Articles that were signed at *Ardres*, *Chapelle* for the Basis of a general Pacification by which a general Restitution of Conquests during the present War, took place; that a Cessation of Hostilities had already commenced in the Lower Countries; and certain Periods were fixed \* for its Commencement in the other Parts of the World;" and remarked, "that their vigorous and powerful Supplies had greatly contributed to those Proceedings in their Measures of Peace; and that the most prudent Economy should be made use of in the Application of them." And having pass'd the Acts ready for his Royal Assent, declared his Intention of visiting his German Dominions, and appointing

D d 4. viij. in. ad.

\* After twelve Days in the North Seas or Channel; six Weeks beyond the Channel, the British Seas and North Seas; as far as Capo St. Vincenzo; twelve Weeks beyond the said Cape to the Equinoctial Line, whether in the Ocean or Mediterranean; in six Months beyond the Equinoctial Line in all Places of the World, &c.

## The MILITARY HISTORY

ceded to him in 1743, excepting that Part of the  
Plaisance he occupies, which he has ceded to the  
Infant Don Philip.

XIII. THE Duke of Modena to be established in  
all his Estates, and Justice done him in respect  
to the allodial Effects which he possessed in the  
Duchy of Guastalla.

XIV. The Republic of Genoa to be established in  
all the Possessions it enjoyed before the War; the  
Money they had in the Banks of Vienna and Tu-  
rin, which was confiscated, to be restored, and  
the Payment of the Interest to commence from  
the Exchange of the Ratifications.

XV. THINGS to remain in Italy on the same Foot-  
ing they were before the War, excepting the Cesa-  
tions made to the King of Sardinia and Infant  
Don Philip.

XVI. The Affento Treaty confirmed, and Liberty  
to send to the Spanish Indies, for four Years, a  
Ship extraordinary, for the Non-enjoyment of  
that Privilege during the War.

XVII. The Fortifications of Dunkirk to remain  
as they now are on the Land-side, but ancient  
Treaties to be observed in regard to the Port, and  
the Works on the Sea-side.

XVIII. The Differences on the Subject of the  
Sums which the King of Great-Britain, as Elector  
of Hanover, declared to be due to him, to be  
amicably adjusted; and the Affair concerning the  
Abbey of St. Hubert, and Boundary of Hainault,  
to be regulated at the same Time.

XIX. The Article of the Treaty of the Quadruple  
Alliance, which secures the Succession of the Crown  
of Great-Britain to the House of Hanover, is con-  
firmed in all its Points.

of E U R O P E , &c .

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1748.

XX. ALL the States which his Britannick Majesty possesses in Germany, guaranteed by the contracting Powers.

XXI. THE said Powers guaranty likewise, in the most solemn Manner, the Pragmatic Sanction, that it may not be derogated by the present Treaty.

XXII. THEY guaranty, in the same Manner, Silesia and the County of Glatz to his Prussian Majesty.

XXIII. As also the Execution of all the Articles of the present Treaty.

XXIV. THE Exchange of Ratifications to be made at Aix-la-Chapelle within a Month, by the Ministers of the contracting Parties, and in six Weeks by those of the Powers which accede thereto.

THUS I have brought this HISTORY down from the Commencement of the War with Spain, to the Conclusion of the general Peace at Aix-la-Chapelle, with all the Cleartnes, Candor, and Exactnes in my Power, and from the best Lights I could procure; and shall conclude it with a hearty Wish, that those Nations may live in the quiet Possession of their Laws, Liberties, and Properties, under the auspicious Government of the ROYAL FAMILY, till Time shall be no more; with a continual Increase of Peace, Plenty, and Prosperity at Home, and of Respect and Glory Abroad.

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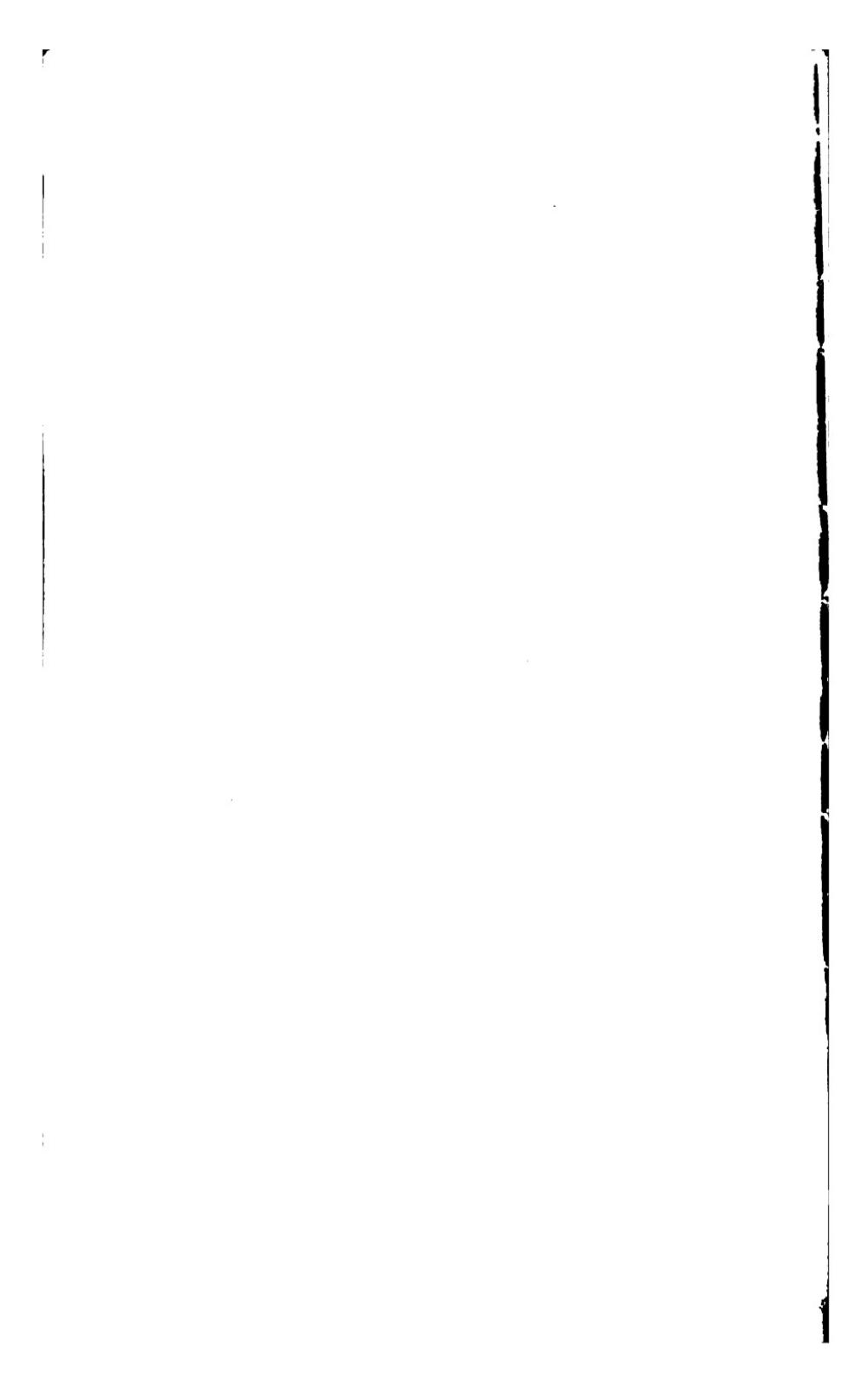
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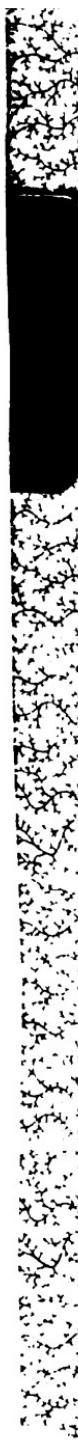
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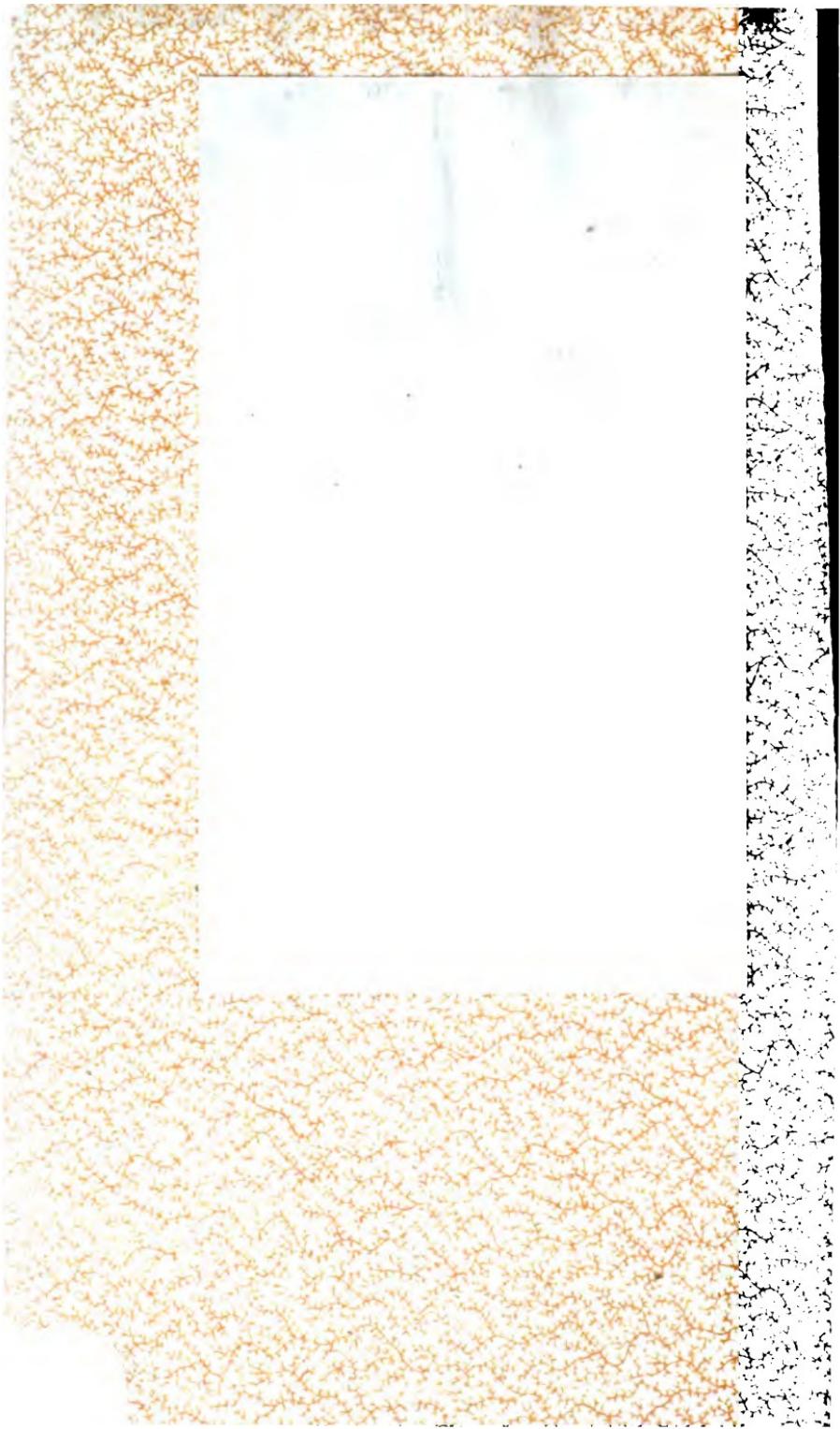
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